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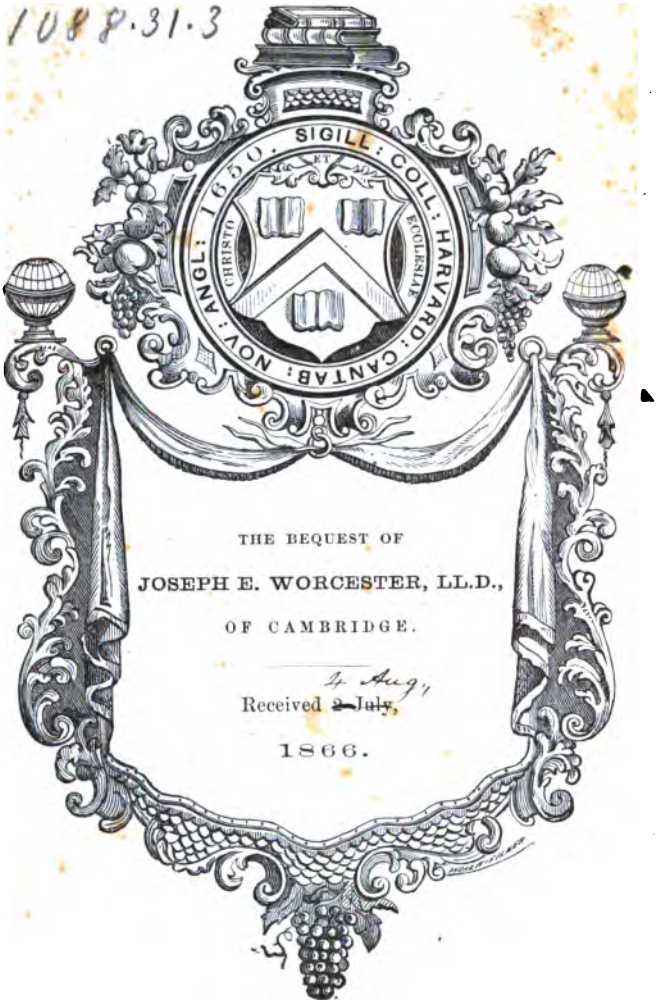

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PREFACE.

THE "CABINET ANNUAL REGISTER," printed with an entirely new type, pays punctually its third visit to its friends and the public. It has been the endeavour of the Editor, that its intrinsic quality should be equivalent to its improved appearance; and feeling now somewhat practised in the compilation, he flatters himself with the hope that his efforts to condense and duly apportion the multifarious matter within the scope of his work, which each year only too plentifully supplies, will not be deemed wholly unsuccessful. The suggestions, whether in censure or in praise, of candid critics, have been appreciated, and, as far as practicable, attended to. In some cases, however, valid reasons might be assigned for not following the advice which is proffered; and in general, it may be urged, that a compilation of this kind can only fairly be criticised as a whole. No two persons would perhaps agree as to the space to be assigned to particular portions of the Parliamentary Debates; nor would it, in all probability, be possible to find two minds of the same opinion as to the selection of the Occurrences of the year. The same remark applies more or less to every department of such a work; but to no one division so strongly as to that comprising the Occurrences. What one man deems important, another regards as trivial; and hence, many events which the Editor, in *his* discretion, considers worthy of insertion, as remarkable, curious,

instructive, or illustrative of life and manners, might too probably be rejected by another hand, as unnecessary, and "not of public interest." To satisfy all critics, whether friendly or inimical, must therefore be impracticable; to please the majority of readers by a consistent course is all that can be attempted, and even the opinion of that majority it is difficult to ascertain. Arbitrary, then, must of necessity be the course of the conductor of such a work; he must decide as *he* thinks will be generally pleasing and useful, according to a standard established in the outset by himself, and acted up to or modified by the influence of experience, or the conviction resulting from well-considered advice. This year, the "Chronicle of Occurrences" has been compiled with much caution; yet, as there must ever prevail diverse opinions on certain general points, nothing but the hope remains that the sum total may be deemed praiseworthy and useful by those for whose use the publication is designed.

The Editor owes heavy obligations, for the materials of his compilation, to the "Gentleman's Magazine," "New Monthly," "Literary Gazette," and "Athenæum," for his Biography; to the "Atlas" for Foreign News, and General Occurrences; and to several other newspapers and periodicals for points of information essential to his annual record.

London, 1*st March*, 1834.

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Domestic History.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*The Opening of the Reformed Parliament—Measures of the Session—The Bank of England and East-India Charters—China and Tea-Trade—Colonial Slavery—Act enabling Depositors in Savings' Banks to purchase Government Annuities—Act regulating the Labour of Children in Mills and Factories—Reduction of Taxation effected during the Year* 1833*—Events of the Year—State of the Revenue—Proceedings with regard to Foreign Powers.*

IRELAND.—*State of Ireland at the beginning of* 1833*—Outrages of the Whitefeet, and pitiable condition of the Clergy—Foundation of an Association of "Volunteers" in Dublin—Recovery of Tithes in Wexford—Appeal on behalf of the Protestant Clergy of Ireland—Fresh Meeting of the self-styled Irish "National Council"—The Coercion Bill—Its application, in April—Kilkenny declared within its Provisions—Suppression of the Volunteers' Association, and of the National Trades' Political Union—Mr. Littleton appointed Secretary for Ireland, vice Sir J. C. Hobhouse—The Marquess Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant, vice the Marquess of Anglesea—Meeting of the Poor-Laws' Commissioners in Dublin—The Effect of the Coercion Bill—Symptoms of renewed agitation in December—Trial of the "Pilot" Newspaper—Outline of the Church Temporalities' Act—Its effect on the Sees, with Table of Values—Values of the Ecclesiastical Benefices of Ireland—Public Works in Progress in that Country—The Cholera.*

SCOTLAND.—*Municipal Corporations—Scottish Burghs—Trades' Unions.*

The anxiety with which the meeting of the Reformed Parliament of 1833 was anticipated, sufficed to engross public attention until, on the 5th of February, that event took place. The new Parliament was opened by the King in

person, whose speech on the occasion will be found in our PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER, followed by a report, as copious as our limits will permit, of the debates of the whole session. The imagination of the public, strongly stimulated by the excitement incident to the application of new legislative machinery, naturally anticipated preposterous results from its working, and indulged in hopes unreasonable and extravagant. Such hopes, of course, were not likely to be realized to their full extent; not only because they were in themselves fallacious, but because the first operations of the new representative engine were not, for many reasons, likely to be perfect. Time and experience, and a careful watching, by the employers, of the views and conduct of those in whom they repose the trust of influencing the revolutions of the state machine, will be found, it may naturally be expected, to contribute most essentially towards its improved action for the national benefit. Meantime, the first experiment must, in justice, be pronounced to be sufficiently successful to be subject of gratulation. In taking a calm review of the first session of the Reformed Parliament; glancing at the many difficult questions discussed, without immediate result, and the several very important measures which have been adjusted, as is hoped, finally; there can be, as we apprehend, but few disinterested persons who can contemplate the labours of the session of Parliament for 1833, without a favourable impression arising from the quality and quantity of the business despatched. The measures for a renewal of the Bank of England and East India Charters, for throwing open the trade with China, and for the Emancipation of Colonial Slavery, were all questions of vital interest, and have each been disposed of, after such cautious deliberation, and with such circumspect provisions, as encourage a well-grounded hope of satisfactory results.

The Charter is renewed to the Corporation of the Bank of England, for a limited period, to expire upon one year's notice, given at the end of ten years after August, 1834; until when, the exclusive privileges are to be continued to the Governor and Company of the Bank, on the following conditions:—1st, that, in consideration thereof, they deduct the annual sum of 120,000*l.* from the amount allowed for the management of the national debt; 2nd, that accounts of bullion, &c., and of bank-notes in circulation, be sent weekly to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and that an average table of the Bank accounts be published quarterly in the

London Gazette. The other principal regulations of the act are:—1st, that, during the existence of such privileges, no banking company, of more than six persons, shall issue notes payable on demand within London, or 65 miles thereof; but this is not to prevent banks beyond that limit from making and issuing their bills and notes, payable on demand or otherwise, at the place at which the same shall be issued, being more than the 65 miles from London, and also in London, or at any other place at which such bills or notes shall be made payable for the purpose of payment only, but no such bill or note shall be under 5*l.*, or be re-issued in London, or within 65 miles thereof. And any company or partnership may carry on business of banking, in London or within 65 miles thereof, provided it do not borrow, owe, or take up in England any sum on its bills or notes payable on demand, or at any less time than six months, during the continuance of the privileges of the Bank; 2nd, that all notes of the Bank of England, payable on demand, which shall be issued out of London, shall be payable at the place where issued; 3rd, that Bank-notes shall be a legal tender, except by the Bank and Branch-banks; 4th, that bills, not having more than three months to run, shall not be subject to the usury laws.

The Charter to the East India Company is also renewed for the term of twenty years, from the 30th of April, 1834, under the following restrictions:—

1. That all privileges, powers, &c., granted by 58 Geo. III. c. 155, and all rights and immunities of the Company, shall be in force until April, 1854.

2. From the 22d of April, 1834, China and tea trade of Company to cease.

3. Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for government.

4. Company's debts and liabilities to be charged on the revenues of India.

5. His Majesty may appoint Commissioners for the affairs of India.

6. The Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be Commissioners.

7. The Governor-General in Council empowered to legislate for India, and for all persons, British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, and for all servants of

the said Company; but he is not to do any thing to affect the Mutiny Act, or the prerogative of the Crown, or the authority of Parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom whereon may depend the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of India.

8. If the Court of Directors disallow the laws, Governor in Council to repeal them.

9. Governor-General in Council, without the previous sanction of the Court of Directors, must not make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any courts of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters.

10. A law commission to be appointed, to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c., of existing courts of justice and police establishments, and the operation of the laws.

11. It shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his Majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to, and reside in, or pass through any part of, such of the said territories as were under the government of the said Company on the 1st of January, 1800, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack, and of the settlements of Singapore and Malacca, without any license whatever; but all subjects of his Majesty, not natives of the said territories, shall, on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and objects of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs, or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid. But it shall *not* be lawful for any subject of his Majesty, except the servants of the said Company, and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to, or reside in, any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not herein-before in that behalf mentioned, without license from the said Board of Commissioners, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governor-

General in Council, or a Governor or Governor in Council of any of the presidencies, for that purpose first obtained; but no license shall be revoked, unless in accordance with some express clause therein.

12. The Governor-General in Council, with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open.

13. As the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, the said Governor-General in Council shall, by laws or regulations, provide, with all convenient speed, for the protection of the natives from insult and outrage in their persons, religions, or opinions.

14. Lands within the Indian territories may be purchased by persons where resident.

15. No native, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company.

16. Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

17. And as the present diocese of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his health and life, &c., his Majesty may found two bishoprics, one of Madras, and the other of Bombay, with revenues respectively of 24,000 Sicca rupees by the year.

18. The Bishop of Calcutta to be Metropolitan in India.

19. Provision is made for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the Company, and with respect to Haileybury College, &c.

20. St. Helena to be vested in the crown.

21. The King's courts authorized to admit advocates and attorneys without the Company's license.

The China Trade Bill repeals all prohibitions against the importation of tea, annulling the exclusive privilege so long enjoyed by the East India Company in that respect, and throwing open the trade, it being henceforth "lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade with any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan;" with the conditions only, that lists of all persons on board of any ship arriving in India shall be delivered to officers of customs, under a penalty of 100*l.*, and that a British authority

shall be established in the dominions of the Emperor of China.

The principal provisions of the Act for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies, are:—

1. That all persons, who, on the 1st of August, 1834, shall have been registered as slaves, and shall appear on the registry to be six years old or upwards, shall from that day become apprenticed labourers to the persons then entitled to their services as slaves.

2. That all slaves brought into the United Kingdom with consent of their possessors, shall be absolutely free.

3. That apprenticed labourers be divided into three classes, viz. prædial, attached to the soil, and comprising all slaves usually employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of any colonial produce, or otherwise, upon lands not belonging to their owners; prædial apprenticed labourers not attached to the soil, and comprising all slaves usually employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce, or otherwise, upon lands not belonging to their owners; non-prædial apprenticed labourers, and comprising all apprenticed labourers not included within either of the two preceding classes; but no person of the age of twelve years and upwards, shall by virtue of any act of Assembly, ordinance, or order in Council, be included in either of the said two classes of prædial apprenticed labourers, unless for twelve calendar months at least next before this act, habitually employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce.

4 and 5. That apprenticeship of all prædial labourers not to continue beyond 1st of August, 1840; nor his hours of labour to exceed forty-five in any one week; nor the apprenticeship of the non-prædial labourers to continue beyond 1st of August, 1838.

6. Before the apprenticeship is expired, the labourer may be discharged at the voluntary act of his employer; but discharged labourers, fifty years old, or infirm, are to be supported.

7. Apprenticed labourer may purchase his discharge, against the will of his employer, on an appraisement, to be regulated by such acts of Assembly, ordinance, or orders in Council, as thereinafter mentioned.

8. Apprenticed labourers not removable from the colony. Prædial apprenticed labourers not removable from the plantation, except by consent of two special justices, which

is not to be given till they have ascertained that the removal will not separate the members of families.

9. Right to the services of apprenticed labourers to be transferable property; but no labourer shall be separated from his wife and child.

10. Employer to supply the labourer with such food, &c. as then required in the case of slaves; and where the prædial labourer shall be maintained by the cultivation of provision-grounds, a proper quantity of ground, with leisure time, shall be set apart by the employer.

11. Subject to the obligations imposed hereby, all slaves in the British colonies are emancipated, from the 1st of August, 1834.

12. Children below the age of six, on the 1st of August, 1834, or born after that time to any female apprentice, if destitute, may be bound out by any special magistrate; but the apprentice must be under ten years of age, and is only to be bound till twenty-one; and his employer must allow reasonable time and opportunity for his education and religious instruction.

13. Nothing shall prevent the enactment by Colonial Assemblies, or by his Majesty in Council, of the laws necessary for establishing local regulations, not repugnant or contradictory to this act.

14. Colonial acts may not authorize the whipping or other punishment of the labourer by the employer's authority: nor any court, judge, or justice to punish any such apprenticed labourer, being a female, for any offence, by whipping or beating her person.

15. Apprenticed labourers not to be subjected to a prolongation or renewal of their apprenticeship, nor to more than fifteen hours extra labour in any week for their employer's benefit, nor to be compelled to work on Sundays, nor prevented from attending religious worship.

16. Towards compensating the persons at present entitled to the services of the slaves to be manumitted by this act, the Treasury may raise such sums as are required from time to time, and may grant redeemable perpetual annuities, not exceeding in the whole 20,000,000*l.* sterling.

17. Treasury to give public notice of their intention to raise the same.

18. Commissioners to be appointed for distributing the compensation, &c.

Inferior in importance to the momentous measures thus

briefly explained, though of the utmost interest to large classes of the community, are two other acts, which the session of 1833 has conferred upon the public; the one, by which depositors in savings' banks, and others, are enabled to purchase government annuities of a limited amount; and the other, passed after much laborious and patient inquiry, to regulate the labour of children in mills and factories. The former of these two measures, framed with the view of enabling the industrious classes to purchase, by the payment of a certain sum in the first instance, or by annual instalments, an annuity to commence at any age the purchaser may please, either immediate or deferred, for life or term of years.

By the provisions of the statute, a Parochial Society may be formed in any parish, provided the rector, minister, or vicar, or a resident justice be one of the trustees. No unnecessary expenses are incurred in the management, which is wholly gratuitous—the trustees and managers acting as the agents of government. The amount of the annuity to be purchased cannot be less than 4*l.*, or more than 20*l.* per annum, and is secured by government. No annuity can be contracted for on the life of a person under the age of fifteen. The money to be paid may be either in one sum in the first instance, or by weekly, monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments, as may suit the convenience of the purchaser. The amount of the money paid down, or of the yearly instalments, will of course depend upon the age of the party, and the time when he wishes the annuity to commence. The annuity is payable half-yearly, viz. on the 5th of January and 5th of July, or 5th of April and 10th of October. But if a party wish to have the annuity payable quarterly, he may effect his object by purchasing one half payable in January and July, and the other in April and October. Provision is also made for continuing the annual payments, or receiving the annuity at any other society than at the one at which the contract was originally entered into; and if the annuitant die after the payment of the annuity has commenced, his executors, &c. will be entitled *not only to all the half-yearly arrears due at his decease*, but also to *one fourth part of the expired annuity in addition thereto*, provided the same is claimed within two years of his decease.

Independently of the advantages which are thus afforded to the industrious classes to obtain, by small payments, a certain provision in old age, or at any other stated period, *secured*

by government, and of which they cannot be deprived, either on account of miscalculation in the first instance, or afterwards by the fraud or mismanagement of those who have the conducting the affairs of the society, the tables of contributions have been so calculated, *that if the purchaser of a deferred annuity die before the time arrives at which the annuity is to commence, the whole of the money he has contributed will be returned, without any deduction, to his family.* And, if it does not exceed 50*l.*, it is not necessary that probate or letters of administration should be taken out. But, if he has left a will, or administration is taken out, no stamp or legacy duty is payable in respect of the sum so returnable, if the whole estate, &c. of the member is under 50*l.*; and again, *if the purchaser is incapable of continuing the payment of his yearly instalments, he may at any time, upon giving three months' notice, receive back the whole of the money he has paid.* No annuity granted will be subject or liable to any taxes, &c., nor can the same be transferred or assigned, but must continue to be the property, or be received for the benefit of the party by or for whom it was purchased; but, in case of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the purchaser of an annuity, the same is to be re-purchased by the commissioners at a valuation according to the tables upon which the annuity was originally granted, and the money will be paid to the assignee for the benefit of the creditors.

From the above statement, it will appear that the purchaser of an annuity, from a society established under this statute, if he lives to the age at which the annuity is to commence, will be entitled to receive an annuity equivalent to the value of all his payments, with the accumulation of compound interest; if he is unable to continue his yearly instalments, he may have back all the money he has paid; and, if he die before the commencement of the annuity, his family will receive the whole of the contributions he may have made previous to his decease.—Abstracts of both these statutes will be found under the proper heading.

As there may still be those who will be ready to inquire what actual *relief* accrues to the public from the arrangement of all the measures of which we have spoken, it seems necessary to carry our retrospect of the parliamentary proceedings of the year to the point which may supply an answer to such questions. By a reduction of official places and salaries, a saving has been effected to the country by the Whig ad-

ministration of 193,000*l.*, in addition to a reduction in the diplomatic salaries of 91,000*l.* But the saving to the pockets of individuals by a reduction of taxation, actually made in 1833, may be summed up as follows:—

Total repeal of the duty on *Tiles*.

Repeal of 2*s.* stamp-duty on public *Advertisements*.

Reduction of duty on *Marine Insurances*.

Reduction of *Assessed Taxes* on shops, shopmen, tax-carts, clerks, book-keepers, stewards, &c., and on shepherds' dogs, and market-gardeners' horses.—(See Abstract of the Act, at the close of the volume.)

Repeal of the stamp-duty on all *Receipts* given for sums under 5*l.*

Repeal of the duty, imposed in 1821, on *Raw Cotton*.

Reduction of one half the duty on *Soap*.

For other information relative to the measures of Parliament during the year, we must refer to our "Parliamentary Register," p. 33 to 140, and to our "Abstracts of the most important Acts" passed by the Legislature.

From the beginning of the year until the prorogation of Parliament, in August, there was but little, except the proceedings of the Legislature, and such matters as have found insertion in our Chronicle of Occurrences, to interest the attention of the public. Indeed, during the whole of the year, the only subjects of absolute excitement have been, the measure to coerce Ireland by unconstitutional powers, and the meetings which have taken place with the avowed resolution of obtaining a total repeal of the Assessed Taxes, or organizing a resistance to their payment. "The Political Unions" of 1831 and 1832, if not absolutely extinct, appear, happily, to have become almost nonentities in 1833. Our memoranda of noticeable events are, therefore, so scanty and unimportant, as to be unworthy of analysis.

Yet, being "displayed" in chronological order, they may facilitate the reference of those who may wish to seek details in our "Chronicle."

Jan. 5. The ship Hibernia destroyed by fire at sea, and 150 lives lost.

March —.—Some ministerial changes.

April and May.—An epidemic termed "Influenza" prevalent in the metropolis.

May 1.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse resigned his office.

10.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse rejected by the electors of Westminster.

13.—A riotous meeting in Coldbath Fields, and murder of Culley, a policeman.

16.—Dinner to Mr. O'Connell.

July 13.—The shock of an earthquake at Nottingham.

Aug. 31.—A daily mail established between England and France.

—. Wreck of the convict-ship Amphitrite, in which all on board, except three of the crew, perished.

—. Wreck of the Earl of Wemyss packet.

Sept.—Corporation inquiries.

Oct. 19.—Return to England of Capt. Ross and his crew.

Oct. 25.—Much interest excited this day by the seizure of the goods of Mr. Savage, for assessed taxes, and their rescue by the mob.

26. The Sheriffs of London proceed to make levies for assessed taxes, in person.

Nov. 3. Extraordinary rise of tide in the Thames.

Nov. 13.—The shock of an earthquake felt at Chichester.

28.—A dreadful hurricane at Liverpool.

To this brief catalogue, it is lamentable to add, that the dastardly system of the destruction of agricultural produce by fire, has prevailed to a considerable extent in the rural districts of England. The "Chronicle" supplies particulars of the most flagitious cases, as well as the trials and executions of some of the incendiaries.

With regard to the Revenue of the country, it appears, by an "outline" submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons, that, at the end of 1830, the balance in favour of the country, of receipt over expenditure, was 2,914,000*l.*; but many taxes had been reduced which did not begin to operate till 1831. At the end of that year, there was a deficiency of 700,000*l.*; in April, 1832, this deficiency had increased to 1,240,000; but in April, 1833, there was, instead of a deficiency, a surplus of 1,487,000*l.* The taxes repealed during 1831-32 amounted to 1,709,000*l.*; and, in 1833, to 1,545,000*l.*; total repeal in three years, 3,335,000*l.* Notwithstanding which, the balance sheet to the 5th of January, 1834, gave a surplus of 1,513,000*l.* There was no reason to fear any reduction of this surplus; the estimate, therefore, for the ensuing year would be made up at 500,000*l.* under those of the past year, making a clear surplus of 2,000,000*l.* The first demand on this fund would be the interest of the West India compensation money, which amounted to 800,000*l.*, and would, therefore, still leave a

disposable surplus of 1,200,000*l.* No prospect of any further relief to the public, in 1834, was held out by his lordship, except that of a repeal of the house tax; while the landed interest were to be relieved by a commutation of tithes, and an amendment of the poor-laws.

The proceedings of England with regard to foreign powers, will be found in our Foreign History, under the several heads of Holland and Belgium, Russia and Turkey, Portugal and Spain.

IRELAND.—The prospects of Ireland, cheerless as we left them in our last year's volume, became, in the early part of 1833, daily more and more gloomy. The outrageous fury of the population, already uncontrollable, was fearfully increased by the tithe agitation. If the clergyman attempted to receive, or the farmer to pay, the claims of the established church, the latter was immediately served with a notice to withhold his hand, and threatened with assassination if he disobeyed the mandate. As a consequence, the pastor was driven from his home and sacred charge, and the farmer from the land he had long cultivated, and from the stored produce of his industry.

The Irish papers of this date were filled with details of the most revolting atrocities, of which the statements made in the House of Commons on the question of the Coercion Bill will afford but a faint notion. In the *Cork Constitution*, it is stated,—"The clergymen are coming into town with their families, to save themselves from assassination. The churches of all such as have been driven to this step for the preservation of their lives are necessarily closed." The state of Ireland, always deplorable, called loudly at this juncture for some immediate measure of conservation; while Mr. O'Connell was forming the new association of Volunteers in Dublin, and laying down plans for its organization throughout the country, the Whitefeet were committing savage murders with impunity, and the most disastrous scenes of riot and bloodshed were enacting in several counties. The unsettled condition of the people was rendered still worse by vicious political opinions industriously circulated amongst them, and by reports craftily spread with a view to inflame their passions.

In the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the State of Ireland, it was recommended to give power to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, if a case of violent

disturbance of the peace by a Whiteboy Association should actually occur, to issue his warrant for a special assembling of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at a period when, according to the ordinary course of the law, it could not assemble; the court to try all prisoners charged with Whiteboy and other offences below the rank of capital felonies; and to continue to sit by adjournment from time to time until tranquillity should be restored.

At this inauspicious period, the government were proceeding to recover the tithes for 1831, due throughout the different parishes in the county of Wexford.

In the early part of January, a most heart-rending appeal was made to the sympathy and benevolence of the Protestant community of England, on behalf of the suffering Protestant clergy in Ireland. Such was their melancholy condition, that they were compelled to fly from their churches and their homes, to escape the knife of the assassin, while, by a systematic combination, their income was withheld, and numbers of highly-educated, pious, and most exemplary individuals were, with their families, actually without the common necessaries of life. About three years ago combinations began to be formed for the purpose of resisting the payment of tithes. In consequence of this, numerous ministers were altogether deprived of income, and the sum of 60,000*l.* was at length voted by Parliament as a loan to be advanced to those ministers; the government taking upon themselves the onus of collecting the tithes. When this sum was first granted, only three or four dioceses were in a state of disturbance; but before the money was actually issued, the disorder had spread throughout the country, and the number of sufferers was so great, that the sum divided did not amount to one-*fifth* (and in many instances not to one-*tenth*) of the sum due to them. Some idea of the privations of the clergy may be formed, when it is stated, that many of them, men of deep piety and laborious in their calling, had not been able to expend one penny in a butcher's or a grocer's shop for two years, but had subsisted, together with their families, on potatoes and buttermilk. Others had been obliged to give up housekeeping altogether, and seek a domicile among relatives or friends. Many clergymen had thrown up their livings; and numbers of them were scattered abroad, either in this country, or in other places, without employment or the means of subsistence. The Archbishop of Armagh (Lord Primate of Ireland), undertook to distribute such sums

as might be collected, in relief of the most distressed families, he having himself applied 500*l.* to this great work of charity. A meeting having been held on the 3d of January, at the house of the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square, to promote a public subscription in this country, the sum of 200*l.* was received from his Majesty, sums of 100*l.* from the Queen, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duchess of Kent; 500*l.* from the Archbishop of Armagh, 400*l.* from the Bishop of Clogher; 300*l.* from the Bishops of Derry and Limerick; 200*l.* from the Archbishops of Canterbury and Tuam, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Bishop of Ferns and Raphoe. The other prelates, both of England and Ireland, have subscribed sums of 100*l.* or 50*l.* in proportion to their sees; and were well supported by the inferior clergy and laity. The following subscribed sums of 100*l.* each: the Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire, Marquess of Waterford, Earl Talbot, Viscount Clifden, Lords Kenyon, Arden, and Bexley, Magdalen College, Oxford, Geo. Byng, Esq. Rev. C. P. Golightly, Mrs. Lawrence, and Joshua Watson, Esq.

On the 18th of January, the self-styled National Council of the Irish Representatives, summoned to meet by Mr. O'Connell, held its first sitting in Dublin. Thirty-two Members of Parliament were present, the Hon. Col. Butler in the chair; Mr. M. O'Connell was appointed secretary. Mr. Staunton read a long report on the finances, &c. of Ireland. This document having been read, the Council discussed several of the topics alluded to in the report. The state of the Irish soap trade, which is said to have been totally destroyed by the Liverpool soap-boilers, called forth much remark. The Council sat again on the 19th, when three other members attended.

But the meeting of the British Parliament, and the measure of coercion reluctantly adopted by the legislature for the pacification of Ireland, speedily extinguished Mr. O'Connell's "Council," of which no more was heard. The debates on the question for the application of extraordinary powers for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland, will be found in our "Parliamentary Register," at considerable length. We have endeavoured to do justice to the arguments urged by the speakers on both sides; the impression they are calculated to produce on our readers as to the necessity of the measure, it would be inconsistent with our neutral compilation to predict.

The "Disturbances' Suppression Bill," when passed, was

speedily brought into operation. By a proclamation, dated April 6, the Lord Lieutenant declared the County of Kilkenny to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the act; by another, dated the 10th of April, he prohibited and suppressed the association, named the Irish Volunteers; and by a third, dated the 17th of April, he also suppressed the National Trades' Political Union.

In May, Mr. Littleton was appointed Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who resigned his place in the ministry to avoid being compelled, in conformity with a pledge to his constituents, to vote against Lord Althorp on the question of the house and window tax; and in September, the Marquess Wellesley was appointed Lord Lieutenant, in the place of the Marquess of Anglesea, who retired on account of his declining health. The Marquess Wellesley entered Dublin in state on the 26th of September; and on the 11th of October, addresses were presented by the corporation of Dublin and the University.

On the 15th of October, the Poor Law Commissioners held a meeting in Dublin Castle, for the purpose of arranging the mode of inquiry best calculated to effect the object of the legislature regarding the state of the poor of that country, and the expediency of securing for them a legal provision. It is sincerely to be hoped that the labours of these gentlemen may succeed, in suggesting such a system for the relief of the poor in Ireland, as may prove *one* remedy for the evils of that country. There is every reason to conclude that such a system would be highly beneficial, and tend very materially to appease the dissatisfaction of the poorer classes, and hence to diminish, if not wholly extinguish, the influence of the agitators.

The effect of the Coercion Bill was, unquestionably, the preservation of comparative order for some months, throughout the whole of Ireland; but whether this was a deceitful calm, remains yet to be seen. At the close of the year, symptoms of renewed agitation were but too manifest. In November, a meeting of the householders of three united parishes in Dublin, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the total extinction of tithes and ministers' money, and the repeal of the Union. Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel made very powerful appeals to their audience, and the resolutions were unanimously carried. The only remarkable feature was a declaration made by Mr. O'Connell that the repeal

of the Union, "instead of being a dismemberment of the empire, would be a firm consolidation of the empire in all its parts." In December, a most determined spirit of combination broke out amongst the working classes in Dublin, exhibiting itself in acts of continued outrage and violence. But the true source of this discontent was, as usual, obscured by party politics. A requisition, most numerously signed by the leading merchants and employers of the city, was laid before the Lord Mayor, to request that his lordship would convene a public meeting to take the subject into consideration. The meeting took place at the Commercial Buildings. The crowds that attended were so great that the speakers were obliged to adjourn to the interior square-yard. The apprehension, however, caused by the immense mob of workmen, appears to have inspired the principal persons who signed the requisition with fears of their personal safety, and, accordingly, the business of the meeting was abandoned to the agitators. The opportunity was taken advantage of by Mr. O'Connell's party to declaim upon the necessity of a repeal of the Union; the speakers defended *legal* combination, and, of course, denounced violence. The commercial body, thus intimidated by the overwhelming influence of the agitators, were silent, and the meeting passed off without adopting a single measure of utility.

The result of a trial which took place in Dublin at about the same date, also offers a practical comment on the state of affairs in the capital. On the 11th of December, in the Dublin Court of Exchequer, an action of libel was brought by the Rev. S. C. Lyons, a Catholic priest, of Ennis, against Major Bingham (a Protestant), William Bingham, his son, and Patrick Lavelle, a driver on Major Bingham's estate. Mr. O'Connell, the plaintiff's counsel, said that the Major and his son were embittered against the plaintiff, because, when there was a famine and great distress in Ennis, in the year 1831, the plaintiff had been the means of showing that Major Bingham had not contributed a single farthing to the relief of his poor tenants, and he was, in consequence, struck off the Committee of Relief. The libel was published in the "Mayo Constitution," in the form of a memorial to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and it charged the plaintiff with tyranny towards his parishioners, extorting money from them for christenings, &c., and represented him as a clergyman in whom no confidence could be placed. It even charged him with betraying the secrets of the confes-

sional. Witnesses were called to substantiate the plaintiff's case, and the court adjourned till the next day; when the jury ultimately separated without agreeing to a verdict; so strongly do party politics interfere with the jurisprudence of distracted Ireland.

The trial for a libel written by Mr. O'Connell in *The Pilot* newspaper came on in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 26th November.

The Attorney-General, in his statement of the case, said that the libel in question was published in *The Pilot* newspaper, on the 8th of April last, and was contained in a letter purporting to have been written in London on the 4th of that month by Mr. O'Connell. The learned gentleman, after some preliminary observations, proceeded to comment at length on the contents of the letter, and maintained that the whole tenor of it was to exhibit the British Legislature as tyrannical, oppressive, and hostile to the best interests of the people of Ireland. He read in detail several extracts, and dwelt particularly on the passage which stated that "insults and injury were all that the people of Ireland received at the hands of the British Legislature." He said he could not imagine any language more strongly inculcating sedition than this. The learned gentleman, in conclusion, said that the only question for the jury to consider was whether the composition was libellous, and, if so, whether they were satisfied that it had been published by the defendant.

Mr. O'Connell, for the defence, admitted the publication, and also the fact that part of the language complained of referred to the Coercion Bill. It referred, he said, to an act which the Attorney-General himself admitted to be unconstitutional. The immediate object of the prosecution, he maintained, was, that the Whig Ministers, in reviving it, only wished to use it as a means for putting down all discussion upon the vital question of repeal. This would appear from their having urged it on the moment they found a public meeting called, at which the real merits of that question were to be taken into consideration. Was it a libel to recommend a measure, the object of which was to prepare petitions for the repeal of an act of Parliament? The learned gentleman then read several passages of the letter; and said that, in denouncing the Coercive Bill, all he meant to lay before the people of Ireland was, that the common law of the land was of itself quite sufficient to put down whatever agrarian disturbances existed in the country at the time. Was it a libel to tell the people of Ireland that the friends of repeal were

peaceably and legally seeking the restoration of the Irish Parliament? He would put it to the jury to say on their oaths, whether the adoption and recommendation of such a course was what the indictment charged it to be; namely, an incitement to the people of Ireland to bring about a repeal of the Union by intimidation and force? He begged to remind the Protestant jury, that that excellent Protestant, Mr. Lefroy, and the amiable young Protestant, Lord Castlereagh, supported his views when the followers of the government refused to hear him. He quoted Mr. Charles Kerdal, Burke, Judge Jebb, and others, who had spoken against the Union in words more libellous than his. They were not there that day merely arguing demurrers—they had no blue books to consult; the question before the jury was a question of constitutional right—a question simply as to whether a subject had a right to discuss an act of Parliament. But that jury might, by their verdict, not only disappoint and baffle those who had brought this prosecution, but even by it send discomfiture into the cabinet itself. The address occupied four hours, and was followed by loud cheers from the gallery. Soon after the court adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Solicitor-General replied. He denied that it was a Whig prosecution; the time was come when there could be no distinction between Whig and Tory, but all honest men should unite against those who would subvert the constitution.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said it was the undoubted liberty of the press to discuss the policy of either passing or repealing acts of Parliament. The indictment charged that the publication was published with intent to excite hostility between his Majesty's subjects in England and Ireland, and stir up the people of Ireland by intimidation to effect the repeal of the Union. It also charged the publication with bringing into contempt the 3d William IV. If the publication had that tendency, it could not be protected by the liberty of the press. That point the Court left to the jury. Verdict, *Guilty*, with a recommendation to mercy.

A most important act, as relates to Ireland, was passed during the session of Parliament of 1833, affecting the vestry cess, first fruits, the number of bishops, the tenure of church lands, &c. It is entitled, "An Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church in Ireland," and contains upwards of 150 sections, of which the principal provisions are as follow:—

1. That the Lord Primate of Ireland, the Lord High

Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and four of the Archbishops or Bishops of Ireland shall be Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, who shall most solemnly declare that they are members of the united Church of England and Ireland, as by law established.

2. That all payments of first fruits in Ireland shall cease and determine for ever.

3. Commissioners to make a valuation of all livings, &c., ecclesiastical benefices, and offices; and levy a yearly assessment therefrom, to commence from the next avoidance.

4. Spiritual persons to make a return of the annual value of their livings, &c., and if the value shall be fluctuating, then such account shall state the average annual value, exclusive of the glebe-house, or place of residence.

5. Certain sums chargeable on livings, &c., to be deducted from the valuation, namely—salaries of curates, &c. money expended in buildings or improvements, &c.

6. For enforcing payment of rates or assessments, the Commissioners may apply to the Court of Chancery or Exchequer in Ireland, by petition in a summary way; and such court shall order process of sequestration, &c.

7. The bishopric of Waterford, now void, and all the other bishoprics named in the first column of Schedule (B) shall, when the same may severally become void, be thenceforth united to the bishopric or archbishopric mentioned in conjunction therewith respectively in the second column of the said Schedule (B).

8. Commissioners to make good deficiencies happening to bishops by the union of bishoprics.

9. Temporalities of the bishoprics in the first column of the said Schedule (B) named, shall, in the case of the said bishopric of Waterford, after the passing of this act, and in the case of the other bishoprics in the said Schedule (B) mentioned, after their respective unions, be transferred to, and vested in the said ecclesiastical commissioners and their successors for ever, subject, however, to all leases, rents, charges, and incumbrances now or at the time of such transfer legally affecting the same, except the annual assessment by this act authorized, and which shall be applied by such commissioners to the several trusts in this act mentioned, and subject to the like regulations as are herein declared concerning the said annual assessment.

10. Commissioners shall, by such instalments, in such manner and at such periods from and after the respective

vacancies of the bishoprics (save and except the bishoprics of Waterford, Ossory, and of Cork and Ross), named in the first column of the Schedule (B), or from and after the annexation thereof to any other bishopric, as any successors thereto would have been respectively bound to pay to the person, or his executors, &c., by whose promotion or death such vacancy shall have been occasioned, or who shall become the bishop of any united bishoprics, apply all sums which have heretofore been charged upon the said bishoprics upon the same becoming void.

11. Commissioners may demise see-houses and demesne lands of bishoprics in the first column of Schedule (B), except the bishoprics of Ossory, and of Cork and Ross, on their becoming vacant, or united, unless the bishop of any such united bishoprics prefer such see-houses, &c., to continue the see-houses of the united bishoprics.

13. Commissioners, with respect to bishoprics vested in them, to possess the leasing power vested in the bishops.

14. Archbishoprics of Cashel and Tuam to be annexed to Armagh and Dublin respectively.

15. Bishopric of Kilmore to be united to Ardagh, on the avoidance of the see of Tuam; and the temporalities of Ardagh to be vested in the Commissioners.

16. Temporalities of the deanery of Christ Church to be deemed part of the temporalities of the bishopric of Kildare.

17. Dean of St. Patrick's to be dean of Christ Church; but the patronage of the dean of Christ Church to vest in the Archbishop of Dublin.

18. That, as the revenues of the archbishopric of Armagh and the bishopric of Derry have so increased that, without affecting the just and competent support of the said dignities, a portion thereof may be beneficially applied for the other purposes of the Established Church in Ireland, when the said archbishopric of Armagh shall become void, the successor thereto, and his successors for ever, shall, out of the revenues of the said archbishopric, pay over to the said Commissioners the annual sum of 4500*l.*; and that the now Bishop of Derry, having freely assented thereto, shall, out of the revenues of the said bishopric, pay over to the said Commissioners the annual sum of 4160*l.*; and when the said bishopric shall become void, the successor thereto, and his successors for ever, shall, out of the revenues of the said bishopric, pay over to the said Commissioners the annual sum of 6160*l.*; which several sums shall be applied as the other funds vested in the said Commissioners.

19. Primate Boulter's and Robinson's charities to be vested in Commissioners, and kept distinct, and to be applied towards the payment of annual salaries granted by the trustees of first-fruits, for the augmentation of any benefice, and towards buying of glebes, and augmenting poor livings in Ireland.

20. The funds vested in the said Commissioners (except as above), are to be applied for providing things necessary for the celebration of divine service in the church or chapel of every parish, union, perpetual curacy, or chapelry, or chapel of ease in Ireland, as required by any rubric or canon in force in England or Ireland, and also for payment of the salaries for maintenance of the parish clerks or sextons, or the clerks or sextons of any chapelry or chapel of ease, and also for defraying expenses of building, rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing any church or chapel, and fencing and maintaining any church-yard, and for keeping in repair cathedral and parochial churches.

21. No vestry in any parish, union, or chapelry, or place in Ireland, or any person, shall make or levy any rate or assessment for any church purposes whatsoever.

22. Any provision heretofore made by vestry assessment for maintenance of curates, &c., shall cease, and the Commissioners shall provide for the same.

23. Commissioners may advance part of surplus for building churches.

24. Commissioners may advance money for building glebe-houses, &c., to be repaid by the incumbent, at 4 per cent. per annum.

25. Where the average annual value of any benefice, or of any perpetual curacy, not augmented, shall not amount to 100*l.*, and there shall be no glebe-house thereon, the said Commissioners gratuitously may grant 100*l.* to the incumbent, as they shall think fit, to enable him the better to carry on the building of a glebe-house.

26. Commissioners may augment benefices under the clear yearly value of 200*l.*, either by the purchase of glebes, or other lands, or tithes, or compositions for tithes, or both, or by granting to the incumbent, &c. an annual salary: but such benefice, when augmented, is not to exceed the value of 200*l.* by the year.

27. If incumbent of augmented benefice do not reside, &c., salary to cease; or, if he take a second cure, the first to be void.

28. Provisions of this act, relative to augmenting single

benefices, to extend to united benefices not of the value of 200*l.*

29. Commissioners, with the consent of the Lord-Lieutenant, archbishop or bishop of the diocese, and the respective patrons, may divide any parish in Ireland of the average annual value of 800*l.*, and separate and disunite from such parish any townland, district, or parcels of land, and all tithes, composition for tithes, dues, and ecclesiastical emoluments whatsoever, from such townland, &c., payable to the ecclesiastical incumbent of such parish, and thenceforth annex and unite in perpetuity, any such townland, &c., and all such tithes, &c., to any other adjoining parish, the annual average value of which shall not exceed 200*l.*: but the annual value of any such parish so divided as aforesaid, shall not by such division be reduced below 300*l.*

30. Commissioners may suspend appointment of clerk to any benefice in the gift of the King, or any ecclesiastical corporation, where divine worship shall not have been celebrated for three years, the tithes and profits whereof are to vest in the Commissioners, to be by them applied to the building or repairing of the church and glebe-house in the said benefice; and if not thus required, then to be paid into the general fund; and an officiating minister may be appointed, with a moderate stipend or salary, or the duties shall be committed to the incumbent of some adjoining parish, to be remunerated by a moderate stipend or salary.

31. Lord-Lieutenant may disappropriate, disunite, and divest any rectory, vicarage, tithes, or portions of tithes, and glebes, or parts thereof, from and out of any archbishopric, bishopric, deanery or archdeaconry, dignity, prebend, or canonry, and unite them to the vicarages, and perpetual or other curacies, of parishes in which they are situate.

32. In case any bishopric be reduced below 4,000*l.*, Commissioners are to make up deficiency.

33. Archdeacons in Ireland are to have the same powers as archdeacons in England.

The remainder of the act relates to tenants of bishops' lands.

The following is an analysis of the Church Temporalities' Bill, as it affects the rank and succession of the Irish Bishops, and the taxation to which all incumbents, both episcopal and parochial, are liable; to which is annexed the value of the Sees, according to Parliamentary Returns, the odd shillings and pence being omitted:—

Sees retained.		*Sees condemned.*	
Armagh - - -	£14,494	Clogher - - - -	£8,697
Dublin - - - -	7,786	Kildare (doubtful) -	4,110
Cashel - - - -	6,308	Killala (no change)	3,697
Tuam - - - -	6,996	Dromore - - - -	4,471
Meath - - - -	4,094	Raphoe - - - -	4,812
Down - - - -	4,250	Elphin - - - -	6,096
Derry - - - -	12,159	Ossory (no change)	3,343
Kilmore - - -	6,807	Cork - - - - -	4,132
Ferns - - - -	5,494	Clonfert - - - -	3,018
Limerick - - -	4,948		
Cloyne - - - -	4,210		
Killaloe - - -	4,132		

The Sees in the second column merge in those in the corresponding line in the first—the income of those suppressed becoming vested in the Board.

The taxation on bishoprics is, where annual incomes do not exceed 4,000*l.* 5 per cent. Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6,000*l.* 7 per cent, Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8,000*l.* 10 per cent. Exceeding 8 and not exceeding 10,000*l.* 12 per cent. All above this, 15*l.*

The taxation on the incomes of parochial clergy, is 300*l.* per annum, 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. Every 10*l.* over the sum is an increase of 5*s.* and when it reaches 400*l.* it is 5*l.* and 2*s* 6*d.* increase on every 10*l.*, till on an income exceeding 1,195*l.* it is 15*l.* In the dioceses of Meath and Limerick, no change takes place, except with regard to taxation. An option as to residence is given by the Act, where one see merges in another, except in the case of Cloyne and Ferns. The Bishop of Cloyne *must* reside in Cork; the Bishop of Ferns in Kilkenny. The present Bishop of Derry is liable to an annual tax of 426*l.* payable to the commissioners. To the see of Limerick, recently vacant by the death of Dr. Jebb, the Bishop of Killaloe has been translated, and Killaloe and Clonfert consequently coalesce.

And with respect to benefices, it appears by an account presented to the House of Commons, and printed by its authority, that the number of benefices in Ireland of above 2000*l.* a year value, is eleven, one of them being of the annual value of 2800*l.*; of above 1000*l.* and under 2000*l.* value, the number is 91; of 750*l.* to 1000*l.* there are 96; of 500*l.* to 750*l.* there are 250; of 250*l.* to 500*l.* there are 425 livings; and all the remaining livings in Ireland, to the number of 583, are below the annual value of 250*l.*, many of them being very

considerably below that amount. This account, it should be observed, is drawn from the income of the Church at a period anterior to the commencement of passive resistance.

The public works which have been undertaken by the aid of the loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, up to January, 1833, may be thus enumerated:—1st. The Inland Navigation of Ireland; 2d. The Fisheries; 3d. Roads and Bridges under the Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 101; 4th. Public buildings in Dublin and elsewhere; 5th. Dunmore Harbour; 6th. Kingston Harbour. There are nine works carrying on under special Acts of Parliament, and the sums granted to these up to January, 1833, amount to 167,949*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The first of these is the Wellesley Bridge and Docks at Limerick, to which have been lent, up to the above-mentioned time, 25,000*l.*; 2d. The Dublin and Kingston Railway, 75,000*l.*; 3d. Athlunkard Bridge, across the Shannon, 9,889*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; 4th. Galway Dock, 17,000*l.*; 5th. Ardglass Harbour, 6,650*l.*; 6th. Limerick Navigation, 8,910*l.*; 7th. Newry Navigation, 12,000*l.*; 8th. Drogheda Harbour, 10,000*l.*; 9th. Dublin and Blessington Road, 3,500*l.* Seven loans have been granted to private companies and to individuals, amounting to 11,800*l.* Sixteen loans have been made on grand jury presentments, amounting to 36,812*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

In the early part of the year 1833, the cholera was still making frightful ravages in Ireland, but it abated with the advance of summer. In March and April, the returns of cases averaged 400 a week, of which nearly one-half ended fatally.

SCOTLAND.—A Royal Commission has been issued during the year for inquiring into the existing state of municipal corporations in Scotland.—Messrs. J. B. Greenshields, Thomas Thompson, Robert Bell, James Campbell, Robert Graham, Andrew Skene, John Cuninghame, Robert Jameson, James Ivory, Robert Hunter, Cosmo Innes, and Robert Handyside, advocates, are the Commissioners.

An act was passed by the legislature during the session of Parliament for 1833 for a Reform of the Scottish Boroughs, for which see our "Parliamentary Register." Other events of interest relating to Scotland will be found in our "Chronicle of Events and Occurrences." At the close of the year some alarm was beginning to be felt by the conservative party and some neutral writers, on account of the increase of Trades' Unions in Scotland in particular.

CHAP II.

Parliamentary Register.

Summary of the Debates from the opening of Parliament in January till its prorogation in August—The King's Speech—The Addresses —Irish Church Reform—Corporation Inquiry—The Irish Coercion Bill—Inequality of the Stamp Duties—Irish Jury Laws—Sugar Duties—Scottish Royal Burghs—Disabilities of the Jews—Navy and Army Estimates—Local Jurisdictions' Bill—Flogging in the Army—Chancery Amendments—Factories' Bill—Regulation of Beer Shops—The Budget—Distress of the Country—Colonial Slavery—The Malt Duty—Law Reform Bills—House and Window Duties—Observance of the Sabbath—The Corn Laws—Renewal of the Bank Charter—Affairs of Portugal—Roman Catholic Marriages—General Registry of Deeds—Irish Tithes—East India Charter—Agricultural Labourers' Bill—Labour Rate Bill—Dramatic Authors' Bill—Compensation for Tithe Arrears—Prorogation by his Majesty in Person.

FIRST REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 29.—This day being appointed for the opening of the first session of the new Parliament, the Members of the House of Commons, according to custom, proceeded to the *Election of Speaker.* Mr. Manners Sutton was proposed by Lord Morpeth and Sir Francis Burdett; and Mr. Littleton was proposed by Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell. After a debate of three hours, a division took place, which terminated in favour of Mr. M. Sutton, by a majority of 241 to 31. The remainder of the week was occupied in the usual preliminaries of swearing in Members, &c.

Feb. 5.—This being the day appointed for the formal opening of the two Houses of Parliament, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech;—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,—*

"The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you will be entrusted. Never at any time did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention. I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months existed between the Princes of the House of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest, I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal; but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected. I have also to regret that my anxious endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the treaty of the 15th November, 1831. The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has, in part, accomplished that object, but the Dutch Government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negociations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted on my part, as they have uniformly been, with the single view of insuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of mutual security and independence. The good faith and honour with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the chief Powers of Europe of their friendly disposition, give me confidence in the success of my endeavours to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information on the affairs of Holland and Belgium should be laid before you.

"The approaching termination of the Charters of the Bank of England and of the East India Company, will require a revision of these establishments, and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them, as may appear from experience, and full consideration, to be best calculated to secure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British Empire. Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities and the maintenance of the Clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of Tithes appear to require a change of system, which, without diminishing the means of maintaining the Established Clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent disagreements and dis-

satisfactions which have too frequently prevailed between the Ministers of the Church and their parishioners. It may also be necessary for you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, and whether the Revenues of the Church may not admit of a more equitable and judicious distribution. In your deliberations on these important subjects, it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the Church established by Law in these realms, and to the true interests of Religion.

"In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt, and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an Act was passed during the last Session of Parliament for carrying into effect a general composition for Tithes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjunction with such other amendments of the Law as may be found applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a measure, by which, upon the principle of a just commutation, the possessors of Land may be enabled to free themselves from the burthen of an annual payment. In the further reforms that may be necessary, you will probably find that, although the Established Church of Ireland is by law permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of their respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, as affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required, have been amply provided for. The state of the revenue as compared with the public expenditure has hitherto fully realized the expectations that were formed at the close of the last session.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In this part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved; and it will be your anxious but grateful duty to promote, by all practicable means, habits of industry and good order amongst the labouring classes of the community. On my part, I shall be ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in obviating all just causes of complaint, and in promoting all well-considered measures of improvement. But it is my painful duty to observe, that the disturbances in Ireland, to which I adverted at the close of the last session, have greatly increased. A spirit of insubordination and violence

has risen to the most fearful height, rendering life and property insecure, defying the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences, if not promptly and effectually repressed. I feel confident, that to your loyalty and patriotism I shall not resort in vain for assistance in these afflicting circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary precaution, and to entrust to me such additional powers, as may be found necessary for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and for preserving and strengthening the Legislative Union between the two countries, which, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain by all the means in my power, as indissolubly connected with the peace, security, and welfare of my dominions."

In the House of Lords, the Marquess Conyngham moved the usual *Address*, which was seconded by Lord Kinnaird, and agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the *Address* was moved by Lord Ormelie, and seconded by Mr. Marshall.

Mr. O'Connell, in a long and inflammatory speech, proposed, as an amendment, the appointment of a Committee of the whole House, to consider of his Majesty's Speech, which he designated a "brutal and bloody address, and a declaration of war against Ireland."

Mr. Stanley, in reply, remarked that every syllable Mr. O'Connell had uttered, had in view a repeal of the Union,—a measure which he and his colleagues were prepared to resist to the death. Conceiving that the repeal would be a death-blow to the peace, strength, and security of the United Empire, ministers would be traitors to their country, if, with every means which the power and resources of this great country afforded, they did not say, "We will have no separation." The right hon. gentleman then adverted to the horrible increase of crime in some parts of Ireland, and concluded by remarking, "We must make law respected and government feared, before it is beloved in Ireland; and I conceive that Parliament is bound to invest government with those means of coercion which are absolutely necessary."

Colonel Davies remarked, that the conclusion of the right hon. gentleman's speech was enough to drive Ireland to fury. Instead of conciliating every opposition, he justified every abuse. He put coercion in the van; he showed the sword, and concealed the olive-branch.

Lord Althorpe said, that it was the anxious desire of government to remove all the grievances of Ireland; but they were bound to take measures for the protection of his Majesty's subjects resident in that country, and the preservation of their lives and property; for it was in vain to expect amelioration, unless they adopted necessary steps to put down outrages. After some discussion the debate was adjourned, and continued for four succes-

sive nights. On Friday the 8th, the house came to a division on Mr. O'Connell's amendment, when there appeared — For the amendment, 40; against it, 428: majority for ministers, 388!

Mr. Tennyson then moved an amendment, to the effect that, if it were necessary to give increased power to his Majesty's ministers, it was with a view to a close and searching inquiry into the state of Ireland; when there appeared — For the amendment, 60; against it, 393: majority, 333.

Feb. 11.—On the motion for bringing up the report on the *Address*, Mr. Cobbett moved an amendment, to the effect that "The House was determined to go into a full consideration of the manifold grievances under which the Irish people laboured." This amendment elicited some discussion, and the House divided on it. The numbers were:—For the amendment, 23; against it, 323: majority, 300.

Feb. 12.—Lord Althorp brought forward his important measure, of which he had given previous notice, relative to the *Church of Ireland*. The question of Church Reform, his lordship stated, was one of vast importance, and increased in difficulty the longer the remedy was delayed. Although, in proportion to the population of the two countries, the Irish Church Establishment was by far the greatest, still the grossest exaggerations prevailed on the subject. The net revenue of all the Irish bishops was only 130,000*l.* The gross amount might be 150,000*l.*; but the expenses of collection, &c. reduced it to 130,000*l.* It was true that a large tract of country belonged to the Irish bishops; but then the Irish bishops had not any beneficial interest in it: on the contrary, it appeared that their tenants and lessees had full five-sixths of the value of that land. The estimated amount of the value was 600,000*l.*; of this sum the bishops did not themselves receive more than 100,000*l.* With regard to the deans and chapters of Ireland, there were but few prebends whose income was derived from their chapters alone. In Ireland, livings were attached to the deanery and chapter, and the mode of payment to the prebends was by the revenue derived from their livings. The whole amount of revenue belonging to those bodies was 23,600*l.*, but the necessary expenditure to which this sum was applied was 21,400*l.*, so that the surplus of 2,200*l.* was all that was left for the deans and chapters. Now, whatever might be the sense of the House as to the right of Parliament to apply this sum to the purposes of the State, he considered every one would agree with him in thinking, that the first claim upon that property was that of the church itself. While it was but too true that there were benefices where there was no duty—no resident minister—no church—and no Protestant congregation; it was notorious also, that in many parts of Ireland, where there were Protestant con-

gregations, and in the vicinity Protestant clergymen with enormous incomes, many of the hard-working and deserving clergy were living on inadequate incomes, and were in very distressed circumstances. There were, he believed, in Ireland, 200 livings of less than 100*l.* yearly value. In order to meet this state of things, it was proposed to abolish the old Board of First Fruits, which had proved wholly inadequate to the purpose of augmenting the poor livings, and to impose an immediate tax upon all benefices to be granted, according to their value. Upon a living under 200*l.* a year, Government did not intend to impose any tax whatever; from livings between 200*l.* and 500*l.* a year, it was intended to deduct 5 per cent; from livings between 500*l.* and 700*l.* a year, 6 per cent; from livings of 700*l.* and 800*l.* a year, 7 per cent.; from livings between 800*l.* and 1000*l.* a year, 10 per cent.; from livings between 1000*l.* and 1200*l.* a year, 12 per cent.; and from all livings above 1200*l.* a year, 15 per cent. This would, it was thought, create a fund of 42,000*l.* Where an incumbent held more livings than one, he would not pay the tax upon each of them separately, but would pay the same amount of tax as if he held one living of the combined value of all the rest. For instance, if an incumbent held one living of 300*l.* a year, and another 700*l.* a year, he should be taxed as if he held a living of 1000*l.* a year, at 10 per cent., and not at 5 per cent. for his living of 300*l.* a year, and at 7 per cent. for his living of 700*l.* a year. In this proportion he meant to include the deans and chapters also. Upon the revenues of those bishoprics which were below 4000*l.* a year, he proposed that a tax of 5 per cent. should be imposed; upon those which were between 5000*l.* and 10,000*l.* a year, a tax of 10 per cent.; upon all between 10,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* a year, a tax of 12 per cent.; and that upon all above 15,000*l.* a year, a tax of 15 per cent. should be imposed. With regard to the Bishop of Derry, ministers had arranged with him, to reduce his income from 12,659*l.* to 8000*l.* a year; and with regard to the temporalities of the church, he proposed to establish a board, wholly independent of ministers, to carry into effect their arrangements. At their disposal would be placed the sums just mentioned. It was also the intention of this bill that the church cess should be immediately and altogether abolished. The amount of church cess was estimated at 70,000*l.* a year. The other objects to which this fund would be applied, would be an augmentation of poor livings—the giving assistance in the building of glebe-houses—the dividing of unions, and the building of new churches. But the commissioners would not have power to commence building new churches unless a certain amount of the expense of erecting them was subscribed by private individuals. The commissioners would also have to lay before Parliament a statement of all their proceedings, and of all their expenses. The net amount of the revenues of the primate of Ireland was 14,500*l.* It was proposed

that at the expiration of this incumbency the revenues of that see should be reduced to 10,000*l.* a year. With respect to deans and chapters, wherever they had no duties to perform, the proposition was to abolish them altogether, or else attach cure of souls to them. With respect to those valuable livings which had no duties attached to them, the commissioners would be empowered, in cases where no duty had been performed for three years up to the present time, to suspend the appointment of ministers. With regard to the number of bishops in Ireland, as compared with the Protestant population, there were at present 22 dioceses in that country—a number, which, after the most deliberate consideration, he thought more than necessary. Ministers therefore considered that they might fairly reduce ten bishops with perfect safety to the establishment. The sees which it was intended to reduce were—Dromore, Clogher, Raphoe, Elphin, Clonfert, Killala, Kildare, Cork, Waterford, and Ossory. In order that the duties of those dioceses should be properly performed, it was proposed to unite Dromore to Down and Connor; Clogher to Armagh; Raphoe to Derry; Elphin to Ardagh and Kilmore; Clonfert to Killaloe; Killala to Tuam; Kildare to Dublin; Cork to Cloyne; Waterford to Cashel; and Ossory to Ferns. There was one other point which required notice. As the law stood at present, bishops in Ireland could grant leases for 21 years, and the fine granted on the renewal of such leases, together with the rent, formed their annual income. The value of a bishop's lease in Ireland was understood to be 12 years' and a half's purchase. In many instances, however, the lease was renewed every year; and it was still in the power of the bishop (and he believed that circumstances of the kind had occurred) to run his life against the tenant, and thus to deprive him of property which his family had possessed for many years. For this, as the law now stood, there was no remedy. The tenant was also placed in such a situation, that if the land were much improved by his industry and by the outlay of his capital, he was liable, on the renewal of his lease, to an increase of fine. In order to remedy this defect, it was proposed, that every tenant who chose, should be enabled to demand from the bishop a lease of his land in perpetuity, at a fixed corn-rent. The proceeds of these leases were to be paid to the State, and to be applicable to any purposes not connected with the Church. The amount, if all purchased at a low rate, would be from 2,500,000*l.* to 3,200,000*l.* sterling. He did not say that this was the only measure which the state of the Church required. The commutation of tithes for land, and laws enforcing residence and prohibiting pluralities, were to be the subjects of other bills. His Lordship concluded, amid loud cheers, by moving "That leave be given to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the Established Church in Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell felt extremely grateful to the Noble Lord for

the plan which he had brought forward; for though it did not go so far as he could wish, it came recommended to the house by many useful features, and he should most heartily support it.

Sir. R. Inglis strongly opposed the bill. It could not be consented to either by the Sovereign or Parliament, without a violation of their oaths.

Sir F. Burdett thought that the proposed measure, instead of weakening the Church, would restore and strengthen the bonds which united that establishment to the community.

Mr. Goulburn did not object to the distribution of the property of the Church, to provide adequate remuneration for the resident clergy, nor to the diminution of sinecures in the clergy; but he would never consent to the confiscation of Church property.

Sir Robert Peel was prepared to correct such abuses as the holding pluralities, the duties of which could not be satisfactorily discharged by the individuals holding them; and he likewise thought that the Catholics should be released from the payment of church cess, &c. But when he heard it proposed to reduce ten out of twenty-two of the Bishoprics—a proposition which had been received by the House with acclamation—he was disposed to pause. He also objected to the proposition which gave power to a tenant of a bishop to possess himself in perpetuity of the land which he occupied, by paying six years' purchase of the advanced value of the land.

Mr. Stanley hailed the present measure as a happy omen, not only of the good wishes and kind benevolence manifested towards Ireland on all hands, but also as a proof of the sound sense and calm discretion which, he trusted, they might anticipate from the reformed House of Commons in the discussion of great and important questions.

After an ineffectual attempt at proposing an amendment, by Mr. Ruthven, the motion was agreed to without a division.

Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons this day, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the existing *Municipal Corporations* of England, Wales, and Ireland. His Lordship observed that the Lord Advocate had a separate measure to propose relative to Scotland.

Mr. Hume moved "That the utmost attention to economy was at all times a duty, but more especially at present; and that all sinecure offices in the army and navy were unnecessary." On this motion the house divided. For the motion, 282; against it, 138; majority for Ministers, 144.

Feb. 15.—Earl Grey, in the Lords, brought forward a measure for the *Suppression of Disturbances in Ireland*, the provisions of which stand in the original bill as follows:—

The recital states that a conspiracy exists against property, and the administration of the laws, causing such general alarm as to frustrate the ordinary modes of criminal proceeding; that meetings inconsistent with the public peace had been held; and that the laws were not sufficient to suppress such mischiefs.

Sec. 1. That the Lord Lieutenant may suppress, by order, the meeting of any assembly deemed dangerous to the public safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, and any adjourned or continued meeting of the same. Every meeting so prohibited to be deemed an unlawful assembly, and any person present, guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2, Empowers two justices, upon being refused admission, to enter by force, any house or place where any prohibited assembly is held, and there read a notice to the persons so assembled, to disperse. Persons so assembled, and not dispersing within a quarter of an hour from the reading of such notice, may be apprehended then or afterwards, and, upon conviction, imprisoned three months for the first offence, and one year for any subsequent offence.

Sec. 3. Persons prosecuted by indictment shall plead forthwith.

Sec. 4. The Lord Lieutenant may issue his proclamation declaring any county, &c., to be disturbed, and such county shall be deemed a proclaimed district.

Sec. 5. Such proclamation shall warn the inhabitants to abstain from seditious and other unlawful assemblies, &c., and to continue within their houses between sunset and sunrise.

Sec. 6. Every county, &c., so proclaimed, shall be a proclaimed district from the publishing of the proclamation.

Sec. 7. All justices, constables, &c., and all commissioned officers of the line, in Ireland, and all persons authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, shall be required to put down and suppress disturbances and outrages in the proclaimed districts, and to search for, arrest, and bring to trial offenders.

Sec. 8. That the *Dublin Gazette* shall be conclusive evidence of the issuing of the proclamation therein contained.

Sec. 9. That no meeting be allowed in a proclaimed district for petitioning Parliament, or for discussing any alleged grievance, or any matter in church or state, without a previous written notice of ten days, specifying the objects of the meeting, given to the Lord Lieutenant, and his consent obtained, &c.; all meetings, without such notice and consent, to be illegal assemblies, and every person attending to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 10. The Lord Lieutenant may appoint commissioned officers of the line for trial of offences within this act.

Sec. 11. That any number of persons so appointed, not more than nine nor less than five, shall be deemed a court-martial for the trial of offences within this act, and shall have the powers of any court-martial, and also the powers of any court of Oyer and Terminer, gaol delivery, or sessions of the peace, and may pass

judgment in like manner as might be done by any court of Oyer and Terminer, &c.

Sec. 12. The Lord Lieutenant shall nominate a serjeant-at-law or King's counsel to act at such court-martial, who shall perform the duties of a judge-advocate, &c.

Sec. 14. The decision of the majority of such court-martial to have the same force as the decision of the whole court.

Sec. 15. Such court-martial may issue orders for bringing before them persons charged with offences under this act, or for carrying into effect their sentences; and all justices, sheriffs, &c., shall execute the same.

Sec. 16. Gives power to such court-martial for compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for committing in case of refusal to give evidence.

By sec. 17, any person liable to be prosecuted within any proclaimed district for any offence against 27 Geo. III. c. 15, 50 Geo. III. c. 102, 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 44, or 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 118, or with any offence against this act, may be tried by such court-martial, who may, in case of conviction, pass judgment as any court of Oyer and Terminer, or gaol delivery, or other court of criminal jurisdiction.—Provided that, if the offence be capital, the court-martial shall not try it without the special direction of the Lord Lieutenant; but the court, being so directed, may try such offence, and sentence to transportation for life, or for a term not less than seven years.

Sec. 18. Any magistrate, peace-officer, or other person authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, may commit to prison any one found out of his house in the proclaimed district, from one hour after sunset to sunrise, who may be tried before any such court-martial, and, if convicted, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 19. Any justice, or any person with warrant of justice, accompanied by a commissioned officer or chief constable, may, from one hour after sunset to sunrise, demand admission into any house in a proclaimed district, and if entrance be refused, may enter by force any house from which he suspects the inhabitants are absent, and may search for them, or for arms, weapons, &c.; and all persons absent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, unless they prove some lawful occasion of absence.

Sec. 20. If, on search, arms are found, and the person inhabiting the house, or having possession of the arms, has been called upon to deliver them up, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a court-martial, unless he make it appear that the arms were there without his knowledge.

Sec. 21. Any person who disposes of a seditious paper in a proclaimed district, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for not more than twelve months, unless he discover by whom he was employed.

Sec. 22. Any person who shall injure the property or person of

any juror, witness, or prosecutor, or who, by menaces or otherwise, shall deter any one from appearing as juror, witness, &c., shall be triable for such offence, if committed within a proclaimed district, by a court-martial, and on conviction be liable to transportation for seven or fourteen years.

Sec. 23. Nothing done in pursuance of this act, in any proclaimed district, shall be questionable in any civil or criminal court; and all officers and soldiers acting in pursuance of such power or authority shall be responsible only to courts-martial.

Sec. 24. In case of any person arrested under this act, the person to whom the warrant is directed may detain him in any place within Ireland, and the place where he is detained shall be deemed a lawful gaol for his detention.—The Lord Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary, or any commanding officer, or person authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, may, by warrant, change from time to time the place of safe custody.

Sec. 25. Copies of warrants to be transmitted to the clerk of the Crown, and filed.

Sec. 26. Any person knowingly swearing falsely, in giving evidence under this act, liable to all the penalties of corrupt perjury.

Sec. 27. In case of *Habeas Corpus* sued out within three calendar months, by a person detained in custody under this act, it shall be a sufficient return that the person is so detained by virtue of this act.

Sec. 28. Offences under this act not bailable, and persons arrested shall be brought to trial within three calendar months.

Sec. 32. Magistrates of next adjacent counties may execute this act within counties of cities (except in county of city of Dublin), and magistrates of counties of cities may execute it in the adjacent counties.

Sec. 33. Powers given by this act to magistrates of counties are also given to magistrates of counties of towns or of cities.

Sec. 34. Any action against a person under this act, not within a proclaimed district, shall be commenced within three months after the act committed; and the person sued may plead the general issue.

Sec. 35. In case of verdict for the defendant, the judge may certify that the act complained of was done by virtue of this act, and the defendant shall be allowed treble costs.

Sec. 36. In case of verdict for the plaintiff in action for false imprisonment, or entering a house, if it appear to the judge that there was probable cause for so doing, and he certifies accordingly, the plaintiff shall recover only 6*d.* damages, and not costs; but plaintiff shall recover treble costs if the judge certify the act to be malicious.

Sec. 37. The Lord Lieutenant may, by proclamation, revoke any former proclamation.

Sec. 38. Nothing in this act shall take away or annul the pre-

rogative of the Crown to resort to the exercise of martial law, or any powers for the suppression of insurrection.

Sec. 39. This act to continue in force for ——— years.

Earl Grey, in a long and luminous speech, explained the necessity of the measure, and expressed his regret that it should have been forced on the King's government by the exigencies of the times. The bill was read a first time.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the House went into a *Committee of Supply*, when the following sums were voted; 3,000,000*l.* to defray the expenses of services in 1832; 25,896,000*l.* for the outstanding Exchequer bills; 274,500*l.* for public works and buildings; and 1,682,000*l.* to pay Exchequer bills advanced on annuities.

Feb. 18.—In the House of Lords, Earl Grey moved the second reading of the *Irish Disturbances' Bill.* Several peers spoke on the motion, but no opposition to the bill was expressed. It was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, on the order being read for a Committee of Supply, Mr. Cobbett rose, and in a long speech complained of the gross inequality of taxation, which he contended was the result of unjust laws made by the rich with a view to place the burthen of payment on the poor. He referred especially to the *Stamp Act* of the 55th Geo. III.; the taxes imposed by this act, including the costs of collection, amounted to little less than 8,000,000*l.* a year, of which the nobility and landed proprietors paid nothing. The legacy duties on personal property began at 1 and ended at 10 per cent. From these duties freehold property was exempted. The probate duty on any sum exceeding 20*l.* was 2 per cent.; when it amounted to 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*, this duty was only 30*s.* per cent., and as the amount became greater, the duty became less!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that such duties were heavier on small than large transactions. The stamp duties were now under consideration with a view to alteration.

Feb. 19.—The House of Lords in committee on the *Irish Disturbances' Bill*, when the various provisions were discussed clause by clause. At the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, it was agreed, that the proposed courts-martial should not try any offenders without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, nor carry into execution any sentence until so confirmed. It was also agreed, that no person under the rank of field-officer should be competent to preside over any court-martial, and that, in case death should ensue from any injuries inflicted, sentence of death might be passed by the new courts.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. Stanley intro-

duced a motion on the subject of *Grand Juries in Ireland*. After stating their power, and the abuses to which that power had given rise, he proposed as a remedy, that it should be mandatory on the high sheriff—the officer in whom the selection of grand juries was vested—to begin his list with one juror from each barony in the county, the number to be filled up afterwards, according to circumstances,—that every presentment should be discussed in open court, and that the grounds of its being adopted or rejected should be openly canvassed before the assembled county, —that, in order to give farmers and higher rate-payers a direct control over the public expenditure in their respective districts, one of that class should be chosen from each barony, or half-barony, to sit with and assist the magistrates in disposing of the district presentments,—that they should not be less in number than half of the members of the grand jury present,—and that the grand jury should be compelled to accept the lowest tender to carry a presentment into effect, provided it afforded the necessary security,—that the county cess should be levied, not, as at present, on the occupying tenant, but on the landlord,—and that no payments shall be made for county work unless in money. The accounts should be open at all times to the county surveyor, whose accounts, again, should be open to the grand jury.

Mr. O'Connell applauded the praiseworthy labour which had been bestowed on the present bill. Many hon. members coincided, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Feb. 20.—On the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House came to a resolution of meeting at twelve o'clock, for the receiving of petitions, and proceeding with private bills,—twenty members to constitute a house; the house to adjourn at three o'clock, and meet at five—forty members, as heretofore, being then necessary to make a house. It was resolved that the new regulation should commence on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Feb. 22.—In the House of Lords this day, the *Irish Disturbances' Bill* was read a third time, and passed.

On the same day, a bill for changing the *Venue*, for the more impartial administration of justice *in Ireland*, on the motion of Earl Grey, was read a second time.

Feb. 27.—The House of Commons commenced its sitting for the first time at twelve o'clock; when there was a full attendance until three o'clock. Numerous petitions were presented against negro slavery, the grand jury (Ireland) system, the tithes of Ireland, the measures of coercion for that country, &c. The church of Ireland and its tithes attracted a large portion of attention; several of the petitions presented having distinctly prayed for the abolition of the church establishment of that country.

Lord John Russell, in reply to inquiry, stated that the Government would bring forward a distinct and practical measure of Church Reform.

Lord Althorp then moved the first reading of the *Irish Disturbances' Suppression Bill*. His painful conviction was, that the measure was absolutely necessary. Any state was better than that in which Ireland now was: parts of the evil of that state, insecurity of life and property, and the existence of actual insurrection, were admitted; and he could strengthen such admission by official evidence. In February, a man named Farrel, at Castle Comer, was shot dead in his own house. In March, at Kilkenny, the engineer of a colliery was shot by four persons, who marched up to him in open day, in the presence of twenty persons, within sight of the quarters of a regiment, and who killed their victim, and escaped detection. A man named Mara was followed to a carpenter's shop at noon, and murdered in the sight of the carpenter and his boy. In August, as a man named Shea was sitting in a public-house, with other persons, two men entered with blackened faces, one in the disguise of a woman; they ordered him to kneel, and shot him dead. In Queen's County, in October, Mr. Duston, a tithe-collector, was shot by his own servant within a mile of his house. The family of Maddox was almost destroyed, the father and mother burnt to death, and the son shot through the breast, by persons who possessed the land before Maddox. His lordship then named about twenty farmers who had been shot or otherwise murdered, and whose property had been destroyed, because they had paid tithes, or taken land from which persons had been ejected for the non-payment of tithe. A man was sworn to have bribed Whitefeet to murder his brother, and was now in confinement on that charge. The murders in Leinster were, in 1829, ten; in 1830, fifteen; in 1831, forty-seven; and in 1832, forty-four, for the last three months in each year. Using the same comparison from 1829 to 1832, and confining himself to the last three months of each year, he found the robberies increased from 69 to 173; the burnings, from 31 to 77; the cattle houghings, from 13 to 31; the serious assaults, from 54 to 285; the illegal notices, from 49 to 197; and the injuries to property, from 44 to 134. The incentive to these crimes was not distress. Queen's county was not so wretched as Connaught, yet the crimes in each were, last year—in Queen's county, cases of murder, and attacks with intent to kill, 40; in Connaught, 21; of burglaries, in Queen's county, 626; in Connaught, 345; burnings in Queen's county, 42; in Connaught, 24; cattle houghings, in Queen's county, 115; in Connaught, 52. His lordship then read a long series of similar comparisons, and a multitude of letters from police agents and others, who described the organization of the Whitefeet, and their application of signals. Many of these letters were anonymous, and of others the name was sup-

pressed; but they all indicated the total derangement of society. The poor people were the most severe sufferers, and they implored protection. Thirteen counties begged for increased military force. A Catholic priest declared that his influence over his flock was gone, and that he could not prevent their outrages. One hundred and eight rewards had been offered, and only two demanded, for the discovery of crime.

Ministers, his lordship stated, had tried other means in vain. They had, on taking office, sent a commission to Clare, and its effects were admirable; but the same experiment in Queen's county had utterly failed. He would relate a case of the intimidation of jurors, which would appal the house. At Carrick Sheck, the juryman who stood for the accused had his consent, while those who were against him were insulted, and compelled to fly; and when the same man's sister was afterwards tried, the peasantry prevented the witnesses against her from coming to the court. This was well known to the whole country, and the intimidation practised upon other juries was equally notorious; so much so, that ministers had learned, on good authority, that no one juror would attend the summons to appear at the next Kilkenny assizes. The intimidation of witnesses was yet more fearful; many had been compelled to quit the country; while those who remained in it were obliged to seek the protection of the police. The statements proved that the ordinary law was not sufficient for the protection of the subject. On this ground the new mode of trial was justifiable. To protect witnesses from nightly assaults, it was intended to prevent the peasantry from leaving their houses after nightfall; and as to the right which the bill conferred of entering houses in Ireland, such right should not be compared with anything in this country, but rather with the forcible entrance of the Whitefeet, and the outrages to which the loyal inhabitants of Ireland were exposed from the murderous attacks made upon themselves, their wives, and their families. As to the clauses which were to operate generally all over Ireland, it had been said, that political agitation had not only not encouraged, but had suppressed predial outrages. If gentlemen making the most violent and inflammatory speeches, agitating the country by fanciful statements of grievances which did not exist, and by exaggeration of those which existed, thought that they could allay the excitement which they thus created, by ending their speeches with cobweb pretences about their love of social order, and their desire to have the King's peace preserved inviolate—if they thought they could thus easily sooth the feelings which they had irritated—they knew little of human nature, and must be blind to the march of human passion, and ignorant of the accumulating force of restricted resentment. The hon. and learned member for Dublin had insinuated that he had power to quell these disturbances. He (Lord Althorp) allowed all the powers, the great powers, of the hon. and learned mem-

ber; but he was unwilling to believe of him, or of any man, that he had such powers and did not exert them. He allowed that the hon. member could excite the feelings and rouse the passions of the people; but the power to allay disturbance was a very different quality. A pacificator, as he was called, he had spoken to the people at a distance from Dublin; the commencement of his speech was all excitement, the close of it all exhortation to peace and good order. Now, five outrages in one week followed this speech. The Volunteer Society was formed on purpose to place the power of government in irresponsible hands—in the hands of a body to which any man is admissible on the payment of a shilling. When gentlemen recollected the appeals already made to these associations of volunteers, denouncing individual members of Parliament as deserters from the cause of their country—they must surely see that there never was any institution which more imperatively required the careful superintendence of the House. It had been said, that the bill had been meant to cover the exaction of tithes. Such an application of the bill would, in the opinion of ministers, be an abuse of power on the part of the Lord Lieutenant. The sole object of the bill was to assert the authority of the law. His lordship concluded, thus: —"The House would, undoubtedly, hear many declamations upon the value of liberty, which no man in that House would venture to contradict; but was it a state of liberty which Ireland was then enjoying? Was it not rather a state of terrorism, and despotism, and even anarchy, utterly incompatible with true liberty? Liberty was not a mere name, its benefits were palpable and tangible, and were seen in the protection which it gave to life, and in the security which it conferred upon property. Such were the benefits of liberty; but if, instead of being free to do as men liked, and to exercise their own judgment in forming opinions, individuals were to be subject to a body of self-constituted dictators, the grand object of liberty was destroyed." He then moved the first reading of the bill.

Mr. Tennyson was not convinced by the proofs of the noble lord; most of his facts had occurred during last session, but no application was made; the special commissions were not made permanent; they had not tried fully the efficiency of the existing law before they called for unconstitutional power. He did not deny that the state of Ireland was dreadful, but he trusted more to remedial measures than to coercion. The church reform, the grand jury laws, and the abolition of tithes, would do more than the Coercion Bill to suppress grievances. He moved that the bill be read a first time that day fortnight.

Mr. Bulwer said, ministers founded their claim to new powers on the number of murders, and they proposed on that ground to establish a court which had no power in cases of murder. The principle of these courts made the proposition monstrous. To

make the very persons who are to-day engaged in the conflict on the morrow the judges of those opposed to them, was to place them in a position incompatible with the prejudiced feelings of humanity.

Sir J. Byng defended the employment of courts-martial. No influence could be exercised over a court composed of gentlemen and men of honour. The first duty of the government was to give the peaceable and well-disposed protection.

Mr. Grote supported the amendment. He allowed all the evils of the state of Ireland, but then the same evils had existed from the period of the first connexion of England with that country. The accused had no defence but in the impartiality of his judges: now, the character of soldiers in all ages was to make as many examples as would inspire terror. How could such men elicit truth from the proverbially clever Irish witness? He believed that circumstances might exist where the intervention of a jury might be dispensed with; but, even in those cases, he would place the right of trying offences in civil and not in military hands. He would strengthen the hands of ministers with regard to the courts of justice, but he would not interfere with public meetings which were called for the redress of wrongs.

Captain Berkeley said he had gone to Kilkenny in 1830 and 1831, on fox-hunting expeditions: he was often benighted. He always applied to the peasantry, went into their houses at all hours, and always found the names of his friends, Mr. Tighe or Mr. Power, a passport to their civility and kindness. At the end of the latter year, men came down from Dublin, sent expressly to agitate the repeal of the Union; just before their arrival, Lord Duncannon was drawn in his carriage to Thomastown, by the very men who, after the agitation, waylaid, beat, and maimed, all who dared to vote for the noble lord's election; their farming utensils were destroyed in the night, their orchards cut down, and gentlemen were obliged to travel with pistols in their pockets if they were out at night. Some of those who had supported that, at one time, most popular man, Mr. Power, were stoned to death. Under less wily agitators such a bill might have been unnecessary.

Mr. Finn declared himself one of the agitators. He could prove that in 1827, the return of criminals for Kilkenny was 364; and that, after the political agitation of 1831, it was only 175. They had heard of 2000 cases of arson in twenty counties of England, machine-breaking and riot, but who had heard of the suspension of the habeas corpus there?

Mr. Stanley hoped to prove the necessity of this bill. The character of ministers was above aspersion. Month after month had they resisted the importunities, taunts, and appeals, of gentlemen who pressed them to adopt measures beyond the ordinary power of the law with a view to repress disturbance. He asked if, in the cases of Clare, Galway, and Queen's county, ministers

had shown any desire to go beyond the limits of the law, so long as there appeared a possibility of vindicating the authority of the law by ordinary means? In Galway, the gentlemen had scorned intimidation, and their aid strengthened the arm of justice. The gentlemen of Kilkenny had shrunk from their duty; they had not placed themselves in the front of the battle, nor displayed that zeal and energy that might have been expected. Things grew worse by delay, and it became the duty of government to protect the peaceful, and to restore the reign of order. He would glean his facts from the correspondence of many gentlemen. A magistrate of Queen's county stated, that outrages had proceeded to the height of an almost general disorganization—that a participation in crime alone appeared to confer security among the humbler classes—that such being the case, many were compelled to join the lawless disturbers, while the few who refused to unite in, or ventured to resist, their aggressions, were left unaided by any tangible law, unprotected by the arm of power. The writer then detailed the murder of Mr. Prentice, a steward, whose only crime was fidelity to his master. The private letter of a gentleman of Kilkenny said, they were in a fearful state of excitement, in consequence of the exercise of the powers of their new legislators, the Whitefeet, who had severely beaten a man for digging the writer's potatoes after notice to the contrary. They went about swearing this gentleman's tenants not to work for him, and the writer had seen one man with his head tied up, and a bayonet wound in the thigh—injuries which he had received for disobeying the orders of the Whitefeet. After describing other outrages, the writer declared the country to be in a state of rebellion, adding, that it would be impossible to find a Kilkenny jury at this time to convict even for murder. Letters from Louth spoke of facts yet more glaring. Sir P. Bellew stated that the magistrates had used every effort to repress outrage, but with little or no effect; that the combination was too strong for them to put it down; that at a meeting of magistrates, the landholders had been called on to assist as special constables in the enforcement of the law and the preservation of peace, but that, from fear and other causes, they had declined. Another letter said, that when fines were imposed, an "ambassador" was sent to solicit subscriptions, and the guilty party was instantly released. Other letters described the outrages as being systematic, and the disturbers of the peace as being confident of their strength. They possessed a large quantity of arms, which were supposed to be placed under the care of a captain, qualified for such a trust by his name in deeds of bloodshed and outrage. The Attorney-General wrote, that the home circuit had to try offences equal in number to those of the whole country two years ago; and that he did not find, in 150 cases which he had gone through, a single one connected with tithes. There were parties

who were exposed to acts of violence and outrage which made the blood run cold when they were recounted. If this was the liberty for which gentlemen opposite contended, he would give up the point; but if to protect and insure the liberty of the well-disposed and the weak—if to maintain the public peace—if to vindicate the authority of the law—if to guard the poor man's hearth from outrage, be the duty of a government, call this a coercive, despotic, unconstitutional, and arbitrary bill if you will—designate it by what term of reproach you please; but he contended, nevertheless, that it was a bill which, far from injuring or destroying, went directly to preserve and perpetuate liberty in its truest and most genuine character. Talk of the Insurrection Act. It was now in force against the peaceful and the good, and enforced by the evil and the irresponsible. He must restate some of the cases; first, that of the venerable Mr. Houston. A gentleman stated, that an express having arrived informing him that Mr. Houston had been shot at noon-day, he hastened to the spot, and found the poor old man already dead; he added, that the deceased was an inoffensive, quiet man, guilty of no crime except the collection of his tithes, which were his only support. Mr. Houston was nearly eighty years of age. After he had been murdered, no one could be prevailed on to assist in carrying the corpse into the house, and when Mrs. Houston went on her knees entreating the people present to assist the narrator of the circumstance and the maids in bringing the body in, they met the request, not only with a refusal, but with jeers and mockery. During the night there were illuminations to celebrate an event at which the people could not conceal their brutal and savage joy; and, to add insult to injury, they kept up a series of runaway knocks at the door. This combination of atrocity could not be vindicated, but it was to be palliated, slightly passed over, under the poor pretence of intoxication. Again, that of the Maddox family was a case in which an armed band of assassins surrounded a house, set it on fire, and when the miserable wretches within the dwelling attempted to escape from the flames, brutally and deliberately murdered them. Was he to go item by item through this long catalogue of crimes, or need he do more than say, that of all the murders recounted this night up to the present hour, not one had been punished—a fact which carried with it a brand of disgrace to a state of society claiming to be one of civilization? Mr. Finn had said the return of criminals decreased in numbers; true, but crimes increased in a five-fold ratio. This proved the necessity of the bill. The convictions were fewer as the offences were multiplied. In the month of January last, 1,094 outrages had been committed in Leinster, nine times as many as had occurred in any one month two years ago. He then read a long list of wanton crimes committed in Kildare, chiefly in the night; they were not acts of robbery, but acts of violence and intimidation,

and offences of an insurrectionary character. He granted that few evidences existed of intimidation offered to jurors, but they all knew that there was such intimidation. There was the case of a person of the name of Allen, who made an affidavit that if he served on a certain trial, and convicted the person, he should do it at the hazard of his life; this affidavit was admitted by the Court, and the individual was excused from appearing. And what had happened to him since? He held a report, which stated that the house of a miller, named Allen, had been attacked by a party of armed men; that the house being strongly barred, and the party being shot at, they retreated, after firing, and calling out, "Here's Carrickshaugh for you!" The miller was wounded by a ball, and three balls entered a bedstead in which were his children. It was not till the fine had been raised to 50*l.* that a jury could be assembled. A gentleman wrote to the government in January, 1833, that he could not attend the next assizes; that he cared not what fine was imposed; he knew what the consequence would be if he did; that, whatever might be the guilt of the prisoner, he dared not find him guilty. Gentlemen had been induced to buy arms to give up to the Whitefeet, in order to conciliate them. Whole families had been obliged to leave the country, because one of their members had acted the part of a just juror. In Tipperary county, a notice had been stuck up, ordering no person to deal with a witness of the name of Little. In one county, twenty-six families had left their homes, and twenty-two had placed themselves under the protection of the police. He then read innumerable instances of intimidation of very similar character. Even Sir H. Parnell's committee of last year, reporting on the outrages in Queen's county, considered the delay attending a special commission an evil, and they recommended a more summary remedy. What was the cure they recommended? Why, the very object proposed by this bill, that persons should not be out at night, and that domiciliary visits should be authorised, to ascertain if any were out. He then read a series of letters, which related a regular battle between the Whitefeet and the police, the former of whom occupied a hill, and slew several of the assailants before they were dislodged. Several murders were related, and, above all, the Navigation Company, employing 600 men, and doing great good to Ireland, declared that they must give up their efforts if some change were not wrought by the force of the law, for they were absolutely prevented from discharging or engaging their servants, except at the beck of a set of ruffians, who destroyed and stole their property, and thwarted all their operations. The committee of last year had recommended the enforcement of the Insurrection Act as far as the keeping people at home during the night, and they had allowed the full right of domiciliary visitation; but they had referred the trial of crime to the local magistrates, against whom

the most severe complaints had been made by Mr. Grant opposite. The Irish members themselves had repeatedly declared their willingness to have the peace of the country left to the protection of the military. The hon. member had also alluded to the tribunal in question as a most unconstitutional one. Well, admitting it to be so, was not the measure which they proposed, and under which it would be empowered to act, an unconstitutional one? Had they put it forward as a constitutional measure? on the contrary, had they not stated that they brought it forward solely on the ground of the stern and absolute necessity of the case—a necessity that left them no alternative but to resort to the employment of powers beyond the law, and to seek for the means of affording protection to the subject out of the confines of the constitution? He would not have the stainless judges made to administer unconstitutional measures; nor would he trust to the ambition or political bias of the bar. If they were to depart from the ordinary law of the land, that departure should be so broad, should be so marked, that there should be no possibility of mistaking it. If it was the fact, as it was, that political liberty did not exist in Ireland—that men could not give utterance to their opinions in that country without exposing their lives and properties to peril—this measure, instead of controlling political liberty, went to extinguish political domination. Was it possible that the free expression and free discussion of opinion could exist in Ireland under the tyranny of a society that altogether controlled the public voice—that put under its ban any man that dared to differ from its decisions—that endeavoured "to wield the fierce democracy" of Ireland, and had so contrived to usurp all the forms of the government, that it seemed made, not to perpetuate the liberty, but to perpetuate the political slavery of that country? The hon. and learned member for Dublin denied all connexion between prædial and political agitation. He did not say that that hon. member directly encouraged outrage, nor did he *directly* encourage a run on the bank for gold; he did so more ingeniously and indirectly, hoping to embarrass the government, but keeping out of sight the ruin in which such a measure would involve his countrymen. No, he had not encouraged the Whitefeet; he had sent pacificators among them, who spoke thus. Here the right hon. secretary read a part of Mr. Steele's speech, declaring his readiness to stand on a mine at the bidding of O'Connell. He described Earl Grey as an atrocious tyrant, Lord Brougham as the worst of Whigs, and said the people cared no more for William IV. than for a man in a tripe-shop. He then read a portion of Mr. O'Connell's speech at the formation of the Volunteer Society, when that gentleman declared that its chief object was to raise Ireland from a province into a nation; which was only repeating the words of the volunteers in 1797. The hon. gentleman then borrowed the very names

of the Whitefeet, who were pacificators when they burned a house, and regulators when they murdered a man for taking a farm out of which another had been turned. These men were to supersede the police, and to sit in quarter sessions, hearing and deciding cases, and yet the hon. and learned gentleman exclaimed against courts-martial! Yes, here was a court-martial, an armed tribunal, appointed by the arch-agitator himself, and differing from that proposed only in being absolutely irresponsible and utterly incapable. With the establishment of these courts, intimations were given to the peasantry that if they appealed from these self-constituted tribunals, there were means of bringing them to their senses. It was to put an end to such a state of things —to restore the law, and to defend the liberty of the subject against these lawless encroachments, that government called upon the House to pass this bill, and create a power which, if unconstitutional, would not be lawless, and would be administered by those who would be responsible for its execution. The object the government had in view was the protection of constitutional right, of legal privilege, of property, nay, of life itself, against the effects of a system of lawless violence and outrage. In effecting that object they would respect constitutional rights, and guard their exercise; and if, in doing so, they were compelled to sanction an infringement for a little time upon the law, it would be preferable to allowing all law to be abused and trampled under foot.

The debate was adjourned at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Feb. 28.—In the House of Lords, this day, the *Change of Venue Bill* for Ireland was read a third time and passed.

Lord Wynford introduced a bill for reducing the expenses of *Suits of Common Law*.

In the House of Commons, the adjourned debate on the *Irish Disturbances' Bill* was resumed.

Mr. Shiel felt the difficulty of replying to the masterly speech of Mr. Stanley, in an assembly so prepared to be impressed by his arguments. The talent of the speaker, and the sympathy of his auditory, combined to make that remarkable piece of oratory peculiarly impressive. Notwithstanding that impression, however, he appealed to the House, now that it was cool, and the immediate effect of that address had somewhat subsided, whether, after all, it was calculated to produce a sound and deliberate conviction of the necessity of substituting courts-martial for the ordinary and regular tribunals in Ireland. In attempting to prove this, he really felt depression, from the consciousness that there was in that House a feeling already formed, independent of any arguments that might be presented to the House, which

might lead to the rash and precipitate adoption of measures of coercion. One portion of the act went to suppress political assemblies, and the other had application to agrarian, or, as they had been called, prædial disturbances. It was brought in to combine and consolidate the whole mass of penalty in one coercive statute. His Majesty's ministers wished to avail themselves of agrarian disturbances, for the purpose of putting down political meetings, and to avail themselves of political meetings to put an additional and unnecessary check upon agrarian disturbances. The House ought to be aware, that if a proclamation took place, there was an end to the liberty of the press, for a double reason. In the first place, the editor of a newspaper in Dublin might be at once incarcerated, because he might be charged with an offence in a proclaimed district. This was undeniable. In the next place, he might be imprisoned merely upon an allegation that he had published a seditious libel; and who were to be the judges of the law of libel? The courts-martial. Courts-martial to be judges of the law of libel! Dublin might be proclaimed. The bill was retrospective, and individual liberty would be at the caprice of the Lord Lieutenant. They had not tried the common law. They had incarcerated the editors of the *Free Press* and the *Comet*, but had they prosecuted the utterance of one seditious speech? He would ask the Whigs—Had you no jury? Did you distrust the complaisance of the corporation? Would not twelve aldermen have suited? Had you no evidence? Short-hand writers, in the pay of government, are employed at every meeting. Why not prosecute in open court, rather than found a base act of coercion on a few anonymous letters, and a ballad, written, perhaps, in a police barrack? He would suppose the law enforced; the proclamation goes forth, it appears on the castle gates; that instant discussion, personal freedom, trial by jury, liberty of the press, all vanish in a moment. Does the exigency of the case call for this? Is it because his friend Mr. Steele had addressed the peasantry in strong language, that every man's freedom in the city of Dublin was to be at the discretion of the Irish secretary? Mr. Steele had already given the government some evidence that he did not shrink from responsibility. He had sent a speech, on a former occasion, to the Attorney-General, with his compliments. He was a man without fear. Did the Attorney-General prosecute that speech? No; because it was deemed far more advisable to wait for an opportunity to establish a despotism. Why not remove the cause of outrage? The bill of last session—the tithe bill—was the cause of the increase of crime. Who was the agitator? Clare, the county of O'Connell, was quiet. Kilkenny, where the right honourable secretary began his tithe enforce, was disturbed. Kilkenny was the county where the priest's horse was seized for tithes; Kilkenny was the county in which the priest himself was

recently arrested for tithes—and in Kilkenny the effects of the right hon. gentleman's genius for legislation were peculiarly conspicuous. He need spare all argument by a reference to the report of the Tithe Committee. The report stated that the law was sufficient. The crown solicitor the same. The Attorney-General said, in thirty-nine cases there were thirty-eight convictions. What will you say to all this evidence? Why, you will produce a vile ballad, and fling the literary puddle of the town of Clonmel in our faces; and you will read anonymous letters from your miserable menials and interested terrorists in the police, and on documents which would not be received as evidence in an assault case in a court of justice, you would pronounce sentence when Ireland stands as a culprit at the bar before you. Who recommends the measure? Is there in the cabinet an Irishman? or a man acquainted with Ireland? Who are your correspondents? You name not one but Sir P. Bellew. Does he recommend this measure? No. Who does then? Now, what were the grounds for this proceeding? What is the noble lord's first admission? that no single juror had been injured. His next statement is, that every jury but one did its duty. Why, is this a reason for abolishing all juries? There were trials for combinations against tithes in Dublin, Clonmel, Kerry, Cork, and in every one case convictions were obtained. The wig, the gown, the band, must give way to the sash, the sword, and the epaulet; and then all the evils of the administration of Irish justice will be at an end for ever.

Mr. Macauley denied the assertion that English members sought an excuse to fetter Ireland. He had never thought that it would have become necessary for him to stand up and defend the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the trial by jury; but he would say, that in departing from the law, he would rather err at the side of rigour than of lenity. He would therefore make it strong, that its duration might be short, and that it might be less liable to be drawn into a precedent. Was not the necessity of such a measure proven? To him it appeared to be incontrovertibly proved that prædial agitation existed, and it was closely connected with political agitation. There was an active and passive resistance to the law. That the active was unlawful no man would pretend to deny; nor that the passive resistance—that which directed or recommended men not to deal with those of certain political opinions, not to buy from or sell to them—was also unlawful. What, he would ask, was the difference between this active and passive resistance? It was true that the active resister of the law was exposed to greater personal risk, from which the cunning of the passive resister might screen him. In this respect the difference between them was, he admitted, great, but in a moral point of view were they not both the same? This association of volunteers, as it was called, had been compared to that

of the volunteers of 1782. There was no parallel between them. The only association which he knew that could be compared with it was that which once existed in a neighbouring state, and which, while it held its sittings in the capital, extended its influence and its pernicious principles to a variety of branches and ramifications throughout the country; he alluded to the Jacobin Club of France, presided over by a man who was at the same time the political idol of the people, and the terror of those who best knew him. The liberty contended for in Ireland was like that with which Mathews amused us in his *Kentucky Jonathan*—"Pretty liberty when a man cannot wallop his own nigger." To such liberty he would say that there was no parallel but that which was proclaimed by the Jacobin Club, over whose doors the word was inscribed, though it was constantly belied by their deeds of tyranny and blood. In supporting this measure, then, he considered that he was adopting a course which would promote true liberty.

Mr. Romilly had no objection whatever that the power of the law should be increased, for the more effectual suppression of murder, housebreaking, burning, and other atrocious crimes; and, if he were convinced that this bill would be effectual for that purpose, he, for one, should not offer any opposition to it. But he could not consider it in that light; because, so far from possessing a principle of discrimination, it did, by some of its provisions, involve in a very general proscription, persons both innocent and guilty. The real object of all their consultations ought to be, not to enforce the law by measures of harshness and severity, but to induce the people to love the legislature and the government, to enthrone both in the hearts of the community by acts of kindness and beneficence.

Lord Mahon said, to him, the question was, whether he should support a measure brought forward by ministers, in whom he confessed he did not place confidence; or, on the other hand, refuse them powers that appeared absolutely necessary for the security of life and property in Ireland. Painful as the necessity was, he must support the ministers.

Mr. O'Connor expressed vehement indignation at the proposal of ministers. He called on the Irish members to resist this act for the sake of their country, and he made the same appeal to the English members for the love of their liberties.

Mr. Carew had always wished to extend the popular principle to the utmost degree that was consistent with the constitution and public safety. He was bound in conscience to state, that the situation of some parts of Ireland was such, and the intimidation so great, that the law could not be enforced; and in those parts stronger measures were necessary. He had great confidence in the ameliorating measures intended for Ireland, and was well assured, before he consented to this bill, that it was not to be made a mask under which to enforce the tithes.

Mr. Clay, before he consented to employ force, wished to know whether the quarrel was just. The first thing to be done was to redress every wrong, before measures of coercion were called for.

Major Beauclerk opposed the bill. Ministers, by means of their well-dressed majorities, might carry this measure, but they would find that the feeling of the people was against them.

Lord Ebrington said, the anxiety of his noble friend at the head of the government of Ireland to delay having recourse to violent and arbitrary measures, was quite equalled by his anxiety to use those measures sparingly; and he verily believed, that the knowledge alone of his being possessed of the power would operate beneficially, without its exercise, and induce many to rally round the government in support of order, and for the protection of life and liberty.

Mr. H. L. Bulwer rose amidst conflicting cries of "adjourn" and "go on," and moved the adjournment of the debate.—Adjourned.

March 1.—The debate was resumed. Mr. H. L. Bulwer thought the amendment of Mr. Tennyson exactly met the case; it gave time for inquiry and conciliation, yet it did not deny the power demanded when the necessity appeared. He felt as deeply as any one that there were grievances in Ireland, but he would not admit that the existence of any grievance could justify murder, robbery, or arson. Mr. Stanley had utterly failed in his attempt to prove that these crimes originated in a conspiracy.

Sir G. Grey said, that he was not the foe of Ireland, and if a similar case could ever be produced in this country, he would vote for the enactment of a measure equally coercive against the English conspirators, agitators, and midnight murderers, if such there could be, and he would vote thus whosoever might be minister. The speeches of the right hon. and learned member for Dublin, and his co-agitators, were the cause of the present state of Ireland, for they influenced men's minds, and turned them against all confidence in the laws and the legislature.

Mr. Harvey said, the hon. baronet had "harped his fear aright." All that the opponents of the bill contended was, that if granted for Ireland, its provisions would soon be extended to England. Had any city in Ireland smoked like Bristol; any castle in Ireland like that of Nottingham; were there incendiarisms like those of Hampshire? No; but the bill was levelled at one man, and that man who, by removing the Catholic exclusions, and supporting the Reform Bill, had been the means of placing and maintaining the present ministers in their new position. If a man thought the repeal of the Union was for the benefit of his country, he had a right to say so to his countrymen, and he ought to be met by fair argument, not by a despotic prevention of all discussion, even to the suppression of the great right of petition.

Lord John Russell urged that it was better to meet the bill boldly, or to reject it immediately. The question was, was the government of Ireland to be in the hands of a single democrat, of a tribe of Whitefeet, or of the regular authorities? If the House refused its confidence to ministers, they must retire, and he did not envy their successors. He sketched the rise of Mr. O'Connell's influence, from the long delay of the Catholic claims and the formation of the Catholic Association, to the unlimited power which Irish confidence had now raised him to. His agitation for emancipation was peaceful, but his agitation now was the cause of bloodshed. Political agitation induced the agitation of nocturnal outrage, to force the surrender of land. The clause of this bill which authorised courts-martial was most objected to. Well, let any one suggest a remedy, a real remedy, and he would vote for it. Better have no jury than a partial one. Better suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, keeping it entire, than fritter it away. Better to let military men judge the case at once, than make the regular judges independent of a jury. The other clause most objectionable was, the *curfew* clause, as it was called. Now that measure for the prevention of nocturnal outrage was recommended by the Irish gentry, and more expressly by the committee of last year. How could there be employment while the canal boats were seized and destroyed? how could there be trade while men of capital could not send out a servant on his duty without apprehensions of his murder? The greatest remedial measure for Ireland would be this—to enforce the security of life and property.

Mr. H. Grattan agreed that the Whitefeet ought to be put down, but he could see no reason why the constitution ought to be put down with them. The Whitefeet would have been down ere now, had government and the magistrates done their duty; but what reason had been shown for committing the fate of 8,000,000 of men to the caprice of a dictator? He would cut off his right hand ere he would vote for such a measure. They had heard much of outrages, but all the tyranny that led to them was carefully suppressed. Individual oppression, personal wrongs, and not political conspiracy, were the causes of the murders which had been related; but none of these excesses reached the height of those at Bristol, Nottingham, and Hampshire.

The Attorney General would not inquire into the cause of outrage. Whether the agitation which produced it were political or prædial, it must be put down, and property and life be secured. The Irish members, by their own speeches, proved that the existing law was too weak in Ireland. He had serious objections to courts-martial, but they were amenable to ministers, and ministers to parliament. In his opinion, facts clearly connected together the prædial and the political agitators.

Sir R. Peel thought that some such measure was necessary.

The statement of facts respecting the atrocities in Ireland remained uncontradicted. The official papers asserted those facts—so did the newspapers—so did Sir William Smith, the judge who presided at the Maryborough trials. In addition to these witnesses, were the Rev. Nicholas O'Connor, and Dr. Doyle; so that no doubt could be entertained of the truth of those statements. The laws were not sufficient to preserve order, and some additional powers became absolutely necessary. It was objected that this measure was no remedy for Irish grievances; true, but the continuance of the present state of things precluded a remedy. He looked to the state of Ireland with great anxiety, and felt that until the commotions there were set at rest, no measure of relief could be carried into effect. It was objected that agrarian disturbance was inconsistent with political agitation, and that they should not have been coupled in this bill. Now, he would never consent to a measure that should punish the illiterate, and let the agitators go unscathed. To a certain extent political agitation and agrarian violence travelled the same road. When agitators inculcated peace and submission to the laws, it was merely the cunning of the serpent: they kept the mass quiet, merely to excite it into action at their own season. The real end of the present agitation was the repeal of the Union, the evils of which the people did not comprehend. Mr. Tennyson's amendment could not produce any good. If the House exhibited any symptom of irresolution, they might for ever lose the opportunity of securing life and property. He would pass the stream while it was yet day. The hon. Baronet sat down amid loud cheers, and the debate was then adjourned.

March 4.—The adjourned debate on the *Irish Disturbances' Bill* was recommenced by Dr. Baldwin. The people of England, he said, were dissatisfied, and the Reform Bill was brought in; the people of Ireland expressed a similar feeling, and the same ministry gave *them* courts-martial and brute force for their remedy. He appealed to Lord Althorp, if he could blast his honest fame by establishing such authorities in Ireland, how long would England be free from their oppression? It was the neglect of government in failing to establish special commissions that had encouraged the insurgents, and should all Ireland suffer for the negligence of government? The rebels of Bristol had been put down by a special commission, and not by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. This measure would not heal wounds, but would destroy all confidence. This bill would alienate the affections of the Irish from the throne. He warned the government of the evils which must result from this measure.

Viscount Castlereagh deeply regretted that this bill was necessary. They had been told, that after the Reform Bill, all would be satisfaction and confidence. Where was all the tranquillity prophesied to flow from that all-healing measure? One hon.

member had talked of bayonets and runs on the banks, and there were sundry other blessings impending, all of which he supposed were to be considered as the first fruits of reform.

Major Fancourt did not consider that ministers had made out a case calling for the introduction of martial law in Ireland. It was urged that some such steps were necessary in order to maintain the integrity of the union; but, if Ireland were to derive no greater benefit from the union than she had hitherto done, and if such tyranny were necessary to make her still submit to it, he would say, for God's sake separate the kingdoms, and let her endeavour to do better for herself.

Colonel Chichester thought he should best support the liberty of the subject by supporting this bill. Nay, had it been framed for the express purpose of putting down the arch-agitator—aye, even if that person were to be named in the preamble of the bill, he would vote for it. The bill was not to suppress, but to support liberty. Was it a state of liberty when a man's sanctuary was invaded at night by ruffians and assassins? Was it liberty when a wife was murdered on her husband's body? Was it liberty when a man was not safe who exercised his rights in defiance of the threats of the wretches around him—when no witness, no juryman, was safe? He had rather live under the most unmitigated despotism and tyranny than in a country where, under pretext of liberty, such brutal atrocities were perpetrated.

Sir R. Bateson said, the respectable portion of the Irish people were universally agreed as to the necessity of some such measure as the present. He was convinced that, if it were desirable to prevent the country from breaking out into open rebellion, it was necessary to put down that agitation which, for the good of some private individuals, was urging the peasantry to disturb the country. Ireland was in the condition of a maniac, and required a strait-waistcoat.

Mr. Barron had learned politics in the school of those Whigs, against whose acts he now protested. Ireland was not more disturbed now than at any time during the lapse of seventy years. Mr. Justice Bushe confirmed his belief that special commissions did most to suppress these outrages. The committee of last year and Sir H. Parnell would have saved the ministry from the disgrace of this measure. The outrages of Ireland were grossly exaggerated. The only effect of the measure would be to strengthen the repealers, and this he should deeply regret.

Mr. M. L. Chapman would have given power to punish the authors of the atrocious acts complained of, but this bill would punish the innocent with the guilty. He granted that the Volunteer Association ought to be put down, for it was wholly unconstitutional. He would vote for a bill to put that association down, but not for one which would make all Ireland pay the penalty of its acts.

Mr. Lambert admitted, with humiliation and sorrow, that there existed in Ireland a system of intimidation which struck at the root of all social order, and the period had now arrived when either the King's government must fall, or the power of agitation be put down. In his own country some blood-thirsty miscreants from Kilkenny attacked a poor labourer, shot him, beat his brains out, and all because he had "spoken too freely of them." The public mind in Ireland was now in a state of political delirium. In every village there was a tyrant or two, but generally one, who called himself "the people." This tyrant sent forth his mandates, and told the people not only how they were to act, but how they were to think; he interfered with every proceeding of their lives. This, surely, was a state of things which could not be endured. Nothing on earth could ever make him support those parts of the bill, the object of which was evidently to enforce the payment of tithes; but all those clauses which contemplated the putting down of agitation and outrage should have his most ready concurrence. If his life were at stake in Ireland, he would much sooner take his trial before a court-martial than at the hands of a judge and jury; but with the phrase courts-martial, all the lower Irish would connect the horrors of 1798. For his own part, he would prefer any despotism to the despotism of confederated ruffians, and self-constituted, irresponsible, political associations. (The honourable gentleman sat down amidst continued cheers.)

Mr. Tennant said, that with the exception of the brigands of Calabria, and the Kleptæ of Albania, no instance could be found of persons committing such dreadful outrages as those which were now systematically perpetrated in Ireland. In that country the authority of the government was set at defiance, and no respect whatever was paid to the constituted authorities. What must be the state of a country in which one individual could say, "I, of my own power, will effect that which the government must fail to accomplish?" As this was a measure, the object of which was to give authority to the government, security to the law, and real liberty to the people, it should have his cordial support.

Lord Duncannon said, that in Carlow, from December 1831, the return of crimes was—for the first quarter, 46; for the second, 68; for the third, 89; for the fourth, 116; and for December 1832, and January 1833, the return of crimes was 403. Carlow was the smallest county in Ireland: the Catholic bishop had laboured to oppose the Whitefeet. As constable of Kilkenny, he had seen the absolute necessity of this bill.

Mr. Buckingham opposed the bill.

Mr. Ward expressed his surprise that any doubt should exist as to the expediency of the measure, which would be followed by measures of redress. On one condition the hon. and learned member for Dublin might reckon upon his support of any measure calculated in his mind to benefit Ireland—namely, that he

should show a disposition to keep a little good faith with the House—that if he did agitate in Ireland, it should be solely and only with a view to the benefit and improvement of that country; and, above all, that he should abandon that phantom which must always elude his grasp—the repeal of the Union—a measure calculated only to produce national degradation and misery.

Mr. Bayntun would vote for the amendment, because that would, in all probability, defeat this measure. The defence of the measure was uncontrollable necessity. How was it proved? By detailing any overt acts of treason, or civil conspiracies, or rebellions in Ireland, levelled against the dominion and sovereignty of the government? No; but by exhibiting a long catalogue of offences and crimes, murders, midnight burglaries, burnings, and illegal notices, which unquestionably have been perpetrated, but which the regularly-constituted tribunals, with the real assistance of the gentlemen of Ireland, he believed to be sufficient to quell. Years of mis-government, the absence of the great proprietors, and the want of support for the poor, were the causes of these crimes. If not, if they were traceable to political agitation, why not fulfil the promises of conciliation, and so deprive the agitator of his plea. Catholic emancipation was but one meal; go on supplying until the hungry be filled. They ought to make their relief bills at least attendant on this bill of coercion. Let some credit be given to the gentlemen of Ireland; let not the motives of her eloquent and most enthusiastic orators be falsely impugned; let not the motives of the honourable and learned member for Dublin be supposed to be used, by his great exertions and never-flagging energies, for the sake of cloaking treason and throwing a veil over rebellion. He said, then, give fair play to Ireland and her noble-minded sons; open to them the flood-gates of useful knowledge; if it be possible, at least as far as it is possible, feed the indigent; and, above all, infuse into the mass of the people, by acts of kindness and generosity, that tone of moral feeling, that charity of acting, without which nothing is estimable, nothing is permanent. Do this, and Ireland would bless you, and offer her prayers for your welfare, and she will become an arm of strength towards your victories, and an honour to your Sovereign's dominions. But, on the contrary, inflict this merciless chastisement—pass the measure of coercion—let slip the dogs of war—let iron-handed tyranny stalk uncontrolled through her beauteous land, hanging, transporting, bayoneting, and shooting her devoted children, and the curses of God and man alike will be upon the policy of England.

Mr. O'Dwyer said, that as the assizes proceeded, and the charges of the judges arrived in England, each appeared more strongly to disprove the alleged necessity of this bill. To the state of landlord and tenant in Ireland might be attributed the greatest evils of that country. The former had grossly abandoned their duty,

and had exacted more in the shape of rents than any landlords of any other country. He was sorry to hear it said that the government had bound themselves up irrevocably in this measure, and he regretted to find that a concession had been made to a certain party in that House, with whom the ministry had formed a coalition for the purpose of tyrannizing over Ireland.

March 5.—The adjourned debate resumed.—Mr. Lefroy felt it was impossible that any man could do otherwise than deplore the necessity of such a measure, or deny that it would form a most terrible precedent. He admitted this; nor should it have his sanction if he had not been impressed, fully and fearfully persuaded, of its absolute and indispensable necessity. Crime abounded in Ireland, but it was less alarming than the nature and extent of the confederacies which gave it birth, or, at least, fostered its growth. The first special commission succeeded in repressing the weaker force of crime for the moment, but it had not strangled the conspiracy, and the next commission had 300 instead of 30 charges to consider. Illegal oaths appeared to have been administered, and vengeance denounced against all who became obnoxious to the conspirators. As the learned judge stated, plantations had been burned, cattle had been houghed, men assassinated, entire classes of the community proscribed, and every species of atrocity perpetrated or threatened. At the third commission, fourteen policemen had been murdered in open day, yet there were no witnesses to aid the prosecution of the murderers, and the accused, whether guilty or innocent, were discharged. Was this lenity effectual? No; in one week Mr. Manim was murdered in open day before all his workmen. The special commissions had been attended and followed with an awful increase of crime, excepting in a few instances. The fact was, there was something peculiar and mysterious in the nature of those conspiracies, which put them beyond the operation of the ordinary law, and it was from a consideration of these circumstances that some measure beyond the law should be created, in order to preserve the constitution. The opposite party complained of military tribunals; but how could they reconcile the complaint with their infamous scandals poured out against the Irish judges and the magistracy? For very many years there had been a variety of nostrums for giving peace to Ireland. A very favourite one, for a long period, had been Catholic emancipation. They had over and over again been told that that measure would act as a charm, and eradicate all the miseries of Ireland. Well, it had been tried. In 1829, the all-soothing measure was passed. No sooner, however, was the assent given, than its fallaciousness became apparent to all the world, and then its advocates cried out, "Oh! it came too late." The excuse was a bad one; for, he would ask, were the Roman Catholics of England relieved one hour sooner than the

Roman Catholics of Ireland? Were the Dissenters relieved one hour sooner than the Irish Roman Catholics? No such thing. And yet neither the Roman Catholics of England nor the Dissenters conducted themselves as did the Roman Catholics of Ireland. They were not perpetually dwelling upon bygone grievances, or raking up the ashes of past offences. The reason of the difference was this:—Not that the Roman Catholics of Ireland had received a conditional, a limited, or a tardy relief; but that there was a party in that country who longed and laboured for separation. The agitation was spiritual as well as political; for that party knew that the church was a bulwark of the Union, and must be destroyed before repeal could be effected. Thus the questions of the repeal of the union, and of the destruction of the tithes, had been urged at much about the same period. Until the Roman Catholic question was conceded, those subjects were not mooted. No; they were kept quiet until the ground had been cleared, and then they were agitated with determined violence, and they now formed the two-headed monster by which the agitators were struggling to effect the separation of the two countries. Ministers would have been guilty of misprision of treason, if they had neglected the production of some such bill as the present, and their guilt would be scarcely less, if they allowed it to be frittered away.

Mr. Ruthven denied that crime had increased during seven years. He admitted that there had been some dreadful cases quoted, but the information was drawn from polluted sources. The abuse of the political unions of Ireland came, he thought, with a very bad grace from the ministry and their supporters, when it was recollected that it was to them, and similar bodies in England, that the ministers were indebted for reform.

Lord Acheson said the amendment was by no means likely to produce either the benefit to Ireland of stopping excesses, or to give sufficient time to the House to collect satisfactory information on both sides of the question. The law was not by this bill to be suspended in any one place where the law was allowed to be continued in its wholesome operation, producing order and protection. It was said that this bill was arbitrary, and he admitted that it was so; but it was not so arbitrary as the tyranny of a mob-compelling people, no matter what their precise opinions might be, or how they acted on those opinions, to violate every law and every constituted authority.

Sir C. Coote knew a man who had served on a jury for two days, in consequence of which the mowers, who were about to cut down his grass, refused to do so, and the grass remained on the ground until October. A Mr. Anderson was walking near his (Sir C. Coote's) brother's house, when he was shot through the lungs, and after he had fallen he was attacked with swords, and cut and disfigured in a most dreadful manner. Three days after-

wards another murder was committed in the same neighbourhood; and yet, a few days back, the honourable and learned member for Dublin had said that Queen's county was tranquil. He had received a letter from a magistrate, who wrote that four men, armed with pistols, came to a quarry where some of his men were at work. They placed these men upon their knees, and swore them not to work at the slate quarry. They also called at the houses of the labourers and the tenants, between four and five o'clock in the day, and swore them in like manner not to work. Such, however, was the state of intimidation in which the people were kept, that no information was conveyed to him on the subject, and the people at the quarry remained in it for one hour after the fellows had departed, in obedience to the instructions they had given them when going. Since that period many threatening letters had been sent to the stone-cutters, telling them not to work. He found it also necessary to have men by day, and police by night, to patrol round to protect the neighbourhood. Had he dispossessed any of his tenants, he should not have been surprised at all this; but such was not the case, for the same tenants and their families had occupied the soil for a period of seventy years. He further stated that on a Sunday he had had to investigate no less than six cases of outrage which had been perpetrated at noon-day. It was needless, therefore, for him to say that he thought such a measure necessary.

Mr. T. O. Daunt said the *Newgate Calendar* for any three years would make out a case against England as strong as that of the Right Hon. Secretary. The Right Hon. Bart. too, had tried his hand at a case, but he had been compelled to go back fourteen years before he could accomplish his ends. He should not be at all surprised if the precedent should be followed up, and if coercive laws should be hereafter applied for against England, and justified by a reference to the murder of Thomas a'Becket. If ministers wished to hit upon any plan for the purpose of putting an end to agitation, they could not have adopted a worse than this, for if even temporarily effectual, it would subsequently break out with renovated violence. It had been said that the ship was among the breakers—so it was. The noble lord (Althorp) was the pilot, and reminded him of an Irish pilot, who had pretended to navigate a ship through a very difficult channel. The captain, becoming nervous at the imminence of the danger, asked the pilot if he knew the place well? "To be sure I do," said this worthy pilot, "to be sure I do, every rock in the place, man; and," he continued, as the ship struck with great force, "there is one of 'em."

Mr. O'Connell thought the amendment was extremely well calculated to elicit the real nature of this proceeding, by holding out to the public the certainty of this fact—that one fortnight's delay, it was felt, would be fatal to this measure, which was as

unnecessary as it was unjustifiable. The measure before them was one of vital importance to every part of the British empire; it was one that was intimately connected with the nature of the future government of Ireland. Were they to continue the old and oppressive system? Or were they at length to allow Ireland to be a part of the British empire? He would respectfully implore gentlemen to consider well the next question. Had Ireland, he demanded, ever benefited by her connexion with England? If she had been totally separated from England, could she have, by possibility, been thrown into a worse situation than that in which she was placed at present? He could show that the most horrible atrocities, that the deepest treacheries that ever stained the annals of one country in reference to its dealings with another, had been perpetrated by England towards Ireland. They had always preferred the interests of a party to those of the people at large; when a change came in religion, they adopted that faith which was not the faith of the people. In corroboration of this statement he would read a passage from the speech of an individual whom he should by-and-by name. It stated that the conduct of England towards Ireland had been all along in violation of the laws of civilized nations; that if the wars from the time of Elizabeth had been directed against a foreign enemy, the inhabitants of the conquered country would, at all events, have retained their property in submission to the victors; but what was the case with respect to Ireland? The property of the people was conferred on an English colony, three sets of English adventurers, at the end of three successive rebellions, being enriched, by confiscations, at their cost. Whose language was that? It was the language of Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, used in the year 1800, and bringing down this atrocious system of misgovernment from the earliest period of English domination to the date of the Union. Had the system of wrong terminated? Was parliament offering to Ireland reparation for injustice? Was it extending to that country the benefits of the British constitution? No, no; this precious act was presented to Ireland instead of the constitution. Surely the legislature must wish, if it could, to protect the cause of freedom. Let English members consider how they would feel if this were their own case; they would then excuse any warmth that might appear in the conduct of men who felt themselves on the verge of a dungeon, awaiting the fiat of the legislature to hurl them into it. It was most justly said that the right of trial by jury preceded the right of the King to his throne—that the monarch reigned, the hereditary peerage was maintained, the House of Commons was assembled, the army was supported, in order that we might see twelve men in a box, and a judge superintending their deliberations, for the protection of life and property against injustice. But the protection of trial by jury was now to be annihilated by means of this bill—the first act of the first

session of a reformed parliament. The bill took away trial by jury, personal freedom, the right to complain, and it annihilated the liberty of the press. If such an act were allowed to pass, there was a blight and a curse upon the liberties of England which portended ruin to the state. Much had been said of military tribunals: he respected the army; there were a few superior men among the officers, a few excellent young gentlemen, and very many indifferent and worse. But good, bad, or indifferent, Somerville's case showed to him that they were the worst judges in the world. A jury must be unanimous; and the conscientious doubt of one man was sufficient to acquit the prisoner. But before this tribunal a majority of three would convict. If this act should be passed, an enemy might place arms in a man's house, and then give information which would lead to their detection, and unless the individual could prove that he did not know that they were there, he was liable to be found guilty by one of those courts martial. So, again, signals of smoke were made illegal by this act of parliament, which mingled the ludicrous with the atrocious, and was the veriest compound of absurdity and atrocity that a Whig government had ever put together. It had not been proved that this bill was necessary to suppress prædial agitation. A right hon. baronet (Peel), and a right hon. gentleman (Stanley), had said that tithes had nothing to do with agitation; but a noble lord (Duncannon) had declared rightly, that till tithes were abolished peace was not, nor could be, established. The other causes of that agitation were to be found in vestry cess, in church rates, in grand-jury cess, in rack rents, and in the conduct of the landlords towards their tenantry, and they should have inquired into and discussed those causes before they attempted to apply a remedy. The remedy that they were about to apply would only aggravate the disease tenfold. It would only give increased power to the clergy to enforce their tithes, and increased means to the landlords to oppress the peasantry. The agrarian misery was caused chiefly by the distress which gold payments had produced, and he was sure that, could the right hon. baronet have supposed so, he would rather have put his hand into the fire than have established such a law. He had not yet advised a run on the Bank for gold, but it might become his duty to give such advice. The evidence of Mr. Dwyer had been quoted, but he was a convicted and heartless oppressor of the widow and the orphan. What, then, was there to show that this bill was at all necessary? What was there to show that all legal means had been exhausted, and that there were no constitutional means left? It would then be time enough to grant such power as this, after such attempts had been tried in vain. Last year's committee had reported that in Queen's county a special commission had been found sufficient; aud the Lord Chief Justice had declared that they had always been sufficient. Mr. Bavington

proved that in 1821 Cork was in open rebellion, the King's troops were attacked, there was a regular battle at Deshure, twenty-seven persons were apprehended, tried, and convicted at a special commission; and he says "I believe ever since there has not been a more quiet county in Ireland." The result was the same in that year, in Kerry and in Limerick; and again, in 1815, in Limerick; and last year in Clare." The peasantry were in military possession of Clare before the special commission; that county was now the quietest in Ireland. A second special commission was applicable to the special purpose of quieting the county; and it was his case, and a triumphant case, that no instance had ever been known of a second special commission being insufficient to quiet a county; yet the House was called upon to pass this act without a second special commission being tried, or any extraordinary constitutional measure. If he had such a case as this before an impartial jury, in which a party called for an authority on the plea of the necessity of the case, and he could show that the authority he already had was sufficient, he should here suspend his argument, confident that the plaintiff would be hurled out of court. The evidence was all anonymous. There had been papers in a red box produced by parson Dwyer, but it did not appear how much of that red box was stuffed by parson Dwyer himself. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Stanley), had the credit of appointing the lords-lieutenant of counties in Ireland; yet, excepting two, no letters from lords lieutenant had been read; and this anonymous communication formed the only evidence upon which to found this measure. Illegal notices were no more the proper grounds for a suspension of the constitution than were the *Swing* letters. Wicklow was perfectly tranquil; but the Vicar of Bray, son of the Lord Chancellor (Plunkett), and others, had received illegal notices. Three provinces out of four had not any disturbances; and in the fourth (Leinster), the counties of Cork, Meath, Louth, and Longford, and the city of Dublin, knew nothing of prædial disturbance. In Westmeath there were partial disturbances, in Wexford none; in Wicklow none. Only part of Kilkenny was disturbed; there were disturbances in a part of Carlow and Queen's county, the whole population of which was 500,000, out of a population of 8,000,000. This was his case. One witness in sixty years had been injured; not *one* juror had ever been injured. He defied his opponents to the proof of this. How could any person have the confidence to say that jurors stood in need of protection, when it was found that, for sixty years, with no endeavour to protect them, not one had ever been injured? At Carrickshock there was no doubt of the murder; the only question was, whether the prisoner was one of the murderers. One of the witnesses, on his cross-examination, admitted that one of the persons then in gaol on account of the murder was innocent, and he was ac-

quitted by the jury; and this was the case in which the juror was intimidated. Next day several of the prisoners were convicted of Whiteboyism, and three were executed; in all cases they were acquitted on one ground, the Carrickshaugh men were convicted on another. At the end of the assizes one juror was excused, because his wife had dreamed that something would happen if he attended. Ministers had not established their case. They had stimulated the sorest point of political grievance; they had sent horse and foot to enforce tithe. How many persons had been killed in the tithe enforcement? Had the right hon. secretary caused returns to be made of the tithe victims? No. Men had been killed in Mayo, Queen's county, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Cork. Multitudes had been killed. The last four verdicts given before he left Ireland were against the police for murder. He would not speak of personal interests. But the wrongs of his country were mixed up with the personal attacks upon himself. Why not pass an act to banish him for a year and a half? That would be fair and manly. He would consent to it. Let them not banish the constitution from Ireland—banish him. The present measure would do nothing but irritate the existing sore. Without wishing to intimidate the House, he implored them not to give Ireland cause to follow the example of America. The bill might produce momentary tranquillity, but it would be a death-like silence, a dreary repose; they would not bury dead ashes, but the living seed of future dissensions; they were sowing the dragon's teeth, let them take heed that they did not rise up armed men. He denied the allegation that political agitation was in the slightest degree connected with prædial agitation. It was a matter of history that whenever political agitation commenced, prædial agitation had diminished. What was the condition of Ireland? The people were suffering the greatest grievances; they were starving in one of the richest countries on the face of the earth; the magistrates were grinding and tyrannical, the juries were packed, the corporations narrow and exclusive. These grievances had been increased by the landlord's law. That House had passed five acts increasing the power of the landlord over the tenant, who might now be turned out of his farm for 7*s.* 6*d.*, whereas formerly it cost 15*l.* to 16*l.* to remove him. That was the state of Ireland, and he defied any man to show that he had stated any grievance that did not exist, or exaggerated any existing one. Lord Althorp had mentioned in thirteen months thirteen murders, which Mr. Stanley had swelled into 104 by adding the *attempts* to kill. One thousand five hundred crimes had been mentioned as the result of three months' returns; but in 1822, 7,380 crimes had been committed; and even in the late year, in England, the crimes committed and punished as great offences were 21,000. There was no return of these alleged crimes in Ireland, and even a court martial would require better evidence

than the House had to decide upon. After all the suffering and the wrongs of the Irish people, that House was now kind enough to give them this bill, by which the trial by jury was abolished, courts martial substituted for the ordinary legal tribunals, individual liberty annihilated, the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and accused persons put on the necessity of proving their innocence. That was the act they gave the Irish people, and at the same time talked of putting down the agitation of the repeal of the Union. That never could be put down till justice was done to Ireland. The present generation might be destroyed; their Robespierrean measures might sweep away the existing population; but the indignant soul of Ireland they could not annihilate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. He assured the hon. member for Dublin that not one of his colleagues was more really, though none could be more painfully, convinced than he was of the absolute necessity of this bill. It had been said, that the grounds for this bill were insufficient. Now, were not entire classes proscribed in Ireland? Were not those who gave witness in courts of justice held up as informers? And were not the jurors deterred, on pain of death, from discharging their duty? The hon. member for the county of Meath had dwelt much on the mischief which arose from the conduct of the gentry of Ireland, but even if that were the case, did it follow that therefore they were to leave the peasantry to be murdered—that they were not to endeavour to protect them against nightly assassination? The poor laws, although not advocated by ministers, were not opposed by them. All he (Lord Althorp) would say was, that whether opposed to the popular feeling in general, or whether supported by it, their (the ministers') conduct would ever be regulated by what they considered right and proper, uninfluenced, on the one hand, by apprehensions of the danger of disregarding popular clamour, and, on the other, determined not to be urged forward precipitately by its delusive breath. A minority on minor matters might not force a resignation, but if that House decided against them on a vital point, they must resign. This bill only aimed at removing *one* grievance—the insecurity of life and property; other measures would be applied to other evils.

The question was then put, and the House divided—

For the amendment - - - - - - -	89
For the bill - - - - - - - - -	466
Majority - -	——377

The bill was read a first time.

March 6.—The morning sitting was, as usual, occupied with long and varied discussions on the presentation of petitions on the observance of the Sabbath, on the non-residence of the clergy, on the Irish coercive measure, &c.

On the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a com-

mittee of Ways and Means, proposed the continuation of the *Sugar Duties.* The proposition called forth a good deal of conversation, but it was eventually carried. The Solicitor-General brought in four bills relative to *Law Reform*, which were read a first time.

March 7.—Mr. O'Connell moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the *Jury Laws* (Ireland), particularly as regarded special juries, and juries in criminal cases; to assimilate the law of Ireland regulating the appointment of special juries to that of England; and to extend the olden law of ballot for choosing the juries in criminal cases. The motion was agreed to.

On the same day, Mr. Hume moved for a committee to resume the inquiry of a former committee, as to the expediency and the means of *Enlarging the House of Commons*, or building one sufficiently commodious and extensive. The motion was agreed to, and a select committee appointed.—Mr. Hume moved for an account of the distribution of military force. The motion was negatived on a division of 23 ayes, and 201 noes.

March 8.—On the motion of Mr. Stanley, the *Irish Grand Juries Bill* was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

On the order of the day being moved for a second reading of the *Disturbances' Suppression Bill*, Mr. Hume addressed the House at considerable length against the measure, and moved as an amendment to the motion for the second reading, "That the members of that House deeply lamented the disturbed state of some districts in Ireland, and were willing to entrust his Majesty with such powers as might be necessary to control and punish the midnight murderers and violaters of the law and the public peace in that country; but that they could not consent to the provisions of a bill which placed Ireland out of the pale of the British constitution." The debate was then continued up to one o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Hume's amendment having been withdrawn, it was adjourned.

March 11.—After the presenting of numerous petitions against the Irish Disturbances' Bill, Lord Althorp laid on the table a bill to alter and amend the temporalities of the *Established Church in Ireland.* The bill having been read a first time, the question was put for the second reading. After some discussion the House came to a division, for the second reading, 187; against it, 46.

The order of the day for the second reading of the *Irish Disturbances' Bill* having been moved,

Mr. C. Buller defended his vote against the bill. He totally disagreed with those who affected to trace all existing disturbances

in Ireland to political causes; nor could he think that they were, in reality, any more connected with the question of the repeal of the Union than the burning of Bristol was with the great question of Reform. He was no repealer—no sanctioner of murder—no indifferent observer; but the government had promised that the tithes should be extinguished; the people were disappointed, and the result was the disturbances complained of. The honourable member concluded by proposing an amendment, to the effect that the House was willing to strengthen the hands of the government, but not to the extent proposed by the present bill.

Mr. Hawkins could not vote for suspending over Ireland the bill *in terrorem*, nor for denying all necessity for it, but he would second the amendment. The course of prædial agitation two years ago, was precisely of the same nature as that now represented to be in Ireland. He condemned the measure, because it was so constructed that he who voted against it appeared to sanction murder and outrage, while he who supported it was chargeable with the desire of suppressing constitutional liberty.

Lord Morpeth thought the bill all that its worst foes had called it. It was harsh, violent, subversive, unconstitutional, unwise, monstrous, and infernal; yet he meant to vote for the second reading, as he had done for the first, because he thought it a measure of stern necessity and sovereign mercy. Who was there that did not rejoice if he had neither property, capital, nor family, in Ireland? Remedial measures were called for on all sides, and it was only because such a measure as this was absolutely necessary to prepare the way for remedial measures that he supported it.

Lord Duncannon had received the returns of the amount of crime in the county of Carlow up to February. In December the number of offences was 113, in January there were 295, and in February 146 Whitefeet outrages. There was an instance of a man who had parted from his wife, having been dragged from his bed, and with a pistol to his head compelled to take her back again. He knew an instance of a medical man attending a patient who had been warned, that if he voted for Blackeney he might prepare his coffin. The next night that gentleman had been knocked from his horse by the blow of a blunderbuss, and thrown over a wall into the river. He felt bound to state that Dr. Doyle, aided by his priests, had succeeded in quieting the county up to December; but, when he found their efforts unavailing, he considered that some such measure as the present was necessary.

Mr. Lynch asked why they were to pass a general measure of severity to remedy a partial evil? In Clare, Galway, and Roscommon, the law had been enforced, and had been found perfectly efficient in repressing or punishing outrages. Why not, then, try its efficiency in other places, before resorting to violent and unconstitutional measures? When prædial agitation existed

in England, they had sought no such measure to put it down, nor were they now using similar means to suppress the political unions and the political agitation of this country.

Mr. C. Grant said hon. members had stated, that the erection of a court-martial was a necessary consequence of a district being proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant; whereas the fact was, that there were gradations of severity, and that it rested with the Lord Lieutenant whether he would or would not follow up his proclamation by the next step—namely, the erection of a court-martial. It was obvious, therefore, that in all cases where the first proceeding was successful in establishing tranquillity, there would be no trial by court-martial. He agreed that there was great danger from the prœdial agitation that prevailed in Ireland; but this was, it was contended by some, unconnected with political agitation. If there were no connexion between them, why was merit claimed by political agitators for allaying prædial agitation? He believed that the feeling manifested by Parliament had already had an effect on the people of Ireland. The conviction that the legislature would no longer trifle, had struck terror to the hearts of those whose desire it was to promote strife. Ministers thought that great peril existed in Ireland — that a danger involving in itself all the calamities which had at various times befallen that country, was now imminent—and that its realization must not only be fatal to Ireland, but injurious to the entire empire. It was to avert this evil that they called upon the legislature to sanction the present measure.

Mr. Talbot was sorry, as an Irishman and an Irish member of Parliament, to be compelled to say that the government had made out their case. There was one point wanting in the chain of argument used by the advocates of this measure, and that link was supplied by one of its keen opponents. The hon. member for Kilkenny had shown that the committals in Ireland had decreased directly in proportion that crimes increased.

Mr. Lalor contended that the accounts which reached ministers were intended to deceive them, or to enable them to impose on the country.

Mr. M. O'Connell would oppose the bill *in toto*. The ordinary law, in his opinion, would be quite sufficient to suppress all the disturbance.

The House divided—

For the second reading - - - - -	363
For the amendment - - - - - -	84
Majority for ministers - -	297

March 12.—In the House of Lords, this day, some discussion took place respecting an alleged misapplication of the funds of *Queen Anne's Bounty*, which misapplication was denied by the Bishops of London and Chester, and after a presentation of some

petitions respecting the better observance of the Sabbath, the House adjourned.

On the same day, Mr. E. L. Bulwer obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better protection of *Dramatic Authors*. They had at present no power over, nor profit by their own productions. The bill would allow to dramatic authors the same copyright that was by the existing law given to all other authors—namely, for twenty-eight years, or for the life of the author. It also enacted that no play should be performed at any theatre without the author's consent, and that, if played without his consent, he should have the right of applying to a court of law for damages against the proprietor of the theatre where it was so played, the maximum of the damages to be given to him to be 50*l.*, and the minimum 10*l.*, for every night the said play was so performed. The evil of the existing system was pretty abundantly evinced by the striking decline of the modern drama, and he was quite sure that the result of the proposed change in that system would be, that greater talents and a higher order of genius would be enlisted in the service of the stage, and that the dramatic literature of the country would once more regain that exalted position from which it had been degraded.

Mr. G. Lamb trusted that there would be no difficulty in passing such a measure as this through Parliament. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. E. L. Bulwer again rose to move for leave to bring in a bill "for *Licensing Theatres*, and for the better *Regulation of Dramatic Performances* in the cities of London and Westminster, and within twenty miles thereof." The three objects which the bill had in view were—1st, to afford to the public at large the full advantage derivable from regular dramatic representations: 2d, to prevent the inhabitants of any district from being subjected, against their will, to the annoyance of any theatrical speculations; and, 3d, to guard against the exercise of any kind of partiality on the part of the licensing authority. The bill proposed to enact, in the first instance, that if any person should be desirous of obtaining a license for the exhibition of dramatic performances at any theatre within the limits of the act, he must post a notice of such intention on the outer door of such theatre three calendar months before the annual licensing day at which such application was intended to be made—that copies of such notice must be at the same time served upon the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish in which the theatre was situate, and that he must insert a copy of the said notice once a week during the said three months in two of the daily morning newspapers. The same provisions were made applicable to the case where the theatre was not built or finished at the period when the application was made; and it was further provided, that in the latter case the person so apply-

ing should deposit in the Lord Chamberlain's office descriptive plans and particulars of the mode in which it was intended to build, or finish the building, exhibiting the extent, elevation, and mode of structure of the said theatre, and the number of persons it would be calculated to contain; that such plans should lie in the Lord Chamberlain's office, open to the public inspection from the time of their being there deposited until the annual licensing day; and that, in case a majority of the persons interested in the property contiguous to such theatre, or the proposed site thereof, should in a petition, to be presented to the Lord Chamberlain two months before the licensing-day, signify their dissent to the licensing of it, such license should not be granted; but that if no such petition should be presented, the Lord Chamberlain should be obliged to grant the license, as prayed for. It was further provided that nothing contained in the act should be construed to affect the right of any person to object to the licensing of any theatre by reason of any thing which, by the common law, would at the passing of the act be considered a sufficient objection to the licensing of such theatre. The bill also provided, that where a license was sought for a theatre, a certificate of the stability and safety of such theatre, signed by three architects or surveyors, should be produced by the persons so applying to the Lord Chamberlain; and it also gave to the Lord Chamberlain summary power in cases where plays were performed at places not duly licensed, or in cases where the proprietors of theatres exceeded the limits of their licenses. It would be observed, that no discretion as to granting a license was vested in the Lord Chamberlain where the provisions of the act had been fully complied with, and where no memorial had been presented within the time specified against the granting of such license. As to the office of censor, he, for his part, must say that he thought such an office was perfectly unnecessary; but as it might prove fatal to the bill if it proposed to abolish that office, it proposed to leave the authority of the censor just as it was at present. The bill provided the following graduated scale of fees as payable to the Lord Chamberlain, or his deputy, for the licensing of theatres and dramatic productions:—For every original license granted to a theatre, 5*l.* 5*s.*; for every renewal of a license, 2*l.* 2*s.*; for examining every play or entertainment of the stage of five or more acts, 2*l.* 2*s.*; of three or four acts, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; of two acts, 1*l.* 1*s.*; of one act, 10*s.* 6*d.*; address, song, &c., 5*s.*

Mr. G. Lamb feared that difficulties certainly would, in some cases, lie in the exercise of the summary power proposed to be given to the Lord Chamberlain. With regard to the censorship, he thought it was productive of utility, and that it could not be dispensed with.

Mr. Hume thought the drama, no less than the public, would be benefited by unrestricted competition.

Mr. Warburton possessed a renter's share of 500*l.* in Covent Garden, which he was ready to sacrifice in order to see dramatic performances thrown open to the public.

Leave was granted to bring in the bill.

On the same day, the Lord Advocate brought in a bill for the *Reform of the Scotch Burghs*, by the introduction of new regulations for the election of the councils and magistrates.

On the order of the day being read for going into a committee upon the *Irish Disturbances' Bill*,

Lord Althorp stated that government had come to the determination, that no officer under the rank of captain in the army should be permitted to sit on the courts-martial, and that the decisions in those courts should be unanimous, when the number of officers composing them did not exceed five. It was proposed to alter the clause respecting domiciliary visits, so as not to allow houses to be entered, provided the parties appeared and answered to their names.

On Mr. O'Connell's proposing an amendment, a division took place, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 62.

After a lengthened discussion on the preamble of the bill, in which Mr. O'Connell took a prominent part, the consideration of the first clause was proceeded with, when Mr. Stanley proposed as an amendment, that all political offences should be prosecuted by the common course of law, which was agreed to.

March 14.—In the House of Lords the *Law Reform Bill* was read a second time.

The Lord Chancellor then moved a message to the Commons, for returns connected with *Education*, and said that his consistency having been attacked upon this ground, he would state why, as a minister, he had not pursued the course he had pointed out to himself as an individual. The return of 1820 showed that there was a voluntary and tolerably sufficient support of education, and that to make it compulsory would be injurious. At that time there were 14,000 schools in existence, and 478,000 children educated entirely by voluntary contributions. That voluntary support had gone on steadily increasing, and instead of there being 14,000 schools, and educating half a million of children, as in 1818, the numbers had increased to 32,000 schools, and 1,032,000 children. This was wholly independent of the endowed schools, educating 165,000; and also of Sunday schools. It was this new conviction that made him pause in his intended career of change. There were still many parishes without schools, but these were in many cases so small that their children were educated in the neighbouring parishes. Gross ignorance was only

found in large and populous towns, and more especially in the capital. Of such places he would affirm, that no populations would be found in Europe more in want of education, or more perfectly without the means of obtaining it. He could state as a fact, that in one of the large gaols in this country, where 400 prisoners were a short time ago confined, there were 200 utterly incapable of either reading or writing, and fifty more who could only write their names. Now as, by comparing Russia or Spain with Pennsylvania, or any other well-educated country, he found that where the people were most educated crime was accompanied with least violence, he could not look unmoved on the present state of our town populations.

Lord Ellenborough said it could not fail to be a source of the highest gratification to the noble and learned lord, after what he had just stated, that Parliament did not adopt his recommendation ten years ago, by which a large expense would have been incurred, and the legislature would have most injuriously interposed between the voluntary acts of kindness and liberality with which the wealthy classes had come forward to provide for the education of the poorer population.

The motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the *Irish Church Reform Bill.*

Mr. C. W. Wynn opposed the proceeding. He declared that it was wrong in form; that its introduction violated all the rules, orders, and precedents of the House; that it was, in reality, a "Money Bill," for it imposed what might be termed a tax; and that, therefore, the subject ought first to have been referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. O'Connell, Sir R. Peel, and others, concurred in these opinions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that as doubts had been raised on the subject, he would propose a select committee to examine precedents, and report whether the bill was introduced in conformity with the rules and orders of the House. The committee was appointed, who eventually came to the determination that the subject should be submitted to a committee of the whole House.

March 15.—In a committee upon the *Irish Disturbances' Bill,* Mr. O'Connell moved an amendment to the first clause, to the effect that the Lord Lieutenant have not power to interrupt any meeting called for the *bonâ-fide* purpose of petitioning on grievances. His amendment was opposed by the government, and on a division was negatived. The numbers were—85 for it, 246 against it. Several clauses were agreed to.

March 18.—The House of Commons in Committee on the *Irish Disturbances' Bill.* After various divisions upon different amendments, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses were carried. Much debate took place upon the clause relating to the right of search.

March 19.—On the *Irish Disturbances' Bill* the House again resolved into a committee. They commenced with the 12th clause, which with several subsequent clauses, were adopted, after some discussion. In the 17th clause there were alterations, more explicitly to provide that the act was not to extend to offences committed before its passing, and that none but legal evidence should be received. The 18th and 19th clauses were agreed to; the latter with some alterations, proposed by Mr. O'Connell and the Solicitor-General, who also proposed some verbal amendments in the 20th clause, which were agreed to. The 21st clause was struck out. The 22nd and 23rd clauses were agreed to.

March 19.—A petition was presented to the House of Lords from 15,000 persons, for the removal of the *Civil Disabilities of the Jews.*

March 20.—On the order of the day for going into committee on the *Irish Disturbances' Bill.*

Mr. T. Attwood submitted his proposition for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the causes of the *Distress amongst the Industrious Classes.* Mr. Gillion seconded the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it, and it was eventually lost by a minority of 34.

March 21.—The House again resolved into committee on the *Irish Disturbances' Bill,* and the clauses up to the 27th were agreed to. That clause was strongly opposed, but eventually carried—Ayes, 141; noes, 67. The 28th clause was expunged. The clause suspending the act of *Habeas Corpus* gave rise to much discussion, and there was a division upon it. The additional clauses proposed by Mr. Stanley were adopted, (30 to 41 of the original bill.)

In the House of Lords on the same day, Lord Plunkett introduced the bill for the amendment of the *Jury Laws in Ireland.* His lordship stated, that the object of it was to assimilate the law for the regulation of juries in Ireland, as much as it was possible, to the same law in England. The bill was read a first time.

March 26.—In the House of Lords, the *Law Amendment Bill* was considered in committee.

Lord Eldon and Lord Wynford opposed the special pleading

correction clause, which was, however, eventually carried, on a division.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Robinson moved for a select committee to revise the *Taxation of the Country*, to consider its pressure or productive industry, the propriety of commutation, and especially of substituting a property tax in lieu thereof.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not consent to the motion, as he should be throwing upon a committee of the house a duty properly imposed upon himself.

On a division there appeared—

For the motion - - - - - - - -	155
Against it - - - - - - - - -	121
Majority for ministers - -	——66

March 27.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the further consideration of the report of the *Irish Disturbances' Bill.* To prevent verbal errors, &c. it was found requisite to re-commit the bill. Mr. O'Connell reserved his opposition till the third reading, when he should take the sense of the House. In the committee, a long discussion arose on the amendment previously adopted, that the Lord Lieutenant should not proclaim any district, on the ground merely of obstruction to the payment of tithes. Several honourable members condemned the language as absurd; it was, however, defended, as quieting the alarms of many, and retained on a division. Sir J. Hobhouse afterwards brought forward the *Army Estimates.*

March 28.—In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for establishing *Local Jurisdictions* in England and Wales, similar in principle and in the majority of its provisions to that submitted by him on two former occasions. Its object was the establishing, experimentally, in certain districts and counties, but ultimately in all the counties and districts, local jurisdictions, for the purpose of facilitating the administration of justice, and placing it within the pecuniary reach of every subject. These local jurisdictions would be so many courts, over which a serjeant-at-law, or a barrister of not less than ten years' standing, should be appointed to preside as judge, with a power to dispose of cases of debt, and those cases of wrongs which are called actions of tort, in which the redress was pecuniary damages. He had another bill to present, intended to effect an alteration in the appellate *Jurisdiction of the Privy Council;* and he hoped ere long, that a similar alteration might be effected in the appellate jurisdiction of their lordships' House. This bill would be directed to effect some important reductions in certain law-offices, namely, the Six Clerks-office, the Report-

office, the Register-office, and several others. It would also effect the abolition of some useless and cumbrous places connected with the Court of Chancery, to the amount of four or five-and-twenty; remedy delays, and abridge expenses. In short, the bill he proposed to introduce would impart greater justice and accuracy to the proceedings of every branch of the Court of Chancery. The following would be the list of the reductions in the offices to which he had alluded:—In the Six Clerks-office, a saving of 29,000*l.* would be effected; in the Report-office, a saving of 4,300*l.*; in the Register-office, of 10,500*l.*; in the Masters'-offices, of 11,157*l.*; which, with the further fees now received in those offices, to be abolished and compensated from the suitors' fund, amounting to 14,000*l.*, would make a total saving of 68,957*l.* a year. The bills were read a first time.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Ewart obtained leave to bring in a bill for giving prisoners a full *Defence by Counsel in Criminal Cases.*

On the same day, Sir F. Vincent moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the *Law respecting Libel.* It was his intention, by the proposed measure, to repeal that part of the Six Acts, and of a Bill afterwards brought in by the learned member for Norwich, which compelled individuals printing and publishing newspapers, pamphlets, &c. to enter into certain securities to meet any action that might be brought against them. His next proposition was to do away with the practice of *ex-officio* informations, a modern practice, unknown before the time of Henry VIII. and emanating from the proceedings of the Star Chamber. He should also, by his bill, protect proprietors and publishers in every case where they could clearly prove that the libels complained of were published without their knowledge or privity. He would, however, impose on publishers, &c. an obligation to give up the name of the author of any libel.

The Attorney-General would be very sorry to throw any impediment in the way of any hon. member who brought forward a measure for altering the law of libel. On the second reading, however, he should feel it to be his duty to offer some few observations to the house on the subject of *ex-officio* informations. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Wilks then rose to move for a select committee to consider the general state of *Parochial Registries*, and the laws relating to those registries, and the registration of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials, in England and Wales. His idea was, to substitute a system of registration somewhat similar to what existed in the time of the Protectorate. He wished the established

clergy to continue the registry, not only of their own births, burials, and marriages, but of people of other communities.

The Solicitor-General said, that an improved system of registration was necessary. From the defective state of the law at present, it was easier to trace a pedigree 500 years old, than one of comparatively modern date.

The motion was carried.

March 29.—In the House of Commons Lord Althorp moved the third reading of the *Irish Disturbances' Bill.*

Mr. Clay protested against the bill. He had voted for its introduction, but its progress had disappointed him. The mongrel, half-civil, half-military courts—the impunity of all parties under the bill—the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—and the interference with the right of petition—were the grounds of his protest.

Mr. Cobbett had presented the petitions of 50,000 persons against this bill, and he was convinced that the majority of the English people were opposed to it. He would, therefore, move as an amendment, "That the bill be read this day six months."

Mr. Poulter supported the bill, and denied that ministers had the least intention to attack the constitution.

Sir S. Whalley laboured under a disadvantage in not having heard those eloquent appeals which might have convinced him that the clauses most obnoxious to the mind of an Englishman were necessary to the efficiency of the bill. No such conviction had reached his mind. Bestowing a boon with one hand and a curse with the other, was not the way to restore happiness to Ireland, nor to conciliate the people of England. He hoped that in one year the present bill would become a dead letter; for he trusted the people would give no excuse for putting it in force.

Mr. Langdale had hitherto supported the bill, but he must now oppose it. The employment of courts martial would cause a bad feeling between the people and the soldiers, and lead to civil war.

Mr. J. Young said, that Irish landlords had done much to relieve the people; but agitation thwarted their endeavours. Physical force was directed to forward this object, and physical force must oppose it.

Sir H. Verney and Mr. Hall Dare denied that the people of England were hostile to the bill.

Mr. Ruthven, Mr. Baron, and Mr. G. F. Young, contented themselves by protesting against the bill.

Mr. Hume was proud of popular support. He would not, like hon. gentlemen opposite, make use of the same instrument, and at one time call it good, and at another bad. When he knew that upwards of 600,000 persons had signed petitions against the bill—that 600 petitions had been already presented against it, and that a great many more, if time permitted, would have been

presented, he felt himself fully borne out in saying, that the voice of the people of England was declared against it. He regretted that his earnest desire to kick the bill out of the House was not likely to be gratified.

Mr. D. Brown must support the bill. The only plans that he had ever heard proposed for the removal of the evil of an unemployed population, were the introduction of poor laws, the improvement of waste lands, and the adoption of a system of emigration upon a large scale; and he was quite certain that unless his Majesty's ministers should carry into effect those three measures to a great extent, there would be no peace in Ireland.

Mr. Peter, Mr. Ballin, and Mr. E. Ruthven spoke against the measure.

Mr. O'Connell did not rise to implore—to entreat—much less to cringe—on behalf of the nation to which he belonged, which, though subject to this, was a distinct one—he called upon the House not to pass this atrocious, this audacious bill, which, though it had received some improvements since it left the other House, where it had been supported by the Lord Chancellor—though the press had been left safe, and many of its original horrors had been mitigated—yet was still atrocious enough to justify him in calling upon the House not to insult the Irish nation by putting down the right of petition, and by treating crime, not by the ordinary process of law, but by opposing crime to crime, and revenge against revenge. They talked of generosity; he laughed the offer to scorn. He wanted justice. When they asked why he wished for public meetings, he answered, were there no grievances in Ireland? Never was there a country in which agitation was more a virtue. The grievances of Ireland were many, but the chief was the existence of an administration that had deceived her. The people of Ireland were oppressed because they were divided—but they would become eight millions when they had done with the fears of some, and the prejudices of others. Give inquiry, and all may yet be well; but refuse inquiry, and then see the result!

Lord Althorp said that crime and outrage increased daily. The murderers of Mr. Leonard were taken among the persons who had assembled to witness his funeral. On the trial, one of the witnesses had been asked who it was that the accused went out to murder. He said he did not know exactly, but it was either Mr. Leonard, or some one of four other gentlemen, whose names he mentioned. He did not know which of the five was to be murdered! The hon. and learned gentleman had said that the waters of liberty required agitation; but if they did require perpetual agitation—if freedom could not exist with peace and order—it was not that freedom, or the definition of that freedom, which he had been taught from his youth upwards to love. Liberty was not that state in which one party only could express its senti-

ments—in which men who voted according to conscience in their legislative capacity, were to be denounced as traitors to the best interests of their country. That was not what he called liberty. Again, the hon. and learned gentleman had asked what country required agitation so much as Ireland? He (Lord Althorp) would rather inquire what country required quiet more? The hon. and learned member assumed that agitation was necessary, and then adduced the consequence that it was atrociously tyrannical to put it down. He (Lord Althorp) would not impute the outrages to agitation; but could an ignorant people be agitated on the subject of their grievances, and not excited to outrage and revenge? Again, the hon. and learned member contended that this bill abolished trial by jury. A more monstrous exaggeration than this, it was impossible for any man either to conceive or to utter. He agreed in thinking that it was a great misfortune for a country to be deprived of the benefit of the established laws and of the trial by jury; but the measure in contemplation would be perfect freedom when compared with the lawless despotism at present existing in Ireland.

The House divided;—

For the original question,	- - - - - - -	345
For the amendment,	- - - - - - - - -	86
Majority,	- - - - - - - - - -	—— 259

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

March 30.—The House of Lords met for the purpose of receiving the *Irish Disturbances' Bill* with the amendments. It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

April 1.—In the House of Lords, the Bishop of Bristol presented a petition from the clergy, &c. of Bristol, against the *Irish Church Reform Bill.*

Lord Eldon stated, that he would rather perish than consent to the passing of this bill.

Lord Wharncliffe and the Bishop of London having presented petitions for the better *Observance of the Sabbath*, said they could not give the bill their support, as they considered the provisions it contained would not be palatable to the country.

Earl Grey moved the adoption of the Commons' amendments to the *Irish Disturbances' Bill.*

Lord Ellenborough and the Earl of Eldon contended, that if the outrages could be suppressed by such mild measures as now remained for their suppression, then the representations on which the bill proceeded had been ill-founded, unless it could be shown that the state of crime in Ireland had recently diminished.

Earl Grey argued that, though alterations had been introduced,

the bill remained as effective as ever, in most respects, but he was bound to admit, not in all; there was an improvement in the state of Ireland, which was proved by the result of the circuits, and he fully believed that the introduction of the bill had produced a favourable effect.

The Duke of Wellington said, by the present amendments, offences were to be tried by common law, while the preamble set forth that such law was inefficient. If justice could be administered by the ordinary tribunals, the provision was unnecessary; but if witnesses were unable to give evidence in safety, the courts-martial were requisite.

Lord Plunkett defended the amendments, and said that the progress of the circuit showed the improving state of Ireland.

After much debate, the amendments were all agreed to.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer again brought forward the *Irish Church Reform Bill*, moving the following resolution:—"It is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be authorized to appoint ecclesiastical commissions, for the purpose of carrying into effect any act that may be passed in the present session of Parliament, to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the church in Ireland; and that the said Lord Lieutenant be empowered to order and appoint such salary or other emoluments as he shall deem fit to be paid to such commissioners, not being bishops."

Mr. Lefroy, as the representative of the University of Dublin, protested against the bill. In his opinion there was no just principle on which the House could interfere with church property in general, except for church purposes. He should object, first, to the application of church property to any other than church purposes; and, second, he should endeavour to prevent any infringement of the rights and interest of the present possessors. First-fruits paid annually, only 321*l.*; 214*l.* being paid by the working clergy. Now, under the name of a commutation for this sum, the noble lord proposed to levy a tax of 42,000*l.* a year; this, together with other charges, would, in fact, amount to an annual sum of 55,000*l.*, instead of 321*l.*, which was paid at present on account of first-fruits; this sort of commutation was very like asking a man for change of a shilling, and taking from him a 10*l.* note in lieu of it. Was not this plundering the church? At present the vestry cess was levied on 12,000,000 of acres, at one penny per acre, and produced 60,000*l.*; provision for the poor, payment of collectors, expense of the grave-yard, &c., were included. Now, the church paid 17,717*l.* 6*s.*, and the noble lord proposed to raise four times the sum from the clergy by way of another commutation, yet it was transferred from the land to the church. The tithes in Ireland were at the rate of

1s. per acre, or, more accurately, 9¼d. the English acre. The average of livings was 428*l.*, out of which the curate was paid; and last year's tithe act reduced that sum to 365*l.* With respect to the union of parishes, that was frequently rendered necessary by the vast number of lay impropriators. He knew of one union of seventeen parishes, which produced only 250*l.* a year. Those unions added greatly to the duties of the clergyman, but very little to his emolument. The tax amounted to forty-two per cent. If the noble lord removed the vestry cess on account of its being offensive to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, how could he keep it up amongst the Dissenters of England, to whom the cess collected here was equally offensive? Why should the tax be taken off the lay impropriator, and placed on the working clergy? He was willing, if necessary, to relieve the Roman Catholic occupant, but he would not do so at the expense of the Protestant clergyman, to enable the Protestant landlord to get better rents for his ground. The church of England and Ireland derived its property originally from private grants, or from grants of the crown. Even at the Reformation, the church of England continued to hold under the same tenure. There were not above 200 of the clergy at that time who did not become assenting parties to the reformed faith. The property was, therefore, transmitted to the reformed successors of its Catholic holders. The only church property that was transmitted by act of Parliament was the property of the monasteries. That property had been forfeited by act of Parliament to the crown, and the crown made it over to the church. The tenure was the same as that of other property, and if the present innovation were allowed, it would speedily be tried on other than clerical property. The present act not only violated the coronation oath, but also violated that act of the legislature under which the union of the two countries under the crown was established. He would implore the house before it laid its hands upon such a work, to reflect upon what the prosperity of this country hitherto had been with a national religion; to consider that this country had been made by Providence the first amongst nations while it possessed a national religion and a national church; and to pause, therefore, before it would by any measure give countenance to the doctrine that a nation could do without a national religion.

After a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. Payne, Sir J. Harman, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Macauley, Sir R. Inglis, and Sir R. Peel participated,

Lord J. Russell assured the house, that the only object the government had in view in proposing the measure, was to maintain the church in Ireland. He was convinced that if matters were left as they were, and if no alterative measures were carried into effect with regard to the church in Ireland, the existence of that church would be placed in great jeopardy. The plan proposed by government did not go further than the necessity of the

case required, and he repeated, it was calculated to consolidate, rather than to weaken, the interests of the church in Ireland.

The resolution was then agreed to; as were two others proposed by Lord Althorp.

April 2.—In the House of Lords, this day, the royal assent was given, by commission, to the *Irish Disturbances' Bill.*

Lord Plunkett moved the second reading of the *Irish Juries' Bill*, which called forth a great deal of opposition.

Lord Wicklow said, if ministers, instead of labouring to assimilate the laws of the two countries, would endeavour to assimilate the condition of the people of each kingdom, more good might result. He asked for authority for representing that the present jury system did not work well.

Lord Plunkett defended the bill, and contended that it was most desirable not only to secure impartial juries, but to satisfy the people that the best means were adopted.

The bill was eventually read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, on the report upon the Mutiny bill, Mr. Hume made his promised motion to abolish *Flogging in the Army.* In March, 1824, the hon. member stated, he had made a motion on the same subject, when he was supported by Lord Althorp, Mr. Baring, Mr. Denison, Lord Duncannon, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Lennard, Dr. Lushington, Colonel Maberly, Mr. Phillips, Sir M. W. Ridley, Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Wrottesley, and the tellers were Joseph Hume and J. C. Hobhouse.—(Cheers and laughter). Of course he expected all those gentlemen to vote with him upon the present occasion. The punishment of slaves in the colonies was restricted to 15 lashes, whilst a British soldier was subjected to 300, 400, or 500 lashes. He could not believe that the soldier was so much worse than the slave as to justify such disproportion of punishment. He observed the clause in a bill before the house which authorized the marking of the letter B. with gunpowder on the left side of a soldier, two inches under the arm. This ought not to be allowed. He concluded with moving the following clause:—"That it shall not be lawful to inflict corporal punishment by flogging, on any private soldier, corporal, or non-commissioned officer in the army or militia of the United Kingdom, within the United Kingdom, any thing herein-contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Lennard was as ready now, as in 1824, to support the hon. member in his laudable efforts to abolish so detestable a practice. The argument urged in support of flogging was, that the private soldiers were so bad a set of men that they could not be kept in order without it; but it was the punishment of flogging which deterred a better class of men from entering the army.

Lord Althorp and Mr. R. Grant considered flogging a revolting

punishment, but they could not take upon themselves the responsibility of supporting the proposition of the honourable member for Middlesex, in opposition to those who had the best experience on the subject.

Several military members expressed themselves for or against the proposition.

Mr. Sheil thought officers not always the best or most competent persons to decide on this question. He would never ask clergymen whether a Reform was necessary in the Church, West India planters whether negroes should be emancipated, nor the members of his own profession whether there were abuses in the law.

Lord Palmerston said no large army could be kept up in any state of discipline without the fear of punishment. This was admitted: but this particular punishment was objected to. He would admit that corporal punishment tended to degrade the mind of the party on whom it was inflicted. But he would ask how could it be dispensed with? Those who sought for its abolition, proposed no substitute, but left it to the wisdom or ingenuity of government to provide that substitute. It was only a play upon words to say that corporal punishments were not known in the French army. They had not our mode of punishing, but he would appeal to those hon. members who had the opportunities of knowing the practices of the French army, whether they had not corporal punishment; and that, too, often inflicted without trial, and at the will of the commanding officer. But he must say, that in the French armies under Napoleon, amongst whom corporal punishments were less frequent, discipline was not their most distinguishing character, and those officers who had advanced with our armies into the southern province of France, must remember the testimony borne by the French people themselves to the superior discipline of our troops, though the invading army, to that of their own soldiers. Instances were known when this species of punishment had been abolished, and the men became so unmanageable, they were in the habit of knocking down the non-commissioned officers like nine-pins; the consequence was, that the old system was restored. These discussions were useful, as tending to reduce punishment to the very smallest amount; but to abolish punishment altogether would, he conceived, be a most dangerous proceeding.

Sir F. Burdett suggested, that there might be introduced into the amendment these words: "That the Mutiny Act shall confine this punishment to open mutiny, thieving, or being drunk on guard."

Mr. Hume acceded to the suggestion.

The House then divided, when there appeared,

For Mr. Hume's motion - - - - - - - -	140
Against it, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	151
Majority against it - - - - - - - -	11

April 3.—Mr. W. Patten brought forward his motion for a Commission to inquire into the *Treatment of Children in Factories;* and stated that the previous inquiries were *ex parte*, as the masters had not been heard.

Lord Ashley resisted the motion, considering that, after all the evidence that had been collected on the subject during a succession of years, by both Houses, the Commission was unnecessary.

After a long discussion, the House divided, and the motion for a Commission was carried by a majority of one.

The *Mutiny Bill* was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Lords, on the same day, the Lord Chancellor brought forward his *Chancery Amendment Bill.* Many fees were to be abolished, and Masters in Chancery were, for the future, to be appointed by the Crown, instead of by the Chancellor.

April 4.—On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, their lordships adjourned to Tuesday the 16th.

On the motion of Mr. Spring Rice, in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House of Commons adjourned till Monday the 15th.

April 15.—In the House of Commons, in a committee of supply, various grants on *Navy Estimates*, moved by Sir J. Graham, were agreed to.

April 16.—Lord Wynford, in the upper House, moved the second reading of his *Common Law Amendments' Bill*, to diminish the costs, and prevent the delay of suits at law, and which, if passed, his lordship said, would prevent nine-tenths of the trials now had, and on the remainder diminish the expenses by one half. The main clause of his bill was to permit the free use of interrogatories between plaintiff and defendant, and to give the common law judges all the powers of a court of equity. The disclosure of facts on oath would serve all the purposes of a Conciliation Court, in Denmark, and would take from lawyers the power to urge on litigants, where their cause was so bad that their chance was hopeless.

Lord Lyndhurst objected *in toto* to the bill; he disliked its principle, and its machinery was cumbrous and unnecessary. The defendant, in any case, could be examined *vivâ voce*, and by written interrogatory, by filing a bill in equity. The expense of this well-known and efficient process was, at the same time, much less than that which a similar proceeding under this bill would cost. He had consulted the fifteen judges, who were all averse to it. Indeed he saw in it only a fruitful source of delay

and expenditure, under a very plausible pretence. He therefore moved, "That the bill be read a second time this day six months."

The Earl of Eldon said, that the only effect of the bill would be, to cause that to be done clumsily, and at great expense, by common law, which could, under the existing system, be done well and cheaply in a court of equity.

The Lord Chancellor could not support the bill as it stood; but, as an ingredient of no common value in a much required reform of the law, he hoped the House would order that the bill be recommitted, so that it might be improved, and made useful to so good a purpose.

The amendment of Lord Lyndhurst was carried, and the bill *thrown out*.

April 17.—Mr. R. Grant, in the Commons, addressed a committee of the whole house in favour of his motion for the *Emancipation of the Jews*. He proposed, as a resolution, "that it was expedient to remove all the civil disabilities affecting that class of his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, in like manner, and with the like exceptions, as in the bill for removing the disabilities of the Roman Catholics." One great principle he took to be this—that in every properly-regulated country, no man should be excluded from the enjoyment of any civil office or trust by reason of his religious sentiments, unless it could be shown that they tended to the disorganization of civilized society. The eligibility to all offices, privileges, and situations, ought to be regarded as common property. To deny this right to any body of men was oppression—to deny it on the ground of religious creed was persecution. He might, perhaps, be asked whether, after persons who were not Christians were allowed to sit in this House, could this House be called a Christian Parliament? To this he would answer, "Are you able to say that you are now a Christian nation?" The Jews in the House would always be a minority proportionate to the number of Jews in the whole country, and if the country were Christian, so would the House be. It was alleged that the patriot Jew looked to a distant country, to which he hoped ultimately to be restored, and that he had no feeling in common with the natives of his adopted country; but the whole history of the Jews—in triumph, captivity, or dispersion—showed them to be a loyal, peaceful people. The Grand Sanhedrim declares that "every Israelite, born and educated in France and in the kingdom of Italy, and admitted to the rights of citizens by the laws of these states, is bound by his religion to consider them as his country, to serve them, to defend them, to obey the laws, and to conform, in all his transactions, to the regulations of the civil code." The Jews had been raised to honour by Artaxerxes,

trusted by the Ptolemies, favoured by the Seleucidæ; Julian, the apostate, in vain endeavoured to corrupt them. They rallied round Napoleon, but when he led them into countries where "the people" were protected, they would not fight against those countries. In the golden age of the captivity, they were exalted. One of them, Harunrachidied, was an ambassador under Charlemagne. At an early period they were cultivators of the soil, but under the Moorish sovereigns they were cut off from agricultural pursuits, and raised to high civil and political offices in the state. Afterwards came the time of the Crusades, which to the Jews brought the most grievous persecution, in which England and France were the first to lead the way. In China they found that refuge and protection which was denied them in Europe. It appeared, from an inscription exhibited in a part of China, in 1515, that the Jews were greatly praised for their integrity, their industry in agricultural pursuits, and in traffic, and also for their services in the army, notwithstanding that they were most punctual in all the observances of their own religion. Napoleon, in France, and Prince Hardenburg, in Prussia, had tried a partial emancipation, and it had been proved that there were no better Frenchmen than the Jews of France, and that the Jews of Prussia were Prussians *par excellence*. It was seen by the statement of General Chassé, that the Hebrew troops under his command at Antwerp, were ready to blow up the citadel, and sacrifice themselves in the cause at a moment's notice. No better soldiers could any where be found. Bishop Newton, Dr. Buchanan, and Mr. Robert Hall, had reproved the ignorance that made a Christian persecution of the Jew the execution of God's judgment.

Sir R. Inglis thought his right hon. friend had conceded more to a spurious liberality than he had anticipated. If this position were sanctioned by the house, there could be no reason why the Mussulman of Turkey, the Garsee of Bombay, and the Bramin of Calcutta, should not be entitled to the same privileges as those now sought for the Jews. But, he would ask, was it possible that such a mixed mass of persons, so alien to the religion and institutions of the country, could be thought fit to be entrusted with all the interests of England, both civil and ecclesiastical? Christianity was part and parcel of the law of England; but that maxim could no longer obtain if this bill were once passed into a law. It was the very character of Judaism that its followers were distinguished in feelings and hopes from the people with whom they lived. The Jews had found their way into England, no one knew how; they had been expelled by cruel persecutions, and returned in the reign of Charles II. Did they stipulate for any privileges or immunities for their body? No; they took the law as they found it, as they were bound to do, coming, as they did, as strangers among us. And strangers they must continue to be—

they must ever remain a distinct and separate nation. Civil power had never been granted but on an oath of fealty sworn on a crucifix—a symbol hallowed to the Christian, but one of abhorrence to the Jew—or on that sacred volume which the Christian reverenced, but the Jew despised and laughed at. The solemn words "As I am a true Christian," after being the bond of faith for nearly 2000 years, were now to be given up to some sudden fit of affected liberality. Christianity was part and parcel of the law of the land, and this proposition was illegal. No man had an abstract right to power; from society he demanded protection and freedom of action. Were the Jews oppressed, or their property insecure? Were they prepared to place a Jew upon the judicial bench, where, perhaps, his first act would be to try a person for blasphemy? Was that judge a fit person to preside in such a case, who himself held—he said it with reverence—that Jesus Christ himself was an impostor? Was this the doctrine of the Jews, or was it not? And, if so, ought a Jew to preside in a court of justice in such a case? In reply to examples drawn from abroad, he must remark, that there was a difference in the construction of different legislatures, and that a seat in the legislature of this country was of more importance than a seat in the Chamber of Deputies in France, or in the Congress of the United States of America; and what was considered right in both the one and the other might be found to be exceedingly wrong and impolitic here. But, after all, was there a single Jew who held a seat in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, or in the Congress of the United States of America? He was not aware that there was even one in either country. No man had taken his seat at that table without an oath to confine his avowal of loyalty to the constitution. The voucher for his conduct was the test of his religion. The Jew had no right to civil power, and justice had been done by the protection afforded to his person, his property, and the freedom of his worship.

Mr. Macauley denied the assumption that man had no right to power; he assumed this to be the first principle of public and private life—the principle on which all law and all morality rested, namely, the proposition laid down by the author of our religion, and confirmed by the sanction of the law and the prophets—that every man was bound to study the happiness of his fellow-creature, and that no man ought to inflict the smallest quantity of useless pain on another, or deprive him of the smallest quantity of harmless pleasure. That point being conceded, as he believed it must be, he would ask whether the exclusion from the possession of all power, were, or were not a source of pain? Jews might be jurors, but not judges—they might give damages, but not grant a new trial—they must not be members of Parliament, but they might possess immense influence in the money-market,

and control the exchanges; nay, a Jew might be summoned to attend a congress of sovereigns, and instead of being used like one of his ancestors—namely, placed in a chair, and subjected to the operation of a dentist—treated on equal terms, and prevailed upon to furnish the allied powers of Europe with the means of carrying on mighty operations. All this might be, but still a Jew must not be a member of Parliament. It was said that it would be an anomaly to see a Jewish judge trying a man for blasphemy. He would not defend the present law relative to blasphemy, but he thought that a sound law upon the subject might exist with an enlightened Jew upon the bench. He thought that every man ought to be at liberty to discuss the truth or falsehood of religion, but not to force upon the unwilling eyes and ears of others sights and sounds which were insulting to them. The distinction was perfectly clear: if a man chose to sell *Paine's Age of Reason* in a back shop to such as thought proper to buy it, or if another man chose to deliver a lecture against venerated religion in a private room, he thought that neither of them ought to be prosecuted; but, if an individual exhibited at a window in a thoroughfare a caricature of what was an object of veneration to 999 men out of 1000, or in a place of public resort should apply outrageous and insulting expressions to beings and things which almost all who heard him were disposed to venerate, he would punish such a man, not for a libel, but for a nuisance—not for attacking what he thought true, but for inflicting useless pain and disgust on his neighbours. Was there any charge against the Jews of outraging the Christian religion? He had been present at their worship, and saw nothing in it which a Christian might not join. Their decalogue was the same as ours, their moral law was the same; in short, there was nothing in their religion calculated to make those who professed it bad subjects or bad neighbours. It was notorious that Jews did not wish to gain proselytes; they discarded and almost rejected them, looking upon it as something like culpable presumption for any person to aspire to belong to their religion. The Jews had been called a mean and sordid race, averse to agricultural and other honourable pursuits, fit only to be usurers, and incapable of patriotic feelings or social affections. This was an example of the logic of bigotry in all ages. You first generate vices, and then put them forward as a plea for persecution. You have for ages subjected them to every species of injustice, and then you condemn them for resorting to what is the natural resource of the weak against overwhelming power—artifice and cunning. Until the opposite experiment had been tried, let no one presume to say that there was no genius in the countrymen of Isaiah, and no courage in the descendants of the Maccabees. All history proved that Christianity had every thing to dread with persecution for her ally, and nothing to fear

with it for her foe. Might that religion continue long a blessing to the world! But let not Christians violate the first precepts of their faith, by fighting the battle of truth with the weapons of error, and supporting by a partial and oppressive system a religion whose noblest distinction was, that it first taught the human race the lesson of universal charity.

Mr. Halcourt opposed, and Mr. Poulter supported, the resolution. Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell spoke in its favour. Sir R. Inglis would not divide the house. The resolution was agreed to.

April 18.—In the House of Commons this day, the Marquis of Chandos moved for, and obtained, a committee to inquire into the state and management of the *Retail Beer Houses* throughout the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill for the *Commutation of Tithes*. In detailing his plan, he commenced with stating that the income of the church was much exaggerated. It had been asserted that it amounted to 9,000,000*l*. Now, the income of the bishops (including the bishoprick of Sodor and Man) was 158,000*l*.; that of the deans, &c. 236,000*l*.; and that of the parochial clergy he estimated under 3,000,000*l*.; so that instead of 9,000,000*l*. the amount was not 3,500,000*l*. As to the average income of the clergy, he named it at 300*l*., an amount which he thought could not be deemed excessive. The proposed plan would enable a perpetual commutation of tithe to be effected, adjusted at a corn rent. If the parish should not call for such commutation at the end of twelve months, an individual might require it. Valuers to be appointed; one half by the bishop of the diocese, the other half by the quarter sessions. The average of tithes for the seven preceding years to be taken as the guide to value; but leaving it open to the valuer, as far as five or ten per cent., to say whether that average was correct. The bill was to enable both parties to accomplish a commutation.

Sir R. Peel, and others, said they would throw no obstacle in the way of the motion, and that they would not object to a measure which promoted an equitable commutation. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hume brought forward three resolutions on *Sinecure Offices*:—"That on all future vacancies of sinecure offices, or offices executed by deputy, in the naval, military, civil, and colonial service of the country, no new appointment shall be made, nor any salary, allowances, or emoluments granted."—"That no person shall receive any salary, fee, or emolument, for any office to which he shall hereafter be appointed, the duties of which are or shall be performed by deputy." These were agreed to; but on the third resolution—"That all offices filled up after

this date in any department under the Crown, civil, military, naval, or colonial, shall be subject to such alterations, as to duties, and to such deductions and alterations, as to salary and emoluments, as his Majesty, by the advice of his ministers, shall make, without the persons so appointed having any claim for compensation, or allowance for such alterations,"—the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had a great objection to this motion, because he apprehended that the Crown had already the power which it professed to give. In fact, he had already acted upon that power by reducing the salaries of several offices. The motion was in consequence withdrawn.

April 19.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his *Financial Statement*. He commenced with detailing what the present ministers had done in fulfilment of that pledge of economy on which they entered office. They had reduced 1,387 places, the income of which was 231,400*l.*; being a saving to the country, after deducting for compensation, &c., of 193,000*l.* There was, besides, a reduction in the diplomatic salaries of 91,000*l.* Amongst the reduction of places were three parliamentary offices. They had also brought upwards of 560 persons from the retired list into actual service, thereby saving the half-pay. He also entered into enumerations of the income and expenditure of the country. There was a surplus of 1,487,143*l.* last year, which covered the preceding year's deficiency, and left an excess of 235,000*l.* There was also a diminution in the expenditure last year to the amount of 2,492,320*l.* The state of the finances was such as to leave a surplus. His opinions against surplus were well known, he having always thought that reduction of taxation was preferable to surplus revenue—an opinion that, perhaps, he had too sanguinely followed. The present year's income he estimated at 46,494,128*l.*; the expenditure (including a charge of 30,300,000*l.* on the Consolidated Fund) at 44,922,219*l.*; leaving a surplus of about 1,571,909*l.* Having stated that he *could not* at present propose any reduction on malt or newspaper stamps, he proceeded to name the following reductions:—

On Tiles (the duty on slates having been repealed), total repeal of duty—amount 37,000*l.*

On Advertisements, instead of 3*s.* 6*d.* duty on each advertisement, as at present—2*s.* on the first insertion, 1*s.* 6*d.* on the second insertion, and 1*s.* for every subsequent insertion; estimated a reduction of one-half, or 75,000*l.*

On Marine Insurances—the duty on coastwise insurances to remain, the *foreign* insurances to be *reduced*—loss to the revenue (the whole duty now producing 220,000*l.*) 100,000*l.*

Assessed Taxes, as far as regards shops, warehouses, &c., to be reduced, so as to operate as one-third reduction in particular cases; but on houses and windows in all other cases, there was to

be *no reduction* of those taxes: out of 2,570,000*l.* this partial reduction would make a loss to the revenue of 100,000*l.*

Taxed Cart Duty to be entirely repealed; amount 35,000*l.*

Shopmen's Tax also to be entirely repealed; amount 40,000*l.*

On Clerks, Book-keepers, &c. entire repeal; amount 55,000*l.*

On Stewards, &c., entire repeal; amount 9,500*l.*

The reduction in the Assessed Taxes he estimated at 244,000*l.*

Raw Cotton, the duty imposed in 1831 to be repealed. The whole duty at present produced 626,000*l.*—of that 326,000*l.* was raised by the duty of 1831; he, however, estimated the repeal of the 1831 duty on raw cotton would cause a loss to the revenue of 300,000*l.*

The Duty on Soap he proposed to reduce *one-half.* The amount raised by the present duty was 1,186,000*l.*, but as he calculated that the reduction would cause an increased consumption, he estimated the loss at not more than 593,000*l.*

These, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, were all the reductions of taxation that he deemed it safe or practicable to propose at present. The amount was 1,349,000*l.*; but taking into consideration the increased consumption likely to be occasioned by reduction of duty, he thought the loss to the revenue eventually would not be more than 1,056,000*l.*, and, upon that calculation, he added, there would still be a surplus revenue to the amount of 516,000*l.*

An extended conversation followed, in which Mr. Hume, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Baring, &c., took part. Many members, while expressing their gratification with the statements illustrative of the satisfactory condition of the finances, and at the amount of surplus, which allowed further reductions of taxation, said that more satisfaction would have been given to the country by a general reduction of the house and window taxes; or, in the event of reduction not being practicable, by a revision of the taxes, particularly the house tax, so as to render the burden less partial and oppressive.

The propositions were eventually agreed to.

April 22.—In the House of Commons this day, Mr. M. Attwood brought forward a motion for a committee to inquire into the *Distresses of the Country*, the causes thereof, and particularly into the effects of the "monetary system," as established by the measure of 1819, or "Peel's Bill." In support of the motion he spoke at length, contending that distresses and demoralization had spread and were extending; that every interest in the country, landed, commercial, and trading, all were affected and crushed by the present state of the monetary system; and when that was the case, he asked, would the Reformed House of Commons, that House to which the people had so fondly looked for remedies for their distresses, refuse to inquire into the causes of

the distresses that every where prevailed? An inquiry, he maintained, that did not include investigation into the state and effects of the currency, would be a mockery to the people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said that the question was neither more nor less than whether they were prepared to stand by a system in obedience to which all the contracts of the country had been for many years made. It was evident that if an alteration of the standard, as contemplated, were to take place, it might be made to work in this country; but, as we could not get other countries to alter the value of the sovereign, the consequence would be that gold would quit the country. He further declared that, as an honest man, he could not support the motion. If the calamity of acceding to such a motion could arrive, there would immediately be the most alarming state of things, for there would be forthwith a demand for gold surpassing any previous demands. He did not meet the motion with a direct negative, but moved a substantive amendment, declaring that any alteration of the currency that would have the effect of lowering the standard was inexpedient, and would be dangerous.

Mr. Grote supported this amendment, stating that he was of opinion, under all the circumstances, that change would be dishonest, and sanction the violation of contracts.

Mr. Cobbett approved of Mr. Attwood's motion, but only for the purpose of inquiring into the distress of the people.

On the motion of Sir H. Willoughby, the question was adjourned; and after two nights' discussion, the House came to a division on Lord Althorp's resolution, declaratory of the inexpediency and danger of altering the standard of value. The numbers were—

Ayes, - - - - - - - - - - - -	304
Noes, - - - - - - - - - - - -	49
Majority in favour of ministers, -	—— 255

April 25.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Grote brought forward a motion on the subject of the *Ballot* at Elections; and after a lengthened speech on the necessity of its adoption, concluded by moving, "That it is expedient that at all future elections of members to serve in parliament, the votes be taken by ballot."

Lord Althorp opposed the motion. He did not think that the ballot would destroy the legitimate influence of property; nor did he think that it would prevent bribery; he only thought that it would render bribery more difficult than it now was, and that was a strong reason for preferring that mode of taking votes to the present, but not so strong a reason as to induce him to advocate the change.

Sir R. Peel did not consider it advisable to abolish the system of canvassing; it would dissever one of the links which bound the constituent body to their representatives. The ballot, while

it would destroy the influence of property, wealth, and station, would prove useless, unless secresy were preserved, and that, even by Jeremy Bentham's machinery, it would be morally impossible to secure. On a division there appeared,

For the motion, - - - - - - - -	106
Against it, - - - - - - - - - -	211

April 26.—On the question of *Supply* being brought forward, the Marquis of Chandos moved, "That in any reduction of taxation, the interests of the agriculturists should be duly considered." His object was, to have the same attention extended to the farmer as was conceded to the manufacturing and other interests.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, and maintained that the revenue could not be safely reduced further than he had already proposed.

After some further discussion, the House divided, when there were,

In favour of the resolution, - - - - -	96
Against it, - - - - - - - - - -	118

Sir W. Ingilby then proposed a reduction of the *Malt Duty* to 10*s*. per quarter; being a reduction of one half. The revenue, he said, would not suffer by his motion, the poor man would make his own beer, the nuisance of beer-shops would be abated, and the consumption of malt increased. Time was, when honest men were ashamed of going to the ale-house, but then they had their beer at home; the tax drove them to bad houses, worse liquor, and company worse than either.

Mr. Parrott seconded the resolution, and believed that the loss to the Treasury would not be above 1,500,000*l*.

Sir J. Sebright was personally interested in supporting the motion, but the general good forbad him. The revenue could not now be reduced by so large a sum without public danger.

Mr. Bennett would propose a tax on property, which ought to pay for the protection afforded it.

Sir G. Phillips and Mr. Warburton must oppose the motion. Sir E. Wilmot and Major Beauclerk supported it.

Mr. D. W. Harvey said the farmers called for the reduction of 5,000,000*l*. in the malt duty; the shopkeepers for 2,000,000*l*. in the assessed taxes. It was the duty of the House to lay on an equivalent, and that equivalent must be a property tax.

Lord Althorp had no objection to the commutation of taxes, but he did not see how the difficulties attendant on a property tax could be overcome. Should incomes be taxed or not? If not, how could they relieve the landed interest? He denied that ministers had ever vacillated. The malt tax, if reduced, might be wholly abolished; but it had not affected the growth of barley, which went on increasing in consumption under the duty. He

declared frankly that he had not ability enough to frame substitutes for taxes. He must oppose this motion.

Mr. Cobbett said he had consulted half a million of people, among whom there were not a hundred who did not believe that the corn laws were imposed and continued that the landlords might rob the other classes of the community. There were corn laws in the reign of Edward III. and they were regarded as a blessing. There were corn laws now in America looked upon as necessary. They were not there to represent barley counties or woollen counties, but to represent the public, and to do their best for the people. The price of barley was 20*s.*, and of malt 60*s.*, because an exciseman, like an officer of the inquisition, hung over the maltster and wasted his time, labour, and profit. If all the victims of the Exchequer during the last ten years could be passed in review before the House, they would excite a feeling that would abolish the malt tax and all taxes like it. Then the farmer's boys were driven to the beer-houses, and a police spy was set over them—was this England? He hoped the tax would be wholly repealed.

Mr. Curteis called on the manufacturers to support the farmers, and Mr. Philips answered by warmly supporting the motion. Mr. R. Palmer supported the motion. Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Barron opposed it. Captain Gordon said his constituents did not know what tiles or taxed carts were, but they would be relieved by the reduction of the malt duty; therefore he should vote for it. Mr. O'Connell supported the motion, because nothing but refusing the supplies in this way would compel the reduction of expenditure: and Mr. Hume would add his vote, because he knew that the revenue would be increased in proportion to the decrease of duty.

Mr. Lloyd would vote for the motion, trusting that the members for agricultural districts would act by him in the same manner when he introduced a measure for the relief of the manufacturers.

Mr. Baring would recommend that the duties upon malt and beer should be reconsidered generally, and he was sure the result would be that a portion of the former would be transferred to the latter, and thus a more equitable system of taxation would be established.

Lord J. Russell pledged himself, and felt bound at once to declare, and he did so as one who had every wish to support economy, that it was utterly impossible at the present moment to make the least reduction in the establishments of the country, much less such a reduction as would be requisite to meet the loss to the revenue which the reduction proposed would effect.

The House then divided, when there appeared,

For the amendment - - - - - - -	162
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	152
Majority *against ministers* - -	—— 10

Lord Althorp said, whatever were the motives of the mover, the result would seriously embarrass ministers. But, after the decision had been against him, notwithstanding the majority was not very large, he should feel ashamed of himself if he were capable of making any opposition to carrying into effect the resolutions of the House.

The question was then put and carried, that the malt tax be reduced to 10*s.* per quarter.

April 29.—In the House of Lords, the *Irish Juries' Bill* was read a third time and passed.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Lord Althorp rose, and stated, that the decision of the House on the 26th inst. regarding the *Malt Tax* had, as declared at the time, placed his Majesty's government in a situation of great embarrassment. On taking this question into consideration, they felt it desirable that the whole state of the case should be brought before the House, in order that the House might see clearly all the consequences likely to flow from the vote of the former evening, and come to a decision with their eyes open, knowing exactly what the state of the case was. With this view, the noble lord added, it was his intention, upon the motion of the hon. baronet, the member for the city of London, for a repeal of the House and Window Taxes, to move, as an amendment, this resolution:—"That the deficiency in the revenue, which would be occasioned by the reduction of the tax on malt to 10*s.* the quarter, and by the repeal of the tax on houses and windows, could only be supplied by the substitution of a general tax on property, and an extensive change in our whole financial system, which would at present be inexpedient." This notice led to considerable conversation, but to no practical result, there being no question before the House.

April 30.—Sir John Key brought forward a motion for the repeal of the *House and Window Taxes.* He had no wish to embarrass ministers, but his duty obliged him to do all he could to relieve his constituents from this unjust, because unequal levy. At first these duties were from 2*s.* to 8*s.* on each house, and they had risen to their present enormous height, which almost strangled commerce, and produced a stagnation in trade. The house tax amounted to more than a million, of which London paid more than half, and the four great manufacturing counties three-fourths, leaving only one quarter of a million to be paid by forty-eight counties. It was argued that a man's house was the fair estimate of his property, and that, therefore, a house tax was a fair and reasonable property tax. This was the sophism of Adam Smith, which he, Sir John Key, was prepared to deny. Or else why was not the splendid mansion taxed as highly as the petty shop? It would be absurd to call it a tax upon property, when such a place

as Woburn Abbey was assessed at 170*l.*, whilst the City of London Tavern paid 141*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In Cheapside, the Poultry, and Cornhill, 100 houses had been taken indiscriminately, which were taxed at 160*l.*; whilst, with the exceptions of the metropolis, and the principal manufacturing towns, there were not any two counties in England or Wales which contained an equal number of houses so rated. In the country there might be found 8000 houses, such as those of which he had spoken, which had cost in their erection from 2000*l.* to 200,000*l.* each; but those houses in Cheapside, &c. cost in erection from 1,500*l.* to 2000*l.*: what then was the cause of this difference, but that it was the trade carried on in them that was taxed—that it was not in operation a property tax, but a tax upon trade and industry. He knew he should be told that the ministry could not get on without these taxes, but that had always been the answer, and the present ministers never considered it a valid one. Let the House try the minister, and depend on it he would find the means of making up the deficit. The hon. baronet concluded by moving as a resolution of the House—"That that part of the assessed taxes relating to the house and window taxes, be repealed."

Mr. Alderman Wood seconded the motion. The constituents of himself and colleagues had assigned them three motions: the ballot to one, the assessed taxes to another, and triennial parliaments to himself. He could conscientiously support each of these questions, and his constituents asked no more. He would join the noble lord in a property and income tax, would abolish all other taxes but those on spirits and tobacco, and would have a surplus revenue notwithstanding.

Lord Althorp rose to oppose the motion. In adverting to the late resolution of the House for the partial repeal of the *Malt Tax*, his lordship observed, that it would be impossible to grant so great a relief as would result from the proposed reduction, to one class of the people of this country, without conferring a proportionate benefit on the others, and agreeing to the motion of the hon. baronet—a procedure which would totally disarrange the financial state of the country, and render a property and income tax absolutely necessary. After stating his objections to the present motion, his lordship proceeded to observe, that he felt great regret at the necessity under which he laboured of appealing to the House to reconsider the proposition they had recently adopted. However disagreeable it might be to him, and embarrassing to the House, he felt himself bound to give the House an opportunity of reconsidering the question. The following amendment was then proposed:—"That the deficiency in the revenue which would be occasioned by the reduction of the tax on malt to 10*s.* per quarter, and by the repeal of the tax on houses and windows, could only be supplied by the substitution of a general tax on pro-

perty and income, and an extensive change in our whole financial system, which would at present be inexpedient."

Mr. Hume thought the taxes might be abolished, without affecting the credit of the country, and without an impost on property. There were 4,800,000*l.* to be provided for if these taxes were repealed. The taxes off windows and houses would be spent in excisable commodities, and the malt-tax at one half would, by increased consumption, nearly equal its present amount; at all events, the revenue would not suffer 2,000,000*l.* by the proposed reductions. Tobacco, sugar, tea, and coffee, were so many proofs, that more malt would be consumed as the duty decreased. Now, surely, out of 50,000,000*l.* of taxes, two millions, or one million and a half, might be saved. He would leave the civil list untouched, but he would strike from the pension list all who had more than one income. Again from 10 to 12 per cent. might be saved in the collection of the revenue. He would stop the drain of the colonies, put an end to the building of forts, recall the troops from Canada, and in one year make up the deficiency, without grievance to any class, or injustice to one individual. They must abstain from intermeddling with foreign nations; he would have no tax on raw materials, no duty on vehicles, either on rail-roads or turnpikes. He said to government what the president of the Board of Trade said to the East India Company —"You must cut down your expenditure to your supply." He proposed as an amendment to the noble lord's amendment, "That the duty on malt and the assessed taxes ought to be repealed, and, if such a repeal of the duties created a deficiency in the revenue, any new taxes that were necessary to be imposed, ought to be imposed on real property."

Mr. Heathcote would decidedly oppose the repeal of the assessed taxes; they were as nothing in the scale with what would be exacted from the agriculturist under the name of a property tax.

Sir J. Wrottesley was assured that retrenchment could not be carried to the extent anticipated, and as to a property tax, he remembered the former property tax, and knew that vast masses of property had escaped taxation, by being transferred in the lifetime of the owners to those on whom they were intended ultimately to devolve. There were also great quantities of landed property in the hands of trustees, which was also protected. The property tax, including that of income in 1806, amounted to 10 per cent., and some hon. members would be surprised to hear how great the difficulties were to impose such a tax. The number of the clauses in the act that was passed for that purpose was no less than 227. The whole amount of taxes levied under that bill, was 14,280,000*l.*; the expenses of collection were 750,000*l.*, leaving the income 13,500,000*l.* It was collected under five

different heads. One of them was 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on the rent of land in England, and 1*s.* upon land in Scotland, which was supposed to be let at a higher rent. Another was on dividends, which amounted to 2,645,000*l.*; another upon profit in trade, which amounted to 3,776,000*l.*; and the deduction from public salaries was one million; and this he believed was the only proportion of the tax which had been fairly and honestly collected. He did not believe that even the advocates of an income tax had any desire to impose a tax upon any incomes of less than 200*l.* a year. Taking, then, the state of the three per cents., he found by a return before the House, that out of 95,555 persons holding stock in that branch of public securities, there were 84,684 receiving dividends of less than 100*l.* each. The tax on land, on the profits of trade, and on official incomes, now at their lowest ebb, could not now raise more than six millions.

Mr. Robinson said the distress of the country was allowed on all hands, and taxation was, for that reason, if for no other, a great evil. Why, then, object to the property tax? it would raise at least six millions, and they only desired to make up a deficiency of five millions. The noble lord (Althorp), held, that raw materials ought not to be taxed. Why then were labour and industry to be so heavily pressed upon? He contended that property ought to bear directly a portion of the public burthens. He was therefore for a commutation of taxes.

Mr. Bennett retained all his gratitude to the most popular ministry that ever held places; but he owed it to them to oppose them in this measure, and to uphold the honour of their own reformed House. A property tax must come. As to the assessed taxes, the rich citizens of London could well afford to pay them. The malt duty injured at once the health, the morals, and the means of the poor.

Mr. Cobbett said the profits on trade were made by the industry of the tradesman, and the house rose in value accordingly: but should a man be taxed exactly in proportion as he struggled to be industrious? Not one word had he heard in answer to the arguments for the repeal of the malt tax. The only answer that had been offered, was that ministers could not spare the tax. His reply was that the people could not afford to pay it. An income tax must always be a grossly unjust measure. He would have no assessed taxes. Why were our establishments 9,000,000*l.* more in peace than in war? Why keep up the colonial expenses? Why the pension list? Why the secret-service money? Surely, when England swarmed with infantry, cavalry, constables, and police, from one end to the other, there could be no necessity for 41,000*l.* a year to support spies and informers. The vote of the 20th had set the bells in Berkshire and Surrey a ringing, to prove the joy of the people and their gratitude to their representatives. What would be their opinion of the reformed House of Commons

when they found it undoing on Tuesday the good they did on the preceding Friday? The real question was neither malt, nor window, nor a property tax; but it was simply whether the House would so stultify itself as to destroy the lingering remains of confidence which the country yet reposed in it.

Mr. S. Rice begged to ask what the House was required to do? Merely to reconsider a motion agreed to in a very thin House, and brought on when no knowledge of parliamentary practice could have taught a member to anticipate it. The House had pledged itself deliberately to the budget of his noble friend, and this hasty vote overturned all financial arrangements. The consumers of malt might be disappointed, but would not the consumers of tiles, cotton, and soap, be equally so? Had not the House, on the 26th March, seriously considered and decided against the commutation of taxes? Would they rescind that formal resolution? He contended that economy should have precedence of reduced taxation. First economize and then reduce, was the only sound principle.

Col. Wood would vote against the repeal of the assessed taxes, but would vote for a reduction of the malt duty, because the deficiency might be made up by adding to the beer tax. He would first revive the *5s.* duty on beer, and then abolish the malt tax; this would not raise the price of beer, while it would induce the poor man to brew at home.

Sir John Tyrrell thought that a property tax to the extent of 2,000,000*l.* might be very safely laid on, to atone for the malt tax reduction.

Sir R. Peel would vote according to a paramount duty. He looked to the finances, saw little rise in the revenue, and much curtailment of its means: there was a very small surplus, and, seeing all this, how could he vote to reduce 5,000,000*l.* of taxes at once? It would be bad economy, if one half of the malt tax were reduced, to maintain the other; and if the whole duty on malt were repealed, to the relief of the farmer, the man of traffic would expect, in justice, the repeal of the assessed taxes; the whole sum then would be 7,300,000*l.* of defalcation on the part of the revenue. They were told to meet this by reduction. How? The navy estimates, the army estimates, and the ordnance estimates, were already granted. On what were they to save? Then there was to be a saving in the collection of the revenue; make that saving first, and then reduce the taxes. The simple question was, could the government, in the state of the finances, act wisely on this vote? No. Why, then, should it not be recalled? He would maintain, that if there were a property tax there must be an income tax, or the greatest possible injustice would be inflicted most capriciously; and, if either were to be established, with it must come the most inquisitorial scrutiny into every man's private affairs. The house and window tax was a property tax, and in

principle a fair one. If it were thought proper to establish a graduated tax upon property, it would visit with discomfiture every man who was now engaged in industry, and who was now looking to an increase of his capital. For these reasons, he would vote in favour of the noble lord's proposition.

Mr. O'Connell thought the House would commit four distinct breaches of faith if they did not pass the resolutions of the hon. baronet. Let them repeal the taxes, and set the noble lord to his wits—let them strike down the taxation of the country, and put the ministers in such a position, that they must of necessity practise a complete system of economy.

Sir S. Whalley believed that the time had arrived when the assessed taxes would be no longer paid.

Sir F. Burdett said that if the motion of the hon. alderman had been brought forward under other circumstances he would have supported it; but the question now was, not about the repeal of the house and window tax, but it was whether the whole financial arrangements of the country should be subverted.

Lord Sandon said, the real evil of the country was not taxation, but want of confidence, which produced stagnation of trade and commerce. To repeal the assessed taxes, without providing an adequate substitute, must injure public confidence most materially.

Mr. D. W. Harvey wished to know what was meant when ministers said it was not expedient *at present* to substitute a property tax? Why not meet any deficiency that might arise, by borrowing 18,000.000*l.* or 20,000,000*l.* on the crown lands, at two and a half per cent.?

Lord J. Russell said the hon. gentleman asked the meaning of the words "at present," and in explanation he would admit that ministers were not averse to a property tax on principle. What the country wanted at present was confidence. There were not less than eight plans of a property tax proposed, each of which required long consideration. It was on these considerations he came to the conclusion that it would not be expedient to adopt such a substitute now.

The House divided thus:

For the repeal of the house and window duty,	157
Against it. - - - - - - - - - - -	355
Majority for ministers, - - - - - -	198

Sir W. Ingilby could not consent to see the main question smothered thus, and should move that the words in Lord Althorp's motion, which referred to the malt duty, be omitted, leaving the resolution thus: "That if the house and window duties were repealed, nothing but a property tax could make up the deficiency."

Major Handley seconded the amendment. He thought he understood English, and accepting the promise of Lord Althorp

in the common sense of his words, went down to his constituents to tell them that the malt tax was to be reduced. It would have done the noble lord's heart good to see the pleasure this intimation diffused amongst the farmers and others assembled in the market-place.

The House divided—

For Sir W. Ingilby's motion - - -	131
Against it - - - - - - - - -	285
Majority for ministers - -	—154

Sir W. Ingilby again divided the House, on the question that leave be given to bring in a bill, pursuant to the resolution of Friday night, for the repeal of one-half the duty on malt. The result was—

For the bill - - - - - - - - -	76
Against it - - - - - - - - -	238
Majority for ministers - -	—162

May 2.—In the House of Commons Mr. Richards brought forward a proposition for the extension of *Poor Laws to Ireland*. He argued, that, without some compulsory provision for the poor in that country, rapine and murder would continue to prevail, as they had prevailed in England after the suppression of the monasteries, and until the passing of the 43d of Elizabeth.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved as an amendment, that a commission should be appointed to investigate the subject, with a view to ascertain the best means of providing for the maintenance of the poor and necessitous in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the amendment.

After some discussion, Mr. Richards's motion was negatived, and Lord Althorp's amendment agreed to.

May 3.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen brought forward a motion for information, and papers, respecting the *French Expedition to Algiers*, and the continued occupation thereof by French troops. His lordship said he should abstain from any remarks calculated to produce angry feeling, especially as he understood there would be no objection to the production of the papers for which he should move. His lordship then moved for a copy or copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for foreign affairs and his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, in the year 1830, relative to the *French Expedition to Algiers*; also copies of the official despatches explanatory of the object of the French government as to the occupation of Algiers, as communicated to his Majesty's ambassador at Paris in the months of March and May, 1830, and communicated to his Majesty's government; also copies of the correspondence from his Majesty's ambassador at Paris, communicating the intention of the King of the French

to fulfil all the engagements of preceding governments with respect to Algiers.

Earl Grey declined entering into detailed observations, as they might impede amicable arrangements on the subject of Algiers; and agreed to the production of the first and second series of papers, but objected to the third; because, as that consisted of an account of verbal communications from the King of the French to the English ambassador, it might be liable to misconstruction.

The Earl of Aberdeen was satisfied with the explanation, and waived that part of his motion. The other papers were ordered.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Cobbett renewed his long series of resolutions on the subject of the inequalities of the *Stamp and Auction Duties*, which he moved at the commencement of the session, for the purpose of having them entered on the Journals of the House. The resolutions led to a good deal of discussion.

Mr. Spring Rice resisted them, as containing much exaggeration; and also on the ground that the mover ought to have waited to see the Stamp Acts' Amendment Bill, which the government had promised to bring forward.

The House eventually divided on the resolutions: the numbers were—

Ayes - - - - - - - - - - -	26
Noes - - - - - - - - - - -	250
Majority against the motion - -	—224

The *Army Estimates* were afterwards proposed.

Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, that the amount be reduced to 238,000*l.*, calculating to pay off a portion of the men; the government might keep the amount of men: his object was to reduce the expenditure.

Sir H. Parnell, in the course of the debate, proposed that recruiting should cease, and thus effect a gradual reduction of the army. The subject occasioned considerable discussion, and the committee eventually divided on it. The numbers were—

For the original motion - - - - -	238
For the amendment - - - - - -	70

On the motion of Lord Althorp, committees were chosen to inquire into the state of *Agriculture*, *Commerce*, and *Shipping*.

May 6.—In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the second reading of the *Irish Church Reform Bill*, Mr. C. Wynne, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Goulburn, took an objection *in limine*, maintaining that the preamble of this bill required that a message from the King should have preceded its introduction into the House. This gave rise to some discus-

sion, which was terminated by the Speaker, who gave his opinion, that, if the message were requisite for the second reading, it must have been necessary for the first. He was inclined to believe, however, that a message previously to the committee, where the details of a bill are considered, would meet the necessity of the case. The order of the day for the second reading was then adopted; and on the question that the bill be read a second time, a debate arose, and continued during the remainder of the evening. Mr. Stanley maintained the right of Parliament to appropriate the improvements of the church property to the services of the state; which Sir R. Peel resisted at considerable length. He contended, that there was no right so to appropriate the improvements of church property; that, on the contrary, they still belonged to the church; and that, if they did not, the Parliament would have just as much right to claim for the state the improvements of private property that might result from any legislative measure.

The House divided; when there appeared for an amendment proposed by Mr. Shaw, that the bill be read that day six months, 78; against it, 317; leaving the ministers a majority of 239.

The House having gone into committee on the *Stamp Duty Acts*, a fixed duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* on advertisements was substituted for the graduated scale of duties originally proposed.

May 7.—In the House of Lords, the Duke of Sussex presented a petition which excited a good deal of interest, for a revision of portions of the *Criminal Law*. It was signed by 5,300 persons, many of whom had abstained from prosecuting for robberies committed on them, in consequence of the severity of the existing law. His Royal Highness also called attention to the fact, that the number of acquittals was greater where the charges were for offences followed by capital punishments than in other cases.

Lord Lyndhurst particularly noticed an act of the last session, making the offence of horse-stealing, &c. punishable with transportation for life. It had rendered the punishment certain, but it had become disproportionate in many cases.

Lord Melbourne replied, that where the sentence was considered disproportionate to the offence, every attention was paid to the recommendation of the judges. He and the Lord Chancellor added, that the provision of the act to which Lord Lyndhurst had directed special attention, should be considered.

May 8.—In the House of Commons, the *Dramatic Authors' Bill* and the *Savings Banks' Annuities' Bill*, enabling depositors in Savings' Banks, and others, to purchase government annuities, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

...e House of Lords, Earl Fitzwilliam brought ... resolutions on the *Corn Laws*, in a long and ... n. The object of the Noble Earl was, to super- ...ent fluctuating duties, by the substitution of a ...id unvarying system. The existing law, he argued, ... on a principle of retention, for the purposes of ... prices in this country above the level of those on the ... the consequence was, to advance the price of labour ...lue of land, greatly to the injury of British interests. ...ed that the landed proprietors were a respectable class ..., but not more so than any other class of persons— ... or chimney-sweepers. There were five or six thousand l... ...ers; but he could not see why foreign corn should be ta... 60 or 70 per cent., to uphold the price of land in this cou...try for the benefit of the landed proprietors. Of this he was certain, that until the law was finally settled by a free trade in corn being allowed, the landed interest would ever be sacrificed. No class of persons would be more thankful to the legislature were these laws to be placed on a more natural footing; in short, he was satisfied that their lordships could not more effectually secure the gratitude of all classes of the country than by taking into consideration the several laws affecting the trade in corn. The noble lord concluded by stating, that, whether they considered the manufacturing population, or the agricultural classes, or the ultimate interests of the proprietors of land themselves, he was satisfied that the House of Lords never could do any thing that would more entitle it to the gratitude and respect of the country than by going into the consideration of the laws which regulated the importation of foreign corn, for which purpose it was that he now proposed his resolutions.

The Earl of Ripon opposed the resolutions, on account of the time and circumstances under which they were brought forward; on account of the fallacious promises built upon them; and, finally, because they had for their object the pulling down of the whole present structure, and were to raise nothing in its stead. Popular opinion he always cared for, though even against his own; popular clamour he should always resist; and he was sure that the people themselves would be the first to thank their lordships for resisting the noble earl's resolutions.

The Earl of Winchelsea deprecated in strong terms the disturbing of the present system. He had witnessed greater distress amongst the manufacturing classes, he said, during the year when wheat was 45*s.* a quarter, than when it was at its highest price.

The Earl of Wicklow also opposed the resolutions; which were ultimately put and negatived.

On the same day, Mr. Stanley brought before the House of

Commons, the ministerial plan for the extinction of *Slavery in the Colonies*. He commenced his address by a rapid enumeration of all the great interests involved in the question of colonial slavery, maintaining that the temporal interest of between seven and eight hundred thousand of his Majesty's subjects, and their descendants for ages yet unborn, depended on the vote of that night. The following were the resolutions proposed:—

"1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors.

"2. That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of passing any act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free; subject, nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance.

"3. That all persons now slaves be entitled to be registered as apprenticed labourers, and to acquire thereby all rights and privileges of freemen; subject to the restriction of labouring, under conditions and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners.

"4. That to provide against the risk of loss which proprietors in his Majesty's colonial possessions might sustain by the abolition of slavery, his Majesty be enabled to advance, by way of loan, to be raised from time to time, a sum not exceeding in the whole 15,000,000*l.* to be repaid in such manner and at such rate of interest as shall be prescribed by Parliament.

"5. That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated."

He considered that the plan could not experience solid objections; that it would secure complete, peaceful, and safe extinction of slavery, and that it would alone establish religious freedom and uninterrupted instruction.

Lord Howick opposed the resolutions, from an imperious sense of duty. He considered the proposed plan to be ineffective and delusive, and fraught with mischief to both slaves and slave-owners. The only way to extinguish slavery with safety to all parties, was to fix a day when the whole of the negro population in the colonies should become free.

Sir R. Peel suggested the postponement of the vote upon the resolutions, on the ground of their important and complex character. To this course Lord Althorp assented, and fixed the 30th instant for the resumption of the debate.

May 16.—Mr. Cobbett brought forward his promised motion for an address to the King to erase the name of Sir R. Peel from the list of privy councillors, on the ground of his want of knowledge, and proceeding, in spite of forewarnings, in the currency measures of 1819, 1822, and 1826. He moved a series of resolutions, embodying his sentiments on the subject, his views of the transactions, and his opinion, that, for such errors, the King should be addressed to *dismiss Sir R. Peel* from the Privy Council. In support of his resolutions he spoke at great length, and contended that the deficient knowledge, and disregard of warnings, evinced by Sir R. Peel, justified the motion now made.

Mr. Fielder seconded the motion.

Sir R. Peel defended himself in a style that largely contributed to the entertainment of the House, aided by very ample quotations from Mr. Cobbett's writings. He particularly dwelt on Mr. Cobbett's letter to Mr. Western, wherein the writer declared that the measure in 1819 was inevitable—that the government itself could no longer uphold the paper system, and that it was not the "Six Acts," but "low prices," that had prevented rebellion in 1819. His only fault, Sir R. Peel said, was, that he would not accompany the measure with other measures, which meant that he would not consent to violate national faith, by forcibly reducing the debt, or the interest, besides appropriating church property, &c. No other member spoke. Mr. Cobbett briefly replied; after which the House divided. The numbers were—ayes, 4; noes, 298.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that these proceedings be not entered on the journals.

The Speaker put the question that they be "expunged" from the journals. That question was carried by 235, ayes; and 4, noes. Immense cheering marked the result.

On the same day, Sir Andrew Agnew moved the second reading of the bill brought in by him for the *Better Observance of the Sabbath*. Several members spoke for and against the measure.

Mr. Roebuck said, that the Almighty did not require such paltry and unnatural sacrifices from his creatures as the ascetism of this bill contemplated.

Several members supported the principle, but objected to the details of the bill.

Lord Althorp opposed a bill, not one particle of which was likely to be concurred in in the committee. He was willing, both in a religious and political view, that the Sabbath should be observed, but he was not willing that innocent amusement and recreation should be abolished on that day.

The House divided thus:—

For the second reading - - - - - -	73
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	79
Thrown out, by a majority of -	—6

May 17.—In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Whitmore brought forward his promised motion on the subject of the *Corn Laws*, moving a resolutiou, declaring, in effect, that the present corn-laws, instead of producing an equable price, and thereby a permanent good, had produced the contrary effect, and tended to cramp trade.

Mr. Hume claimed free trade in corn, and moved an amendment, declaring that which now might be imported, subject to the graduated scale, should at all times be admissible at a fixed duty, to be hereafter named.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, on the ground that now to agitate the question would be most unwise. At the same time he was by no means an advocate of the present corn-laws; they had not been so advantageous as the agriculturist considered them, and the land-owners and farmers ought not to set so much store by them.

After an extended discussion, the House divided, and the numbers were—

For the previous question - - - - - 305
Against it - - - - - - - - - - 206
Majority of 99 against the original motion.

May 20.—In the House of Commons, on the motion that the House resolve itself into a committee on the *Irish Church Temporalities' Bill*, Mr. Gillon moved as an amendment, that the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland be resumed by the legislature, to be by it applied to purposes of general utility, after the demise of the present incumbents. The amendment was negatived. The bill was then considered in committee.

The *Fines and Recoveries' Bill*, the *Limitation of Actions' Bill*, and the *Courtesy Bill*, were severally read a third time and passed.

May 21.—In the House of Commons, Sir S. Whalley brought forward a resolution declaratory of the expediency of repealing the *House and Window Taxes*. He declared that the feeling against their continuance, on the ground of their injustice and partiality, possessed every party in the country.

Mr. S. Rice said, that all practicable relief had been proposed, and that the contemplated reductions would afford very extensive relief. The motion led to considerable discussion. The House eventually divided on the question; and the numbers were—

For the motion - - - - - - - - - 124
Against it - - - - - - - - - - 273

May 22.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Took brought forward a motion on the subject of defects in the *Reform Act*, not with a view of impeaching that measure, or of touching any of its

principles, but mainly for the purpose of remedying defects and adjusting contradictions in the system of registering votes. Instead of moving for a bill, he proposed the appointment of a committee to ascertain what were the defects in the act. He said he would gladly have left the subject in the hands of the ministers, but they declined to undertake it; and as he deemed it requisite that a remedy should be provided, after so many contradictory decisions, he submitted the present motion.

Lord J. Russell objected to the motion, on the ground of the time at which it was brought forward. If defects arose on a fair trial of the act, the ministers were bound to propose remedies; but, as applied to the present case in particular, he considered that they ought to wait, and see the effects of another registration.

The House divided; the result was—

Ayes	68
Noes	94

On the same day, Mr. R. Grant moved the second reading of the *Jewish Disabilities' Removal Bill*, which called forth an extended discussion, in which many members took a part.

Dr. Lushington strongly supported the bill, and Sir R. Inglis as earnestly resisted it.

Mr. R. Grant replied at considerable length, supporting the bill with great zeal.

The House divided on the motion; the numbers were—

For the second reading of the bill	189
Against it	52

May 24.—Mr. Bernal brought forward the case founded on the Report of the *Election Committee of Hertford;* and after having pointed out numerous instances of bribery and corruption, he moved that the case be referred to a select committee.

Lord G. Somerset replied at considerable length, contending, that as no existing law was violated, *ex post facto* punishment ought not to fall on Hertford.

The House divided; when the numbers were—

Ayes	227
Noes	55;

after which the committee was appointed, and the House adjourned to May 30th.

May 30.—In the House of Commons this day, the House resolved itself into a committee on the state of *Slavery in the West Indies.* On the chairman reading the first resolution, "That slaves in the colonies should be emancipated," Mr. Stanley said, that government were anxious to consult the interests, and, as much as possible, the feelings, of the West Indians, and to give full time for the consideration of the plan they proposed. There

was one point in that plan which was opposed both by the
Indians and the anti-slavery body; and that was, the manr
which the slave was to pay for his own emancipation. Ther
one other plan: that was, that the 15,000,000*l.*, proposed as
to the planters, should be given as a grant by this country,
vided the West Indians would be content to submit to an inc
of taxation, as some compensation to the country. Govern
was now prepared to propose to Parliament to make such a
and that the whole of the slave's earnings, for the portion
time allowed him, should be his own; out of which he shou
allowed to purchase his complete freedom, by labouring f
master, any time before the expiration of the twelve years.
hoped, when the present feelings of irritation should pass
that the colonial legislatures would unite with Parliame
settling this long-agitated question once and for ever.

Mr. Stewart declared the ministerial resolutions to be n
consistent with the interest of the proprietor, nor the welfi
the slave: as regarded the slave, it was delusion, and t
master, ruin.

Mr. F. Buxton supported the motion, remarking, that the
population, with a climate favourable to their constitutio
suffered a decrease of 52,000 during the last ten years.
trusted that ministers would not postpone the measure ove
session. The debate was adjourned.

May 31.—The House having resolved itself into a com
on the *Bank Charter*, Lord Althorp proceeded to submit
House the ministerial propositions. He stated that the Ba
England were still to have the monopoly of the public circul
and no banking company having more than six partners
be allowed to issue paper within 65 miles of the metr
With regard to the duration of the charter, he should p
that it be granted to the Bank of England for twenty-one
subject, however, to this condition, that if, at the end of ten
it should seem fit to government to give notice to the Ba
that effect, the charter might expire at the end of one yea
that notice. He also proposed, that the Bank should tra
every week to the Treasury an account of the bullion and sec
it held on the one hand, and of the paper issues and de
received as bankers on the other. At the end of every q
an average of the amount of each should be struck, and pub
in the Gazette in the succeeding quarter. It was his intent
propose that the Bank of England paper should be a legal t
except at the Bank and its branches; but it was not inten
circulate notes of a lower denomination than 5*l.* In refere
his proposition relative to joint-stock banks, his lordship obs
that they should be established by charter, that their m
conducting business should be regulated, and that they

not issue notes at a less distance than sixty-five miles from the metropolis, nor draw bills for less than 50*l.* His Majesty's government, thinking that they had a right to expect some pecuniary advantages from the Bank in the management of government business, proposed that government should repay to the Bank 25 per cent. of the debt of 14,500,000*l.* now due, and that the Bank should deduct from the payments made to them from the government, for the transactions of the government business, the annual sum of 120,000*l.*

Mr. Baring approved of the ministerial scheme generally.

Mr. Grote and Mr. J. Smith approved of the proposed publicity of the bankers' circulation, and expressed themselves as generally favourable to the ministerial plan.

The debate on the *West India Question* was then resumed, when Mr. Gordon proposed, as an amendment—"That immediate measures should be taken for the entire abolition of slavery, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes as should appear proper to parliament, and should have the concurrence of the colonial legislatures; that 20,000,000*l.* should be advanced, in compensation to the proprietors of slaves, and that 10,000,000*l.* should be advanced to the local legislatures, to be distributed among the proprietors of slaves."

Mr. Tancred supported the ministerial proposition.

Mr. Buckingham and Col. Davies expressed themselves favourable to immediate emancipation.

Debate adjourned.

June 3.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Wellington rose to submit a motion to the House on the *Affairs of Portugal.* His Grace contended that the conduct of this country had for some time past been one connected series of wrongs and injustice to an ally whom England was bound, by the most ancient, solemn, and binding treaties, to foster and protect. His Grace spoke of the equipment of vessels in European ports, destined to the Azores, to act against the *de facto* sovereign of Portugal—of the loans of money attempted to be raised, and the large body of men assembled at Terceira—of the fact of British officers being allowed to command the land and sea forces of Don Pedro—and of the sending from this country at that very moment, men, money, arms, ammunition, and everything necessary to maintain the war at present raging between Dons Pedro and Miguel—all which his Grace pronounced to be contrary to the law of nations. His Grace concluded by moving "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to entreat him that he would be graciously pleased to give such directions as were necessary to enforce the observance by his subjects of his Majesty's declared neutrality in the contest going on in Portugal."

Earl Grey admitted the importance of the subject as a be
of our foreign relations, and expressed his strong sense o
expediency of preserving an alliance with Portugal; bu
denied that the noble Duke had any ground for the motion, w
was a motion of censure on ministers. Their conduct had
the reverse of what had been described—it had been that of
neutrality. His lordship then described the state of Por
before he came into office; and alluded to the treacheries
perjuries under which Don Miguel had ascended the throne
availed himself of the presence of a British army to assis
usurpation, making the power and influence of this country
of accomplice in the transaction. He appealed to the H
whether the government of this country could have taken a
against the legitimate Queen of Portugal, whose rights had
usurped by a violation of all engagements. As for the oblig
of treaties, he asked whether they could bind this country to
every attack on Portugal, right or wrong? Governmen
maintained, had done everything to preserve neutrality. A Bi
fleet had been sent out at the request of British merchants
orders were repeatedly given to observe the strictest neutr
Besides, British merchants in this country had a right to fu
arms, ammunition, &c. to any, and to all parties, in a country
which we were at peace, and they had done so. He appeal
the candour of the House to reject the proposition before it.

Lord Aberdeen, the Marquess of Lansdown, Lord Eldon
the Lord Chancellor, followed.

The House then divided, when the result was a majority
against ministers.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, a renewed
long discussion on *Colonial Slavery* took place; and the
resolution;—"That it is the opinion of this committee that
mediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire aboliti
slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for
lating the condition of the negroes, as may combine their w
with the interests of the proprietors"—was carried unanimo

June 6.—In the House of Lords, the Marquess Well
reported his Majesty's answer to the Address adopted upo
Duke of Wellington's motion respecting Portugal, as follo
"I have already taken all such measures as appear to me
necessary for maintaining the neutrality which I had determ
to observe in the contest now carrying on in Portugal."

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Col. D
brought forward a motion expressive of *Confidence in Mi*
with respect to Portugal, avowing that he submitted it fo
express purpose of counteracting what he viewed as the permi

tendency of the Duke of Wellington's motion in the House of Lords. The main mischief which he dreaded from that motion was, that, unless it was counteracted by the unequivocal disclaimer of the House of Commons, Spain would be emboldened to send an army into Portugal to fight the battle of Don Miguel.

Lord Morpeth seconded the motion.

Sir R. Peel said, that he had constantly resisted the policy of the government on this question; he should therefore meet the motion with a direct negative.

Lord Palmerston maintained, that the government had observed the strictest neutrality. Don Miguel had procured stores and ammunition from this country, and no doubt would have applied for men, had there been any chance of obtaining a supply. He regretted that there was likely to be a difference of opinion between the two Houses, but the Commons had not been the first to promote it.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion - - - - - - - - -	361
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	98
Majority in favour of the motion - ——	263

June 7.—The House of Commons went into committee on *Colonial Slavery*, when, after a fruitless opposition from Mr. Hume, the second resolution was disposed of—"That all children born after the passing of this Act, or under six years of age at the time of its passing, should be free."

June 10.—In the House of Commons, Lord Althorp appeared at the bar with his Majesty's *Answer to the Address* of the House respecting the affairs of Portugal. His lordship read the answer, which was to the following effect:—"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of your concurrence in the policy which I have pursued with regard to the affairs of Portugal; and you may be assured, that I shall use all my influence to put an end to the differences now existing in that unhappy country."

June 11.—The House of Commons resolved itself into a committee on *Colonial Slavery*, when a resolution empowering ministers to grant 20,000,000*l.* as compensation to the West India planters came under consideration.

The resolution was supported by Lord Althorp, Lord Sandon, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Clay, Mr. Godson, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Whitmore, on the ground that the sum thus proposed as a compensation to the colonists would secure their co-operation in carrying the plan for the abolition of slavery into effect.

Mr. Robinson, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Prime, Major Beauclerk, Mr. Jervis, Mr. R. Potter, Col. Evans, Mr. Pease, and Mr. A. Baring opposed the resolution, principally on the ground that the

amount of compensation was greater than the West India pla had a right to require; and that, in the present condition o country, it was inexpedient to add to the burthens of the pe which must be the result of this measure.

Mr. Buxton proposed an amendment to the resolution, t effect, that only one half of the amount of compensation sl be paid until the end of the term of apprenticeship, whe slaves would become really emancipated.

Mr. Watson moved an amendment, the effect of which that the wages of the slaves should be paid by government that the duty on sugar should be reduced one half.

Mr. Briscoe proposed an amendment, limiting the amou compensation to fifteen millions.

Another amendment was also moved by Col. Evans, t effect, that in case the planters should experience any loss b emancipation of the slaves, their compensation should exist i opening of the foreign trade to the colonies, and in the redu of duties on colonial produce.

The committee divided on these amendments. Mr. Bux was lost by a majority of 135; Mr. Watson's by a majori 362; Col. Evans's, by a majority of 324; and Mr. Briscoe 248. The committee then divided upon the original resolu when the numbers were—

For the resolution, - - - - - - - -	286
Against it, - - - - - - - - - -	77

The fifth resolution, for defraying the expense of stipen magistrates in the colonies, and providing for the religiou moral education of the negroes, was carried without a divisi

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June 12.—The House of Commons in committee on the *Tithe Act*, when Lord Althorp proposed a resolution, t effect that an advance should be made to the clergy of Ire in lieu of all arrears of tithes in 1831, 1832, and 1833, and the money tax should be paid by a land tax on those lands for w the tithes were in arrear. This resolution was agreed to.

On the same day the report of the committee on *Colonial very* was agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought conformity with the resolution.

June 13.—In the House of Lords, the Duke of Rich moved for the second reading of the *Labour Rate Bill*, the of which was to provide employment for the agricultural po tion, whose only wealth was their labour, and thereby relief to the different parishes.

The Bishop of London opposed the bill, which, after discussion, passed the second reading.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. C. Grant brought forward the question of the *East India Charter*. The hon. member said, that it was intended still to entrust the East India Company with the administration of the government of that immense country. It was thought expedient not to continue to the Company the exclusive trade with China, but to throw it open to all the merchants of the country generally; the various teas to be divided into five or six classes, with a different rate of duty on each class. As a consideration to the Company, on their making over their rights, privileges, and property, in this country and India, to government, they were to receive an annuity, charged on the territory of India, of 630,000*l.* When the assets of the Company were realized, such an amount of the Indian national debt was to be purchased as should furnish this annuity; namely, 12,000,000*l.* Out of the assets, a guarantee fund of 2,000,000*l.* was to be retained by the Company, as a security for the dividend, as well as the capital of the East India stock. The annuity was to be paid during forty years. At the close of that period, it would be at the option of Parliament to redeem it at the rate of 100*l.* for every 5*l.* The Company were to continue to administer the government of India for twenty years. At the end of that period, the proprietors were to have the right to demand payment of the capital. After stating some of the proposed regulations as to the future government of India, the right honourable gentleman concluded with a series of resolutions, embodying the substance of his speech, which, after some few observations, were agreed to; and a bill to that effect was to be brought in immediately.

The Solicitor-General, on the same day, moved for, and obtained leave to bring in, a bill for the *Abolition of Arrest for Debt*. He stated, that in no case, except where fraud could be proved, was imprisonment for debt to take place. The great object was, to give a remedy against the property instead of the persons of debtors. Power of immediate judgment was to be given upon all bonds and bills when due. On a summons being issued, unless security were given, execution was immediately to issue, and the debtor was to be prevented from going to prison, and fraudulently spending his money there. If the debtor did not honestly give up his property, he was to be sent to gaol. The creditor was to have a remedy against all kinds of property possessed by the debtor, whether copyhold or freehold. The insolvent was to be assimilated to the bankrupt law; and when once a person obtained his certificate, signed by four-fifths of his creditors, his future prospects were not to be trammelled by previous responsibilities. If any debtor made a false account of his property, it was to be a misdemeanor. The bill provided, also, for preventing debtors from running away from their creditors.

The bill was read a first time.

June 17.—In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor m
that the House resolve itself into committee on the *Local*
dictions' Bill, and in doing so entered at considerable lengt
details of the provisions and objects of the bill. He observed
it was a measure recommended by the law commissioners, a
as by practitioners, and that existing defects operated in
cases as a denial of justice.

After an ineffectual opposition by Lord Lyndhurst, the m
was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, on the m
of Lord Ashley, the *Factories' Regulation Bill* was read a s
time.

In a committee of the whole House, all the clauses of the
Tithe Act, as far as the 39th, were agreed to. On the discu
which arose on the 32d clause, Mr. Halcomb maintained
church property never could be converted to any other than
siastical purposes, without endangering the rights of all pr
of every description.

June 18.—Sir A. Agnew applied for leave to bring in a b
the *Better Regulation of the Lord's Day in Scotland.*

The House, after some discussion, divided; when the nu
were—

For it - - - - - - - - - - - -	73
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	60

June 19.—Several clauses of the *Irish Tithe Act*, as far
117th, were agreed to.

June 21.—The House of Commons again in committee o
Irish Church Temporalities' Bill, when Mr. Stanley announce
the government proposed to withdraw the 147th clause, ena
that the surplus from the arrangement respecting bishops'
and church lands, if any, should be appropriated according
direction of Parliament. It was withdrawn because the f
any surplus was doubtful; and, viewed as alienation of c
property, it did not give satisfaction to the country.

Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Hume, and Mr. O'Connell, dec
that the only value of the bill was lost. Ministers, when ca
the Coercion Bill, had pledged themselves to stand or fall b
Bill. If this clause were not carried, they hoped the who
would be thrown out.

Mr. Stanley, Dr. Lushington, and others, defended the a
tion, and denied that the government had pledged itself
alienation of church property.

Sir R. Peel repelled the charge that he had been a party to any compromise on the subject of this change in the bill.

The House divided on the clause; when the numbers were—

For it - - - - - - - - - - - - 148
Against it - - - - - - - - - - - 280

Negatived accordingly.

June 24.—In the House of Lords, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor for re-committing the *Local Jurisdictions' Bill*, the Earl of Eldon moved that it be re-committed that day six months, observing, that that, and other bills then in progress, would create great mischief and confusion.

The Lord Chancellor remarked, that, although it might be the interest of the legal profession to resist such measures as the present, it was neither the interest of the country nor of suitors that they should be successfully opposed.

On the division, there were—

For the amendment - - - - - - - 38
For going into committee - - - - - 52

The House then went into committee, when the various clauses, from one to twenty-eight, were agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the last five clauses of the *Irish Church Bill* were agreed to.

June 25.—In the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Feversham, the *Gravesend Pier Bill* was read a third time and passed.

The order of the day having been read for their lordships taking into consideration the resolutions of the House of Commons relative to *Colonial Slavery*, the Earl of Ripon rose and said,—The House of Commons, after many discussions, carried on for some years, and in every variety and shape, had now come to certain resolutions with respect to the state of slavery in his Majesty's colonies, in which resolutions they sought the concurrence of their lordships' House. The question also affected the commercial and political interests of the community at large, going through every class of society, and every ramification of interest in the country. It had now assumed that shape that it was brought to an issue. A crisis had arrived, which nothing but the decision of Government and Parliament could meet.

The Duke of Wellington denied the necessity for legislating on the subject. The noble duke, however, did not object to the measure, though he proposed suggestions, the effect of which would be to qualify its provisions materially. One of those suggestions was, that Parliament should be satisfied with passing resolutions, and leave it to the local legislatures to enact the law.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the House solved into committee on the *Irish Church Bill*, when the var schedules were taken into consideration.

Sir R. Peel moved an amendment, exempting all livings u 300*l.* a year from the proposed tax in lieu of first-fruits.

Mr. Stanley said that he should not oppose the amendmer the committee approved of it; and after a few observations f Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hume, in favour of Sir R. Peel's pr sition, it was agreed to. The other schedule was then agreed

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June 26.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Perrin moved second reading of a bill which had been proposed on the sul of *Roman Catholic Marriages*, the object of which was to re the Acts by which Roman Catholic priests are rendered liab capital punishment, and to a fine of 500*l.*, for marrying a testant to a Roman Catholic.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Shaw, Sir R. Inglis, and Col Percival, who objected to removing the present penalties, wit the substitution of others of a more mitigated kind.

Mr. Stanley, the Solicitor-General, Mr. O'Connell, and Ruthven, supported the motion, observing, that they consid the present law a disgrace to the Statute Book.

Mr. O'Connell said, one of the Irish judges had decided, according to the existing law on the subject, a Catholic p might be first hanged for the offence, and fined 500*l.* afterwa

The bill was read a second time without a division.

The report of the *Scotch Burghs' Reform Bill* was considere committee, when amendments were proposed by Mr. Wallace John Hay, Mr. Gillion, Mr. C. Bruce, and General Sharpe effect of which was to extend the privilege of burgesses in S land, and to reduce the qualification of electors. On these am ments the committee divided six times, and they were all reje but on the division upon Sir J. Hay's amendment, for redu the qualification of electors of borough officers from 10*l.* t the majority against it was only *one*.

On the motion for the House going into committee on the *J Disabilities' Bill*, Sir R. Inglis objected to the discussion important a subject at so late a period of the session, and two sions took place on the question of postponement, when i decided by large majorities, that the House should resolve into a committee on the bill.

June 28.—In a committee of the whole House on the *Charter*, Colonel Torrens moved as an amendment, that the sideration of the question be postponed till next session. made this motion on the ground of the avowed incompletene

the inquiries of the last session, and the ignorant and mischievous principles on which the Bank of England, according to the evidence, conducted its affairs. He contended that the money affairs of this country ought not to be left in the irresponsible and unskilful hands of the Bank of England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that it was unnecessary to wait for further evidence; that obtained by the committee of last session was quite sufficient to enable the House to judge of the propriety of renewing or altering the charter.

Sir H. Parnell insisted strongly on the injurious tendency of the monopoly.

Mr. Richards objected to the destruction of the country banks, which the measure of the government was calculated to effect.

Sir R. Peel contended that, in the present circumstances of the country, nothing could be more injurious than delay. He approved of the first resolution, which pledged the House to the renewal of the charter; but deprecated the second, which went to make the Bank of England notes a legal tender. The effect of it would be to drive gold out of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued, that a paper currency would only drive gold out of the country when it was of the same denomination with the gold.

Mr. Baring thought that part of the plan which regarded country banking ought, at all events, to be postponed.

On a division, the numbers were—

For the amendment - - - - - - - -	83
Against it - - - - - - - - - - -	316

The debate was adjourned.

Mr. R. Grant brought in the *East India Charter Bill*, which was read a first time.

July 1.—The House of Commons in a committee on the *Bank Charter Acts*, when Lord Althorp, on moving the second resolution, proposed an alteration, to the effect that the Bank of England notes should only be a legal tender for country bank-notes above the value of *5l.* In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, whether the country banks would be compelled to pay any number of *5l.* notes at a time,

Lord Althorp said, that they would not be compelled to pay more than one.

Mr. Baring supported the proposition, on the ground that a paper circulation was not safe unless bank-notes were made a legal tender.

Sir R. Peel opposed the resolution, which would, he contended, have the effect of depreciating the currency, and of substituting a

paper circulation for the sound and wholesome one which h
ceived the country at present possessed.

The committee divided—

For the resolution - - - - - - - - -	214
Against it - - - - - - - - - - -	56

In the House of Commons, the same day, the *Irish Chu*
was committed, and proceeded with as far as the 50th clau

July 5.—The House of Commons proceeded to consid
Irish Church Bill in committee, when, after the rejection of
amendments, the remainder of the clauses were agreed to.

After a great number of petitions had been presented
subject, Lord Ashley moved, that the House go into com
on the *Factory Bill.*

Lord Althorp moved, as an amendment, that the bill
ferred to a select committee, and that the committee be ins
to limit the hours of labour of children below the fourteen
to eight hours.

On a division, there appeared—

For Lord Ashley's motion - - - - -	164
Against it - - - - - - - - - - -	141

July 8.—In the House of Commons, the *Irish Church B*
on the motion of Lord Althorp, read a third time. On the
tion that the bill do pass, Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Gladstone o
the bill, because they thought that it would tend to desecr
established church.

Col. Evans, Mr. Hume, and Mr. O'Connell, were also o
to the bill, because it did not carry the principle of refor
sufficient extent.

Mr. Harvey opposed the bill, because it did not meet the
of the people for church reform, and because it was not th
sure originally proposed by government.

On a division, there were—

For the passing of the bill - - - - -	274
Against it - - - - - - - - - - -	94

The *Tithe Commutation Bill* was read a second time.

July 9.—In the House of Lords, on the motion of Ear
the *Irish Temporalities' Bill* was read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor having moved the third reading
Local Jurisdictions' Bill, Lord Wharncliffe moved, "that it
a third time that day six months." He had carefully ex

its provisions; and the result was, his conviction, that it could not realize the expectations of its advocates, and would materially impede the happiness of the people. He therefore called upon their lordships to do their duty to the people, and reject it.

Lord Lyndhurst opposed the bill in a long speech, on account of the great power which the creation of so many new local judges, &c. would confer on the Lord Chancellor, which, in addition to his present immense patronage in the church, the magistracy, and even the appointment of the judges of the land, would render that high office too powerful. He also objected to the bill on account of the great expense it would entail on the country—at least 150,000*l.* a year;—because it was proposed to establish local judges throughout the country, subject to local influences, partialities, and feelings;—because there would, in the course of time, arise a material distinction between the practice and law of those local courts and the superior courts in Westminster Hall;—because there was every likelihood that the appointments of those local judges would be turned into parliamentary jobs;—because the bill would lead to great uncertainty as to the possible termination of a suit, and would increase litigation;—because it was hostile to the interests of the bar, the members of which had ever proved themselves the champions of freedom, and would lead to its deterioration;—and because, so far from being, as it had been termed, "the poor man's bill," it was a measure calculated for the oppression of the poor man. It was a bill framed for the purpose of satisfying creditors, by putting debtors in every manner and respect in their power, and under their control. According to this bill, in the course of six weeks from the commencement of the suit, the poor man might be turned adrift upon the world.

Lord Plunkett supported the measure, as one the effect of which would be to give the people justice without delay, and at a trifling expense.

Lord Wynford opposed the bill, principally on the score of the great patronage which it would vest in the Lord Chancellor, and because even the present courts of requests and county courts were far from popular.

The Lord Chancellor replied to the various arguments which had been urged against the measure. With regard to the alleged expense of the measure, instead of 150,000*l.* its extreme amount would be 70,000*l.* and this would be defrayed without imposing one farthing additional on the country. His lordship then mentioned several instances in proof of the great expense and vexatiousness of the present law proceedings, and in allusion to the appellation "the poor man's bill," which had been given to the measure, said that it was an honourable appellation. He called it a poor man's bill, which removed those obstructions at present lying in the way of speedy and cheap justice—which enabled the

poor no less than the rich suitor to obtain a ready redress o wrongs. He called that a poor man's bill which enabled the suitor to obtain redress for his wrongs, or the payment of a in the very next street to the cottage where he lived, withou of the expense, delay, vexation, and uncertainty, of coming hundred miles to London, to look for costly justice. He c that a poor man's bill, which, without taking away the poor s from his daily avocation, from his family, or from the employ by which he earned his subsistence, would enable him to once into court, and, face to face to his adversary, obtain and ready justice, if deserving of it.

Their lordships then divided, when there were—

For the third reading - - - - - -	122
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	134
Majority against the bill - - ——	12

The House then divided on the amendment of Lord Wh cliffe, when there were—

For the amendment - - - - - - - - -	73
For the original question - - - - - - -	68

Majority in favour of Lord Wharncliffe's amendment —

July 10.—The Duke of Richmond having moved the reading of the *Agricultural Labourers' Bill*,

Lord Wynford opposed the measure, on the ground that i founded on an unjust principle, as it would affect those wh no means of employment for agricultural labourers: he ther moved "that the bill be read a third time that day six month

The Marquis of Bute opposed the bill, as he conceived th effects would be to create a great extension of the poor laws to treat every labourer in England as a pauper.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and th was read a third time.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the second rea of the *East India Charter Bill* was introduced, when Mr. E ingham rose to oppose the measure. He complained of the in which the East India Company had hitherto administered government of India, which, he said, showed the incapaci the company to manage the political affairs of that importan of the empire. He moved an amendment, to the effect that should be passed for opening the trade to China, and that al arrangements for the administration of India should be postp till the ensuing session.

Mr. Macauley defended the conduct of the East India C pany, and contended that no other plan suggested for the go ment of India was so little objectionable. The facilities affo for the settlement of Europeans in India, the throwing ope civil offices to native Indians, and the uniformity of the

were measures which he particularly commended, as calculated to advance the civilization of the inhabitants of India, and to teach them the value of European institutions.

Mr. C. Grant, in his reply, said, that the surplus of revenue which he estimated would be realized in 1834, after meeting all engagements, would amount to between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.*, instead of 198,000*l.* as he had previously stated.

The bill was read a second time.

July 11.—In the House of Lords, the *Court of Chancery Regulations' Bill* was read a second time.

A bill to authorize the taking the management of the *Thellusson Estates* out of the hands of the present trustees, and applying some of the proceeds to the immediate wants of the family, was, after a division of 57 against 13, read a first time.

July 12.—In the House of Lords, the *Court of Chancery Regulations' Bill* went through a committee,—the Lord Chancellor having observed on the benefits and savings it effected, as regarded the Six Clerks and the abolition of the gratuities to Masters in Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor afterwards brought forward a bill founded on the report respecting the Ecclesiastical Courts. That report recommended the abolition of about 300 ecclesiastical jurisdictions; their powers should be transferred to the diocesan officers. The bill would also correct the abuse as regarded the prosecutions for "brawling;" it being proposed that henceforth such offences should be tried as misdemeanors, in the common-law courts. Another provision regarded probates of wills: it proposed, as far as they were concerned, the extension of the Statute of Frauds.

The bill was read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor then introduced a bill for the purpose of establishing a concurrent jurisdiction, as regarded the *Insolvent Debtors' Judges* in Wales; to prevent the retention in prison, in certain places, and under particular circumstances, of unfortunate debtors beyond the period contemplated by the benevolent principles of the acts on the subject. The Lord Chancellor also adverted to another bill, the object of which would be to establish a *Court of Appeal* from the law judges, in which three or more judges should preside, and that would leave the Lord Chancellor the time to transact the business of his own court, and to preside in their lordships' house. He also proposed an equalization of the salaries of the Chief Justice and the Chief Baron, to be 7000*l.* a year; also for the reduction of the salaries of the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls. His lordship said, that

he should also recommend that the Lord Chancellor's sala 8000*l.* The several bills were read a first time.

July 15.—In the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst move second reading of the *Thelluson Estate Bill.* He knew no of the members of the family; and only pressed forward th from a conviction of its justice.

Earl Grey communicated that his Majesty gave his cons this bill.

It was read a second time.

July 16.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Ruthven, expressing his opinion as to the necessity of affording relief people by the *Reduction of Taxation*, and censuring the Hou having disappointed the hope of the country in that re moved the following resolution:—"That the reduction of tax and the diminution of the public burdens, by every attent economy, are objects of paramount importance, and that, i tice to the people who pay the taxes, all sinecure places shou abolished throughout the British empire."

Mr. S. Rice proceeded to show, that ministers had ef extraordinary reductions since their accession to office. Th mates (the only portion of the public expenditure which ac fell within the control of Parliament) had been reduced 15,000,000*l.* to 12,000,000*l.*; and this notwithstanding a r tion of 35,000,000*l.* of taxes since 1814. The charge of coll the revenue had been greatly reduced, and would eventua lowered 39 per cent. The principle of sinecures was bad ministers had so arranged those on the pension-list, tha must, at no distant period, be entirely abolished.

Lord Althorp remarked, that, although he concurred doctrine that pensions ought not to be improperly grantec that hereafter no sinecures ought to be allowed, he was u pared to state that, where persons had had grants made to th authorities which at the time were competent, and relied them for subsistence, it was justifiable to come forward revoke the grants, and take them away for the future.

Sir R. Peel objected to the resolution, because he thoug truth which it contained too obvious to need enforcemen because he disliked to see individual members bringing fo without the slightest necessity, abstract propositions, about there was no dispute, and which tended to no practical resu

The House divided—

For the motion	90
Against it	81
Majority *against ministers*	—9

July 17.—In the House of Lords, this day, Earl Grey moved the second reading of the *Irish Church Reform Bill.* His lordship declared that the object of ministers was merely to effect such alterations in the Irish Church Establishment as were rendered necessary by present circumstances, and a sense of the dangers which surrounded it. The measure had been carried by a vast majority in the Commons, and was generally popular. Its purposes were, to remove an injurious tax—make a more just and equal distribution of the church temporalities, and thus augment the stipends of the poorer clergy, who were labouring in penury and want—to build and repair churches and glebe houses—and to reduce the number of bishops, still, however, leaving a more than sufficient number to perform the requisite functions, and to appropriate the revenues of the vacant sees to ecclesiastical purposes. His lordship denied that the bill was in contravention of the coronation oath; said that it was calculated to secure the liberties of the country, and, in addition to other measures of just and necessary reform, satisfy the just expectations of the people.

The Earl of Roden objected to the imposition of a tax on the clergy for the benefit of the laity—to the destruction of the ten Protestant bishops—and to the appointment of a lay commission to regulate not only the temporal, but the spiritual affairs of the church—and concluded by moving, as an amendment, "That the bill be read a second time that day six months."

The Earl of Wicklow supported the measure, because, in so doing, he should but serve the true interests of the Protestant faith.

The Bishop of Durham believed the bill would lead to the destruction of Protestantism, and to the growth of Popery; and, under that persuasion, he should vote against it.

The Earl of Limerick opposed the bill, as contrary to the principles of the Union, and to the spirit of Catholic emancipation.

The Marquess of Conyngham believed the bill would reform and correct, and not destroy the church, and regarded the measure as an act of justice.

The Earl of Winchilsea called upon their lordships to reject the bill, as contrary to the coronation oath, and calculated to destroy the Protestant religion.

The Marquess of Clanricarde warmly supported the bill, observing, that the temporalities of the church were the only portion of it which affected the well-being of the Irish people. They complained not of the spiritualities of a church of which they knew nothing, except by the oppression of its temporal possessions and regulations; and all they asked was, to relieve them from temporal oppressions.

The Marquess of Londonderry opposed the bill, on account of its injustice, and as calculated to be immediately followed by a

cry for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and the v
ballot.

The Earl of Gosford could affirm that there was not on
testant in the north of Ireland, unbiassed with political f
but was favourable to a reform in the Established Church
country.

The Marquess of Westmeath, and the Bishop of Roc
opposed the bill.

The Bishop of Exeter then moved the adjournment
debate, to which Earl Grey acceded.

July 18.—The adjourned debate on the *Irish Church*
Bill was resumed by the Earl of Carbery, who opposed th
sure as dangerous, not only to the Irish, but the English
tant Church.

The Bishop of Exeter opposed the bill, in a very long
He thought the measure, involving as it did a tax on the
ought to have been submitted to the clerical body previou
introduction. Although the vestry cess was undoubtedly
pular in Ireland, the principal causes of distress and distu
in that country were, the pressure of landlords on the
tenants, and the immoderate use of spirituous liquors. W
present bill agreed to, their lordships would be the plund
those entitled to church property, and the destroyers o
own rights. He did not consider the number of bishops
land to be too large, but thought the amount of bis
in England too small. He denied the power of any
authority to do what the bill intended—observed that th
agitator had a great control over the decisions of the m
and was firmly of opinion, that the bill was in direct contra
to the obligations of the coronation oath.

Lord Stourton supported the bill, being firmly convinc
it would prove beneficial to the country.

Lord Plunkett considered church and every other desc
of property to be under the control of parliament.
property was private property, so far as individuals had
beyond that, it was corporation property, and on necessa
casions might clearly be dealt with by the legislature.

The Earl of Mansfield opposed, and the Marquess of Lan
supported, the bill; after which, the debate was adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the Hou
into committee on the *Factories' Bill*, when Lord Althorp
an amendment to the second clause, to the effect that, in
extending the protection of the bill to persons eighteen
age, the hours of labour of children under thirteen years
should be restricted to eight hours a day, instead of ten,
posed by the bill. After a long debate, the amendme

carried by a majority of 238 against 93—on which Lord Ashley said, that the object of the measure having been thus defeated, he could take no further part in its progress.

July 19.—In the House of Lords, the debate on the *Irish Church Bill* was resumed by Lord Eldon, who strenuously opposed the whole measure, contending that any man who contemplated the events of the last ten years must be convinced that there was a conspiracy in the country to destroy the House of Lords, and that the only means of preserving the House was, by the fearless performance of their duty.

The Bishop of London said there were some of the provisions to which he could not object, while there were others undoubtedly to which he could not assent; still, such was the state of the Church of Ireland, that he deemed it impossible to resist the second reading.

The Archbishop of Dublin also supported the bill. He did so, as he knew of no better means to remedy the evils which could no longer be endured.

The Duke of Wellington saw many objections to the bill; but still he could not oppose its committal; in fact, it was impossible the church of Ireland could exist for one day, unless by some such measure.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Longford, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Cumberland, wholly opposed the bill.

The Bishop of Hereford and Lord Wynford, though disapproving of the bill, voted for the second reading—the latter with the hope of changing every feature of it.

The bill was supported by Lord Melbourne, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Earl De Grey, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Sussex.

On a division, there were—

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Non-contents - - - - - - - - -	98
Majority in favour of the second reading	—59

July 22-26.—The House of Lords was chiefly occupied with discussing the various clauses of the *Irish Church Reform Bill*. On clause 32 being proposed, the Duke of Wellington moved an amendment, to the effect that power be given to annex the sees (proposed to be abolished) to other bishoprics *in commendam*, and to vest in the ecclesiastical commissioners the revenues of such sees for ecclesiastical purposes.

Earl Grey replied, that he could not agree to this amendment; it would most materially alter the character of the measure.

After an extended discussion, the committee divided—

For the amendment - - - - - - -	76
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	96

On clause 61 being proposed, Lord Wharncliffe mov amendment, providing that the produce of the taxation upo livings should not go towards the reduction of the church but should be appropriated to the augmentation of the s livings. It was resisted; but the Bishop of London ob that, considering the proposition to be a fair one, he should port it, if a division were enforced.

The committee divided—

For the clause in its original shape - -	56
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	36

On clause 117, which gives power to the commission suspend livings where there had been no service for three and to appropriate the revenue, the Archbishop of Cant moved that the profits of the suspended benefices should plied to the building of churches and glebes.

After some opposition, the amendment, on a division place, was carried against ministers by a majority of tw numbers being—

Contents - - - - - - - - - - -	84
Non-contents - - - - - - - - -	82

July 22.—In the House of Commons, this day, the *Abolition Bill* was read a second time.

The *Jews' Disabilities' Bill* was read a third time and pas a majority of 52.

July 23.—Mr. Tennyson, in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the *Duration of ments.*

Lord Althorp opposed the measure, as unseasonable and uncalled for.

The House divided—

For the motion - - - - - - - -	164
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	213

The *China Trade Bill* was read a second time.

July 24.—The *Dramatic Performances' Bill* was read time, with a majority of 38 to 7.

The *Roman Catholic Marriage Bill* and the *Court of Chance* were passed.

July 26.—In the House of Commons, the *East India Bill* was read a third time and passed.

July 29.—In the House of Lords, this day, on the motion for bringing up the report of the *Irish Church Temporalities' Bill*, the Earl of Winchilsea strongly opposed the measure, which he conceived would prove utterly subversive of the Protestant religion. He moved that the report be received that day six months. His amendment was negatived by a majority of 38.

The report was then proceeded with, and several trifling alterations having been agreed to, on the motion of Earl Grey, it was determined to amend the 33rd clause, by providing that ten livings, not exceeding 800*l.* a year each, be placed at the disposal of two archbishops, for the purpose of bestowing them on the junior members of the Dublin University.—The report was eventually agreed to.

July 30.—In the House of Lords, this day, the *Irish Church Temporalities' Bill* was read a third time and passed, the House dividing as follows:—

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Non-contents - - - - - - - - -	81

August 1.—In the House of Lords, Lord Bexley moved the second reading of the *Jewish Disabilities' Bill.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury stated that he could not conscientiously vote for the present bill. His grace declared, that he would give the Jews every privilege and advantage which could really benefit them, or which could gratify their feelings, or increase their consideration in the state, except the privilege of sitting in Parliament. The most reverend prelate then moved "that the bill be read a second time that day six months."

The Archbishop of Dublin supported the bill; observing that the restrictions on the Jews were not of the smallest advantage, and that the present was less objectionable than the *Catholic Relief Bill.*

The Earl of Winchilsea regretted that the bill, which was a tissue of blasphemy and impiety, was not spurned from the House when the first reading was proposed.

The Bishop of London was adverse to the measure, not merely because it had reference to the Jews, but because he felt it due to the country to support Christianity, as a part of the constitution of the kingdom and of the law of the land.

The Bishop of Chichester supported the measure, conceiving that the Jews were much more likely to be converted to Christianity by conciliation than by exclusion.

The Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Sussex, gave their entire support to the bill.

The Dukes of Gloucester and Wellington could not allow that persons who denounced Christianity should be admitted into the legislature.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading of the bill -	54
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	104
Lost by a majority of - - -	—50

August 2.—In the House of Lords, the *East India Charter Bill* was read a second time.

The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the *Dramatic Performances' Bill*, and, entering into a history of the patent theatres, contended that monopoly in such matters was ruinous to the best interests of the drama and dramatic literature.

The Earl of Glengall opposed the motion, and moved, "that the bill be read a second time that day six months."

After some observations from several noble lords, the House divided—

For the second reading - - - - -	14
Against it - - - - - - - - - -	19
Lost by a majority of - - -	—5

On the same day, in the House of Commons, the *Bank Charter Bill* was read a second time.

August 5.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Littleton brought forward a resolution for a *Grant* of 1,000,000*l.*, to be raised by the issue of Exchequer bills, to the *Irish Clergy*, in payment of the arrears of tithes due to them, and to be repaid by ten half-yearly instalments.

The resolution was carried on a division, by 87 to 51.

On the same day the *Labour Rate Bill* was thrown out, on the second reading, by a majority of 12.

August 7.—In the House of Commons, the *Slavery Abolition Bill* was read a third time and passed. A clause, to the effect that apprenticed labourers should not be compelled to labour on Sundays, but have freedom for religious worship, was agreed to.

August 9.—The House of Commons in committee on the *Factory Bill*; when it was provided that children under 13 should not work more than eight hours a day; from 13 to 18, not more than 69 hours a week; and that no children under nine years of age should be employed.

August 12.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the *Slavery Abolition Bill*.

Lord Colville and the Earl of Belmore opposed the measure, as at once delusive and impolitic.

The Duke of Wellington said, that Government having, with a contempt of the rights of private property, proposed their plan for the abolition of slavery, it was impossible for Parliament any longer to stand still. At the same time, he could not help thinking that the slaves should have previously been educated, and familiarized to industrious and sober habits, in order to render the abolition of slavery a safe and advantageous measure.

The Lord Chancellor affirmed that the present measure was not volunteered by ministers—that they had not led the way in proposing its adoption—that it was no precipitate and ill-advised scheme of their own crude fancies—but one loudly demanded by the all but unanimous voice of the people of England.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a first time.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the bill authorizing a *Grant* of 1,000,000*l.* of the public money by way of loan (to be repaid by instalments) to the *Irish Clergy* who had, owing to the disturbed state of that country, been prevented from collecting their tithes, was, after a long debate, and a division of 109 to 53, read a second time.

The *China Trade Bill* was, after some discussion, read a third time, and passed.

The *Forgery of Stamps Bill* was read a second time.

The *Court of Exchequer Bill*, the *Uniformity of Process Bill*, the *Commissioners of Lunacy Bill*, and the *Disembodied Militia Bill*, were read a third time, and passed.

The *Metropolitan Police Bill*, to authorize the issue of a sum of money out of the Consolidated Fund towards the support of the Metropolitan Police, was read a first time.

Aug. 13.—In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the *Scotch Burghs' Bill*, the object of which was to apply the benefits of the Reform Bill to the Scottish boroughs, the inhabitants of which have for a great number of years been almost wholly prohibited from sharing either in the choice of the municipal body, or in the election of members of Parliament—those functions having been performed by small bodies of men in each borough, who possessed the power of self-election. In order to remedy this state of things, it was proposed to vest the election at once of the municipality and members of Parliament in the 10*l.* householders generally of these hitherto close boroughs; the magistracy, &c., to be elected annually.

After some remarks from the Earls of Rosslyn and Haddington, and the Marquess of Bute, the bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the *Factories' Regulation Bill* was considered in committee, when it was agreed that, at the expiration of six months after the passing of the act, no child under eleven years of age should be permitted to work more than eight hours a day; that no child under the age of twelve years should be permitted, after the expiration of twelve months from the passing of the bill, to work more than eight hours a day; and that, after the expiration of two years from the passing of the bill, no child under the age of thirteen years should be permitted to work more than eight hours a day.

After many divisions on amendments which were rejected, the whole of the clauses were agreed to.

Aug. 15—In the House of Commons, Mr. Blamire brought in a bill, "To amend an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, for shortening the time required in claims of *modus decimandi*, or exemption from, or discharge of, Tithes;" the object of the bill being to stay the numerous proceedings lately commenced by the clergy under Lord Tenterden's clause in the said act, which was to come into operation on the 16th Aug. It was read a first time.

On the same day, the *Foreign Enlistment Repeal Bill* was read a third time and passed; and the *Metropolitan Police Bill* was read a second time.

Aug. 16.—In the House of Lords, the *East India Charter Bill* was read a third time and passed; and the *China Trade Bill* was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, the whole of the votes for the Miscellaneous Estimates having been gone through, the *Factory Regulation Bill* was read a third time and passed, after a clause had been added, to the effect that the children should have Good-Friday and Christmas-day as holidays, and eight half-holidays in the course of the year.

Aug. 19.—In the House of Commons, on the motion for the third reading of the *Bank Charter Bill*, Mr. Cobbett opposed it, chiefly in consequence of that provision which went to make bank notes a legal tender.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied in strong terms the position, that, to make bank-notes a legal tender would depreciate the currency. He maintained, that the calamities in 1825 might have been avoided. The Bank ought not to have increased its issues when it was ascertained that the exchanges were against us. The present bill could not depreciate the currency. His lordship defended the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General respecting banks of deposit. He himself had gone through all the

acts of Parliament on the subject, assisted by the Solicitor-General, before he came to a conclusion, and his decided impression now was, that, in this bill, there was no infraction whatever of any privilege which the Bank had possessed before.

Much discussion followed; in the course of which Mr. Hume objected to the bill on three grounds—as a bad bargain, a debasement of the currency, and a measure brought forward in too thin a House to afford any thing like the sense of the country upon its merits.

Mr. G. Wood and Mr. Warburton also submitted propositions respecting the establishment of branch banks, and the rejection of the legal tender clause, which were negatived on divisions.

August 20.—In the House of Lords, this day, the *Colonial Slavery Abolition Bill* was read a third time and passed; and the *China Trade Bill*, after considerable discussion, went through a committee.

August 21.—In the House of Lords, the *Change of Venue* (Ireland) *Bill*, and the *Tithes' Arrears' Grant Bill*, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

August 22.—In the House of Lords, the *Cholera Prevention* (Continuation) *Bill*, the *Scotch Burghs' Bill*, and the *China Trade Bill*, were read a third time, and passed.

August 24.—The House of Commons adjourned to the 28th.

On the same day, in the House of Lords, the *Bank Charter*, the *Factory Regulation*, and the *Chancery Offices' Abolition Bill*, were reported, and on the following day were read a third time, and passed.

August 28.—In the House of Lords, the *Tithes' Arrears' Bill*, the *Stamp Forgeries' Bill*, and the *Roman Catholic Marriage Bill*, were read a third time, and passed.

August 29.—This day Parliament was prorogued, when his Majesty delivered the following most gracious SPEECH:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In opening the present Parliament I stated that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention.

The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you now demands my warmest acknowledgments, and enables me to close a session not more remarkable for its extended duration, than for the patient and persevering industry

which you have displayed in many laborious inquiries, a
perfecting the various legislative measures which have
brought under your consideration.

I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Fo
Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusio
definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium. B
Convention which, in conjunction with the King of the Fr
I concluded in May last with the King of the Netherlands,
vents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries, and
affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace

Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have in
me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom,
have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Most Fa
Majesty at Lisbon.

You may rest assured that I look with the greatest anxi
the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united
this country by the ties of alliance and the closest bonds of int
may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its f
prosperity.

The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey
been terminated, and you may be assured that my attentio
be carefully directed to any events which may affect the p
state or the future independence of that empire.

An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last se
has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of Engla
terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public
and to secure the usefulness of that important establishmen

The laborious inquiries carried on by committees of both H
of Parliament for several successive sessions have also enable
to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisf
adjustment. I have the most confident expectation tha
system of government thus established will prove to have
wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the nat
India: whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new fie
been afforded for the activity and enterprise of British comm

The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has neces
occupied a portion of your time and your attention, commen
with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject; while
deliberations have been guided by the paramount consider
of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial prop
have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedi
the assemblies, and the conduct of all classes in my co
may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intenti
the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my pe

I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the l
continued to occupy your attention, and that several imp
measures have been adopted, by some of which the titles

perty have been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while, by others, the proceedings in courts, both of law and equity, have been made more expeditious and less costly. The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my foreign possessions.

You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends, by well-considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all of my subjects.

With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting into one body the enactments of the criminal law, and for inquiring how far, and by what means, a similar process may be extended to the other branches of our jurisprudence. I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom.

The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those means which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns upon a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their judicature, and their police. In the mean time, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon sound principles, to the royal and parliamentary burghs of Scotland; and your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England, which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

It was with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland.

This call was answered, as I confidently expected, by your loyalty and firmness.

I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the spirit of insubordination and violence, which had prevailed to so alarming an extent, has been in a great measure subdued.

I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great but unavoidable severity may cease; and I have given my assent with unqualified satisfaction to the various salutary and remedial measures, which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

The act which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you have passed with respect to the temporalities of that branch of the united church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of vestry assessments, and the acts for the better regulation of juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof that full reliance may be placed in

the Parliament of the United Kingdom, for the introd
such beneficial improvements as may insure the welf
classes of my subjects: thus effectually cementing that
union, which, with your support, it is my determinatio
tain inviolate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have grant
service of the year. The estimates proposed to you by
tion were considerably lower than those of former ses
you have wisely applied the savings which have thus be
to a diminution of the public burdens. In this cours
cious economy, combined with a due regard to the exi
the state, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and
firm the title which you have acquired to the general c
as the faithful guardians of the honour of the Crown,
true interests of the people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In returning to your respective counties you will
you the gratifying reflection, that your labours have be
ously employed for the benefit of your fellow-subjects.

During the recess your attention will be equally dire
same important object. And in this useful and honou
charge, both of your public and private duties, under th
of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the enco
and support of my people, in that love of liberty and
spirit of industry and obedience to the laws, and that m
which constitute the safety and happiness of nations.

CHAP. III.

Foreign History.

FRANCE.—*Royal Progress to meet the Army of the North—The King's enthusiastic reception—Repeal of the Law for the observance of the anniversary of Louis XVIth's decapitation—The Duchess de Berri reported to be en famille—Duels and disturbances in consequence—Declares herself to have been privately married—Disturbances at Lyons—Dismissal of two of the Ministers—Trial and acquittal of the alleged Regicides—Prosecution of the Press—Naval Armament ordered to be ready at Toulon—The French Budget—Celebration of the anniversary of the Death of Napoleon—The Duchess de Berri delivered of a daughter—Her Liberation from Imprisonment—Occupation of Algiers by the French—Discontents renewed at Lyons—Grand Festivities at Paris in commemoration of the "Days of July"—Eighty-first Prosecution of the Tribune Newspaper—Isabella of Spain acknowledged by the French Government—Communication between Toulon and the African Colonies—Trials arising out of Combinations of the Workmen.*

Our notes on the History of France during the year commence with a "royal progress" made by Louis Philippe, attended with great pomp, to meet his two sons and the army of the North, after their reduction of the citadel of Antwerp. It may be described as one of unalloyed triumphal procession; for congratulations, and professions of good-will and attachment to his person and family, with complimentary allusions to the part taken by the young princes in the campaign, met his Majesty at every turn. At Valenciennes, from associations of some years standing, the interchange of courtesies between the citizen king and the authorities of the town, are described as personal and affecting. Among the vicissitudes of Louis Philippe's early life, it was his lot to be stationed at Valenciennes for a considerable time, in command of the National Guards. This circumstance was not forgotten in the address of the municipality, nor in the king's answer; and by

each it appears to have been adverted to with equal sa
tion.

The King and the royal family were received, on their
with enthusiasm wherever they came. They encoun
the advance of the army at Mons, where the King rev
the troops, and thus addressed them, presenting to the d
ing the cross of the legion of honour:—

"You are already aware, my dear comrades, how hig
appreciate the new glory acquired by the army unde
walls of Antwerp. I congratulate you upon it, and have
anxious to give you the testimony of the joy my hea
received, and that which fills all France. Whenev
army is called upon to fight for the country, it cannot
heap new laurels of glory upon the French name.
happy in being the interpreter of all France, and in test
to you the admiration excited by your valour and br
conduct."

The King, Queen, and royal family, accompanied by
shal Soult, returned to Paris on Saturday, 19th of Ja
About this period, the legislative chambers were oc
with a question of some interest, which ended in an odd
of compromise. The Chamber of Deputies had propo
bill for a repeal of the law relating to the observance
anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. This bill w
altered by the Chamber of Peers, as to be virtually nulli
the day in question was still to be observed as one of "g
mourning" throughout France, though not under pen
Thus amended, it was immediately sent down to the
ties, who, stopping a discussion on the order of the da
ceeded forthwith to consider the proposed amendment.
a short deliberation, the alteration was repudiated
unanimously, and the bill, as originally framed, was,
motion of M. Mauguin, voted by a majority of 232
The bill was then sent back to the Peers, by whom it w
ferred to the committee which had before reported on i
advised that it should be again rejected. This recon
dation, however, was not acted on; a slight modificatio
proposed, referring to the day on which Louis XV
executed, as "the ill-fated and ever-to-be-deplored
This led to a long debate, which led to a division, when
appeared for the bill so amended 88, against it 62.
then returned to the Deputies, who, by a large majority,
its immediate adoption, *as altered* by the Peers, the m
of justice avowing that government had modified the m

in such a spirit of conciliation as to unite both Chambers, by repealing the law for enforcing the observance of the day, yet condemning the example of king-killing.

The intelligence received in this country from France up to March, 1833, may be pronounced as utterly unimportant, except that, from the absence of news, the inference follows that quiet, if not satisfaction, prevailed throughout the country. Some little interest, and an ebullition of chivalric wrath, from the Carlist party, arose out of rumours which were publicly circulated in February affecting the reputation of the Duchess de Berri, who, it was alleged, was *en famille*. This report was, of course, sufficient to engage the attention of the gossips; the press contributed its full share towards the amusement of the public, and a duel or two ensued, in one of which, M. Carel, the Editor of the *National*, was severely wounded by M. La Boire, the champion of Mad. la Duchesse. This casual success on the Carlist side roused the vindictive feelings of the Republican mob, who resolved to pull down the offices of the Carlist journals. The police, however, anticipated the rioters. The next day the following manifesto was issued, with the signatures of two hundred of the *decorés* of July.

"Messieurs the Carlists—You will not suffer that any thing should be said against the Duchess de Berry. You say she is a woman—an unfortunate woman, and a captive—a mother deprived of her children. You say that respect is due to her sex, to weakness, and to misfortune. You have, therefore, become her champions.

"Well, then, we, who have taken part in the revolution of July, declare to you, that we will no longer suffer you to insult that revolution in your journals. We had imagined, that the care of defending it would not have been neglected by those who have profited by it; but it is no longer so.

"The revolution of July was a principle; those who have usurped its fruits abandon that principle; they suffer you to attack it. The revolution of July is thwarted and persecuted every day in the persons of those who made it. The prisons are filled with its friends and its representatives. The registers of the prisons are full of names of defenders of liberty.

"If, then, you have any right to claim the privilege granted by oppression and misfortune, that right belongs equally to us. We were present on the day of battle; our eyes sought you every where, but saw you not. Now you show yourselves, and dare forbid our speaking of your lady!

"Well, we have our lady also, and that lady is Liberty, o
revolution of July. We forbid your speaking of her, wh
it is in good or evil.

"You have gone farther; you have held meetings i
very heart of the capital, the avowed object of which w
manifest your sympathy in favour of a cause which the n
condemns. The capital, astonished at your audacity, h
vain looked for the lawful repression of so daring a pro
ing. We forbid your holding any such meetings in fu
As the government appears to give you its approbatio
tolerating you, we declare to you, that, on the very first
sion, when you shall be guilty of the insolence of calli
public meeting of legitimates, we will take upon ourselv
do what the government should have done long ago; vi
will disperse you by force."

It was not until several persons on either side had
arrested by order of government, that the ferment occasi
by this ridiculous affair began to subside. In February
imputations against the heroine of La Vendée were set a
by her own confession, which appeared in the *Monite*
follows:—

"Paris, Feb. 26.—On Friday, the 22d of February, a
past five, Madame the Duchess de Berri delivered to the
Begeaud, governor of the citadel of Blaye, the follo
declaration:—

"'Pressed by circumstances, and by the measure ord
by the government, although I had the greatest po
motives for keeping my marriage secret, I think I owe
myself, as well as to my children, to declare, that I
secretly married during my sojourn in Italy.

"'(Signed) MARIA CAROLI

"'From the Citadel of Blaye, this 22d of Feb., 1833.'

This declaration, transmitted by the General Begea
the President of the Council, the minister of war, was imm
ately deposited in the depôt of the archives of the Chanc
in France.

About this time some discontents again prevailed at L
but they were suppressed by the power of the military;-
of the ministers, Messieurs Baude and Dubois, were disn
from the King's councils, for a conscientious vote,
gazette announcement, the appearance of which crea
great sensation in France; and Bergeom and Ben
accused of having attempted the life of the King at the

Royal, and the other with being an accomplice, were tried as regicides, and acquitted by a majority of seven voices.

On Tuesday, the 16th of April, Mons. Lionne, the responsible editor of the *Tribune*, was tried in the Chamber of Deputies for a political libel. After a very long sitting, Mons. Lionne was declared guilty by a majority of 206—256 against 50; and, by the votes of 204 against 103, sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs (500*l.* sterling)—the maximum of punishment which the Chamber, by the law of 1822, could inflict. A subscription was immediately opened at the office of the *National*, to enable the proprietors of the *Tribune* to pay the fine. Great preparations were made by government on this occasion, in the anticipation of popular tumult; but the peace was not disturbed.

Towards the close of April the French papers announced, that orders had been received at Toulon for fitting out a squadron, which was to be joined by an English equipment of similar force. The object of these naval preparations was supposed to be directed against the views of Russia.

The two Chambers met on Friday, the 26th of April, for the purpose of voting the budget. On the 29th, the financial report was brought forward. The military force, 34,000 men, was to be reduced to 24,000. Since the revolution, the expenditure had exceeded the income; it was, therefore, proposed, that 20,000,000 francs shall be added to the taxes, and 20,000,000 taken from the sinking fund, to meet the expected deficiency, 24,000,000, of 1834. The new taxes to be levied on liquor, and 3,600,000 to be taken from the sinking fund, for public works, to employ the people. The reduction of the 5 per cents. was the grand point on which the minister dwelt. A loan, he said, would be necessary to procure the means of finishing the public works. The several bills were then brought on, among which was one for the better organization of public education.

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon (May 5th) was kept by an assembly of youths and veterans, scattering *immortelles* about the column in the *Place Vendome*. About the same time there were alarming disturbances at Toulon, which were only suppressed by large bodies of troops.

The Duchess de Berri now again, for a short time, occupied attention. She was delivered of a daughter on the 10th of May. A telegraphic account of the fact was published in the government papers, of which the following is a translation:—

"Telegraphic despatch from Blaye, May 10, 1833.—The

commandant of Blaye to M., the President of the Coun
Madame the Duchess de Berri was safely delivered
daughter this morning, at half-past three o'clock. The
of travail lasted twenty minutes. M. Dubois, as well a
self, was a witness of the accouchement. The other wit
arrived afterwards. The verification will be made i
manner agreed upon between the duchess and me. S
herself present the infant, and declare that it belongs
The mother and the infant are well; only the little
somewhat feeble. At the moment of signing the decl
Doneux added, ' I have delivered Madame the Duch
Berri, *the lawful wife* of Count Hector Luchesi Palli,
of Campo Franco, gentleman of the chamber to the K
the Two Sicilies.' "

This statement was afterwards confirmed by the Co
Brissac, under the authority of her royal highness.

On the 15th of June the duchess was liberated fro
imprisonment at Blaye. The following account is fr
Moniteur :—

"The embarkation of the Duchess de Berri took pl
day (Saturday) at ten o'clock in the morning. She
narrow channel of Blaye on board a small boat of the C
eux, and which was steered by Commandant Mollier
was accompanied by General Bugeaud, the nurse, a
child. Madame the duchess floated in the boat, at a slo
down the channel of Blaye, and the banks were cov
a population of 4 to 5000 persons. The most profound
reigned. The government had given orders to transp
duchess on board the Agatha to Palermo. The G
Bugeaud and the Doctor Doneux accompanied her
minister permitted the Prince and Princess de Beauf
and M. de Menars to accompany her to Sicily."

In the Chamber of Deputies, June 18th, Marsha
made a formal declaration of the intentions of the
government, in reference to the occupation of Algie
to the question, whether it was the intention of the
ment to occupy only the points of the African coast
regency of Algiers, which it now holds, the ministe
that no specific determination had been formed, but
impediments existed to the occupation of other poi
should appear to be necessary or convenient. The
government intended to favour the colonization of Al
private individuals or companies as much as possible,
did not consider it expedient to adopt any plan for

that object on the responsibility of the government. Respecting the evacuation of Algiers, the president said, that the French government had not placed itself under any engagement whatever with any power to evacuate Algiers, and that up to that moment they did not entertain the remotest idea of evacuating that territory, but, on the contrary, had taken measures to strengthen the security of its occupation.

Up to the 17th of July, discontents still prevailed at Lyons, in consequence of misunderstandings between the manufacturers and the weavers. At Paris, the anniversary of the "glorious days" of July passed without riots, but not without unwonted energy on the part of the police. There were no expensive illuminations, save those at the palace and the public offices. The army, amounting in number to 60,000 regulars and 25,000 national guards, unmounted police and official attendants, probably, not fewer than 100,000 men, were all employed in keeping the peace. The national guards did not, as was expected, join the popular cry of "down with the fortifications," and none but Englishmen remarked that the military occupation of Paris reminded them of the presence of the allied armies there in 1815. The statue of Napoleon, placed upon the column in the Place Vendôme with the sanction of the king, elicited more feeling from the spectators than did the most touching memorials of the three days of July. Two other monuments were of equal attraction: one was a model of a ship of war, the Ville de Paris, apparently moored in the river, and surrounded with a flotilla. This vessel answered the minute guns of mourning which were fired from the Hotel des Invalides. The third monument was the model of Luxor Obelisk, in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, of the full size of the original.

On Saturday, the 25th, all the bells were muffled, all the churches lined with black, and each had a catafalque in honour of the victims of July. Funeral services were read in every church. In all the cemeteries, and wherever any of the patriots were buried, there were raised monuments expressive of the deepest mourning, and inscribed "Morts pour la patrié." All pleasure and business were suspended; every height was crowned with the national flag, and at night fireworks and illuminations marked the spots where the contest of the people with the army had been most severe. The day passed in perfect peace.

On Sunday the whole day was consumed in a review, the

discovery of Napoleon, a concert, and a mock naval
in which the Ville de Paris destroyed the Flotill
attacked her, the fire-works, and the illuminations.
view took place in the Place de Vendôme, and 100,0
were passed in review before the King, the Dukes of
Nemours, and Jonville, the Queen and Princesses, th
ters, &c. When the canvass which covered the s
Napoleon was removed, the King and his friends
their hats, and the cries of "Vive le Roi," which p
all day, were mingled with those of "Vive l'Em
There were some bursts of feeling worthy of record.
an eye was filled with tears, and many a prayer was
but no voice spoke against Louis Philippe or the dy
July. The old soldiers boldly reassumed the imperial
and they were not checked; and even in the mids
rejoicing one distinguished Carlist family had the co
keep their shutters closed, and the deep, conscientiou
which prompted such a display, was honoured by th
bled multitude, not with execration or pelting, as
have been in England, but with cheers, and tokens o
bation of the attachment to principle.

On Monday there were equestrian and elephantin
in an amphitheatre fitted up in the Champs Elysees,
battles of Napoleon were fought over again in joust
Seine. Each theatre gave its performances gratuito
each was crowded to excess. The foundation sto
laid of a new bonding warehouse in the Place de M
a grand gallery of mineralogy, in the Jardin des
and of a new bridge, to be built opposite the Porte
in the Citié. The King and his cortege were enthus
cheered as they approached these sites, and the ge
was closed by a banquet and ball, given by the Pre
Seine to new-married couples, at which the royal fa
ministers, ambassadors, and nobility, were present.

From July to September, the news from France w
unimportant. In the latter month, we find mention
some disturbances near Tours, in which several li
lost, and of a conflict which occured near Mantz be
troops and the country people. But the kingdom i
remained peaceful, and nothing but the prosecutio
press betrayed the existence of political discontent.
time, France appears to have been labouring most ass
though silently, to render efficient its military resou

Towards the close of September, the *Tribune* u

its eighty-first government prosecution, and eighth condemnation. Its responsible editor, Mons. Lionne, already suffering imprisonment in virtue of the sentence of the Chamber of Deputies, was condemned to five years' further imprisonment, and a fine of 20,000 francs! This sentence created a deep sensation.

At about the same date, the French ministry expressed their willingness to co-operate with England in whatever policy she might think proper to assume towards Spain. On the death of Ferdinand, which happened shortly afterwards, a courier was despatched from Paris to Mons. Raynebal, the French ambassador at Madrid, to acknowledge instantly the sovereignty of the young queen. The army of the Pyrenees was at once augmented, lest any armed intervention in Spain should call on France to take her part. It was said that England would in that case enter Spain from Gibraltar, while the French army crossed the Pyrenees. The warlike preparations on the part of France continued until the close of the year.

On the 1st of December a periodical and regular communication, by means of packets, was established by the French government between Toulon, and their colonial possessions on the coast of Africa. Preparations were also talked of for opening communications between Algiers and Bona, touching at Bonjeiah, and between Algiers and Oran, touching at Arzeu.

On the whole, France has been, during the year 1833, tranquil, if not contented. At the close of the year, the ministry appears to have been in some respects disunited. The French tribunals were occupied with trials arising out of combinations of the workmen (principally tailors), to compel their masters to grant an augmentation of wages, under pain of seeing their shops deserted. The most active of the offenders was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; two others to three years'; and several to shorter periods.

CHAP. IV.

Holland and Belgium.

Occupation of Antwerp by the Belgians—Preliminary Treaty of Peace between Holland and Belgium, signed in May—Its Stipulations since acted on—Opening of the Belgic Chambers in June, by King Leopold in person—Substance of his Speech from the Throne.

After the surrender of the citadel of Antwerp to the French troops, as recorded in our last year's Register, it was taken possession of and occupied by the Belgians; the King of Holland still peremptorily refusing to surrender the forts of Lillo and Leifkenshock, or to allow the free navigation of the Scheldt to England, France, or Belgium. On the 24th of May, however, a preliminary treaty of peace was signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland. The embargo upon Dutch vessels in the ports of England and France was to be taken off; and the Dutch garrison of Antwerp, prisoners in France, to be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium was to continue, until they could agree to a definitive treaty of peace; and in the meantime, the navigation of the Scheldt was to be free. The treaty has since been carried into practical effect.

The King of Belgium opened the new session of the Chambers on the 7th of June, with a speech from the throne. He stated that, in consequence of the late convention with Holland, a partial disarming would take place; that the revenue was improving; and that a surplus over the expenditure might be expected. He called their attention to the state of commerce and agriculture, and recommended the forming of a water communication from the Scheldt to the Meuse and the Rhine. This speech was well received, and delivered with much spirit. The following is the substance of the address:—

"Gentlemen,—Events which are of great importance to Belgium have occurred since the opening of the session of 1833. France and England, according to their engagements, have put us in possession of the fortress which threatened one of our finest cities. A convention, concluded by the five powers, puts Belgium in possession of the greater part of the advantages attached to the treaty of the 15th of November, without yet taking from it those portions of territory, the separation of which will always be felt by us as

painful sacrifice. The treaty of November 15 remains untouched. I shall take care that, in the final arrangement with Holland, none of the rights which we have acquired shall be infringed. A partial disarming will now be possible; it will be effected in such a manner as to diminish the expenses of the Treasury, without weakening the organization of the army. Thus we shall come as near to a state of peace as political prudence will permit. I have the satisfaction to tell you, Gentlemen, that in the circumstances in which we now are, it will not be necessary to impose fresh burdens. The resources voted by the Chambers will suffice to meet the expenditure of the year. The ordinary receipt will even afford a considerable surplus, if, as we may hope, the last eight months answer to the first four. The time is come, Gentlemen, when the government, aided by your concurrence, will be able to direct unremitting attention to the internal ameliorations of the country. In the first rank of interests which call for our attention, are our manufactures and our commerce. Our negotiations with France, on this subject, have commenced under happy auspices; they will be continued with perseverance. We have obtained from the United States of North America the most favourable stipulations for one of the most important branches of our commerce. While continuing to seek abroad advantageous channels for our manufactures and commerce, we have not lost sight of those improvements which several parts of the kingdom call for. The administration has felt the necessity of giving a new impulse to the public works. With this view I recommend to the attention and patriotism of the Chambers, the plan for a grand communication from the sea and the Scheldt to the Meuse and the Rhine, which is called for by the wants and wishes of almost the whole country. Besides the laws on the budget and accounts, those concerning the provincial and commercial organization will be laid before you. You will also have to discuss the law on the distilleries, which must have such great influence on our agriculture, which is already in so flourishing a state. Gentlemen, the elements of prosperity which Belgium contains, as well as its liberal institutions, attest its advanced state of civilization. It is for the powers which direct its destinies to foster, by their joint efforts, those elements of prosperity, and those institutions, which, if wisely developed, will be the most solid base of our national existence, and open to us the fairest prospect of future prosperity."

CHAP. V.

Spain and Portugal.

SPAIN.—*Insurrection of the Carlists—King Ferdinand resum*
Government—His Protest against the Re-establishment
Salique Law—Convocation and Meeting of the Cortes to
Allegiance to their future Queen—The King's Illness and De
Insurrections consequent thereon—The King's Will—Appoin
of a Regency and Council of Regency during the Minority
Young Queen—Proclamation of the Queen—Acknowledgme
her of the Queen of Portugal—State of the Provinces, &c.

PORTUGAL.—*Continuation of the Civil Warfare—Actio*
Oporto—Important Change in favour of Don Pedro in June—
tain Napier appointed Admiral in the room of Sartorius—C
of Villa Real to the Pedroites—Brilliant Success of Napier's
dron in an Action with the Miguelite Fleet—Military Oper
at Oporto equally favourable to the Pedroites—Evacuation o
bon—Proclamation of Donna Maria—Entry into Lisbon
Pedroite Troops—Arrival of Napier and his Fleet in the Ri
Repulsed Attempts of the Miguelites, under Marshal Bour
on Oporto—Don Pedro arrives at Lisbon—Establishes hims
Regent—Retreat of Miguel's Army—Recognition of the
Queen—Attack by Bourmont on Lisbon—Defeat of the Migu
—Renewed Attacks and Repulses—Resignation of the
Miguelite Officers—Landing of the young Queen—Sangu
Contest before Lisbon—Progress of the Civil Strife to the cl
the year.

THE history of Spain, during the year 1833, comme
and terminates with rebellion. On the first day of the
(or the last day of 1832) an attempt was made by the Ca
to raise a civil war. A corps of about fifteen hundred r
presented themselves before the gates of Toledo, on the
of December, and summoned the commander of the gar
to give up the place to them. This was refused, and a
cation was immediately made to Madrid for a reinforce
of troops, on the approach of which the insurgents fled t
neighbouring mountains.

The government of the kingdom, which had been deleg
to the Queen, was resumed by King Ferdinand on the 4

January. A decree was issued on the occasion, which associated the Queen with his majesty in the government, and contained the thanks of the King for her majesty's wise exercise of the supreme authority during the period she had been invested with it.

The King's next act was formally protesting against, and revoking, the decree "extorted" from him during his illness, by which he re-established the Salique Law as the rule of succession, and which, if acted on, would have excluded his daughter from the throne, and established the claim of his brother, Don Carlos. Connected with this subject, two most important documents were promulgated by the King in April: one ordering his subjects to take a general oath of allegiance to his daughter; the other convoking the Cortes for the 20th of June.

The Spanish Cortes assembled at Madrid on the appointed day, for the purpose of swearing fidelity to their future Queen, the young Princess Asturias. The members were required to take an oath, that they had been empowered to assemble, and were met exclusively for that purpose. Don Francisco de Paulo Antonio first took the oath to the King in person; after him the other princes of the blood. The grandees took the oath to the Duke de Medina Celi. The minister of the King of Naples, before the ceremony began, protested against it on behalf of his master, whose claim to the succession would be prejudiced thereby. This circumstance is said to have considerably annoyed King Ferdinand and his minister Zea Bermudez.

Thus matters continued until August, during the whole of which period the King was understood to have been suffering from severe indisposition, which confined him much to his chamber. It was at first proposed by his physicians that the *Madrid Gazette* should publish bulletins regarding his health; but this was deemed impolitic, and not acceded to. A regency was also talked of, composed of the Queen, the Infant Don Francisco, and Marshal Castanos, to whom the direction of state affairs was proposed to be confided, in case of the King's death during the minority of his daughter. It does not appear that this regency was actually consolidated before the king's death; but amidst the uncertainty as to the future policy of the government, some new measures were determined on by the existing administration, favouring the progress of wise and moderate reform. Juntas for charitable purposes were formed in the principal towns of the kingdom;

their object being to root out the habits of mendicity of a l
class of the population—habits which, as noted by us
year, form a serious draw-back on the country's prosp
Diligences and inns were also established on a great nu
of roads, which, owing to the want of them, had hitherto
almost impassable. Periodical publications too, under the
of *Official Bulletins*, were commenced in almost every
and in places where, it is said, no newspaper of any kind
appeared before.

The cholera morbus was committing serious ravage
Spain at about this period, especially in the province of
dalusia. In Seville, out of eighteen cases, which occurr
one day, no less than thirteen died, and three were rep
as hopeless.

On the 29th of September, at three o'clock in the after
died Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain. On this
happening, a council was immediately summoned, at v
steps were taken for the proclamation of the young Q
and the assumption of the regency by the Queen Mo
The capital remained tranquil, but news was soon receiv
a Carlist insurrection in Bilboa, where Don Carlos was
claimed King, and serious apprehensions were entertain
risings in other quarters. But assistance, if necessar
favour of the young Queen, was relied on from France (wh
despatches were immediately forwarded), whose govern
immediately acknowledged her sovereignty.

The Spanish provinces in general remained undistu
with the exception of Biscay. It had been stated tha
Queen's party meditated the withdrawing of the peculiar
leges of the Biscayans, and they rose on the intelligence
King's death. The Franciscan friars of Albia, and the ro
volunteers, joined by the people, proclaimed Don Carlos.
of the deputies of the province, who had vowed fealty
young Queen, was assassinated, a corrigedor was impris
and all the authorities overcome. Troops were sent
Tolosa to suppress the tumult, but they were beaten
their general (Castanos) forced to retreat. At Ardonna
the second town of Biscay, an old officer, named Yba
had mustered a Carlist force, which overcame all oppo
and he proclaimed Don Carlos King. At Vittoria, th
proclamation is said to have been made. The rallying
the apostolical party was, "*Viva el Rey, Mueran los Liber*

Meantime, it was understood that the French army
servation, 50,000 strong, under Marshal Molitor, would

the Pyrenees, if Bourmont, or any of the French Carlist officers, took part with Don Carlos in any attempt on the throne of Spain.

The King's will, which was found in a secret drawer about a week after his death, bore date the 12th of June, 1830. It conferred the title and powers of Regent on his widow, and ordained the appointment of a "*consulting*" Council of Regency during his daughter's minority, but without vesting such Council with any restrictive powers over the authority of the Queen Mother. A royal decree was immediately issued, ordering the Council appointed by the will of Ferdinand to assemble, and give their advice on the means most expedient to be adopted, at a time when the insurrection in Biscay appeared to gain strength, and symptoms of disaffection had appeared in Navarre.

The following is a note on the persons composing the Council: Cardinal Don Francisco Marco y Catalan, a man of no political importance, but attached to the privileges of the clergy—Marquis de Santa Cruz, Ambassador from the Cortes to Paris, of a liberal tendency—Duke of Medina Celi, the head of the first family of Spain, with pretensions to the crown, in support of which he makes an hereditary protest at the accession of each sovereign; he was the constitutional Alcaid of Madrid under the Cortes, and is of a liberal tendency—Don Xavier Castagnos, the oldest general in Spain, not known as a politician, but principally remarkable for his conversational powers and brilliant wit—the Marquis de las Amarillis, Captain-General of Andalusia, Constitutional Minister of War in 1820; of a very moderate liberal tendency, having abandoned the cause of the constitution on the refusal of the Chambers to modify such parts of it as he considered too liberal—Don J. M. Puig, Chief of the Council of Castile, a firm and upright magistrate, who was the principal means of defeating the intrigues of Calomarde to substitute the name of Don Carlos for that of the young Princess in the will of Ferdinand; his political opinions are not much known,—a remark which applies also to the remaining member of the council, Don Xavier Caro, a man of American extraction, and owing his nomination solely to his situation as chief of the Council of the Indies. The supplementary members are:—Don Thomas Arras de Rota, an ecclesiastic unknown in public affairs—the Duke del Infantado, the minister representing the Absolutist party, and of great wealth and influence—the well-known Count d'Espagne—Don José de la Cruz, the

present Minister of War, the right hand of Zea Berm
and Don Nicolas Garoli and John Jose Heria, neither of
are much known.

One of the first acts of the Queen Regent was to dire
minister to quit the head-quarters of Don Miguel, an
mally to acknowledge Donna Maria as sovereign of Por

The Madrid Gazette of the 24th of October cont
several decrees which had not been expected. One procl
a partial amnesty to the liberal exiles; another related
internal government of the country, and prescribed the
tion of a system resembling the one which prevails in F
A third nominated two commissioners, formed, it is sa
honourable and enlightened men, for the purpose of re
the regulations of the corn trade. A fourth referred
state of the police, and defined its duties.

Queen Isabella was proclaimed in Madrid on the 2
October. The ceremony of the proclamation lasted
days, during which the strongest demonstrations of fi
and attachment were received by the Regent and the
Queen, from the great majority of the inhabitants
capital. The disarming of the royalist volunteers took
on the 27th. It was not unattended with resistance
several lives were lost in consequence. The populace
selves seem to have vented their rage against the unpo
militia, by attacking and putting to death all the re
volunteers who ventured out singly in the streets in the
of their corps.

The civil war still raged in the north of Spain, yet
varying success: extinguished by the superior power
government troops in one district, or kept down by
temporary presence in another, the spirit of revolt fl
other quarters, where it broke out with fresh vigour
strife was, however, chiefly confined to the provinc
Navarre and Biscay. The French papers of the 15th
16th of November contained a proclamation of Don C
purporting to have been issued at Valencia de Alcontara
another from General Quesada, to the inhabitants o
Castile. The latter breathed fierce and uncompromising
on the part of the Queen Regent's friends, against th
nounced monks and their supporters.

At the close of the year the spirit of insurrection in f
of Don Carlos was not yet extinct. The cause of the
Queen, however, appeared to be prosperous, while the
rents of Don Carlos were scattered in every direction.

only had Vittoria, the seat of Carlism, surrendered to the Queen's troops, but Bilboa, where the standard of revolt was first reared, had been taken possession of without opposition. General Sarsfield had been superseded by Valdez, as commander-in-chief; the former being appointed Captain General of Navarre. Valdez immediately drove the insurgents from Mondragon and Ognate, and established a communication with Castagnon at Tolosa. Generals Castagnon and El Pastor continued their pursuit of the Carlist band in the north, and had so far dispersed them as to open all the roads. The bands of Merino still, however, continued to infest the Castiles, one of them having pushed within a few leagues of Madrid. General Quesada had offered 10,000 reals to any one who would deliver up Merino, and 5000 reals a-piece for each of his four principal adherents. General Rodil had entered the Portuguese territory with an army, for the purpose of seizing Don Carlos at Mirand; the attempt was unsuccessful, but we are told that the general occupied the town, and that under his direction it declared in favour of Don Pedro. An official document had been issued from the Government to the people of Adoa, in which a pardon was offered to all the insurgents under the rank of captain, who, within a fortnight, presented themselves before the magistrate, or lawful authorities of their districts, and surrendered their arms.

PORTUGAL.—The state of affairs in Portugal, at the close of the year 1832, was such as to induce a belief that the enterprise in which Don Pedro had engaged, with the view of establishing his daughter's claim to the crown which his brother Don Miguel had usurped, had become little less than desperate. Time, however, and the course of events, have this year wrought wondrous changes. In our last volume we left Don Pedro, with his constitutional band, closely pent up in Oporto, the Miguelite forces having erected batteries at the mouth of the Douro, which were playing with vigour on the town, and almost succeeded in cutting off the supply of provisions. In the early part of 1833, hostilities still continued without any decided result. On the 24th of January, a severe affair occurred, by a part of the army embarking in boats to attack St. John's, and two forts on the Douro. The troops engaged were 1,400 English, 700 French, and three regiments of caçadores, under Colonel Le Place. They were completely successful, driving the Miguelites by the bayonet. One of the forts mounted eight guns. They retained pos-

session of the forts, and took some pipes of wine. P
loss was very great—850 killed and wounded, fifteen of
were officers.

Another action took place at Oporto on the 24th of M
in which the Miguelites succeeded in destroying a ba
but were afterwards repulsed. Their loss was estimat
500, and that of the Pedroites at 200, of whom there we
English killed and 64 wounded. Considerable supplies
at about this period, thrown into Oporto, where Don
mustered 5,000 English and 7,000 French troops, his
force being estimated at not less than 20,000 men.

Hitherto the protracted contest between the royal bro
had been carried on by little more than skirmishing; b
now arrive at proceedings of a more decisive character.
the 20th of June, between 3 and 4,000 men, command
Count Villa Flor, were embarked at Oporto, on boa
squadron destined for the south of Portugal, consisting o
ship of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, one armed
and five steam-boats. Captain Charles Napier was
Admiral, in the room of Sartorius, who had resigned
the Count de Saldanha succeeded to the command o
army instead of Solignac, who, under the pretence of u
business in France, retired from his post. On the 24
June the expedition appeared before Villa Real, wher
Miguelites had a force of about 1200 men. The town
attacked from the ships, and in a short time the garrison
way; about 800 joining the Pedroites, and the rema
400 making good their escape. As soon as the news o
success became known in the interior, deputations fro
adjacent towns sent in their adhesion to the Queen.
expedition then divided itself into two divisions, unde
Count Villa Flor, and the Marquess of Palmella, and ma
through the province, where they were joyfully receive
the inhabitants, and the ancient kingdom of the Algarve
soon under the rule of Donna Maria.

The squadron under Napier's orders, after the succe
Villa Real, proceeded to Tavera, where he captured five
Miguelite vessels, and took possession of the fort, whic
deserted by its garrison. The squadron then proceeded
the coast towards Faro and Logos, where some defenc
made by the gun-boats, batteries, &c., which were
silenced by Captain Napier, and taken possession of.
Logos they were joined by 400 of Don Miguel's troops
500 of the militia. On the morning of the 2d of July

squadron under the command of Admiral Napier, consisting of the Rainha de Portugal (his flag ship), the frigates Don Pedro and Donna Maria, the Portuguese corvette, and the brig Villa Flor, sailed from Logos Bay, leaving the Britannia, Birmingham, and William the Fourth steamers, to take in supplies of cattle, &c., for the use of the ships. On the 3d the Villa Flor came into the bay, and made signals for the steamers to join the fleet immediately. The order was given on account of the Miguelite fleet heaving in sight, and from there being but little wind, their assistance was much required to tow the Pedroite ships in a favourable position for action with their formidable opponents. The captains of the steamers objected to encounter the risk without an immediate compensation. Fortunately, during their negociating with the admiral, a breeze sprang up; he, being at that time to the windward of the Miguelite fleet, made a heavy press of sail, and at three o'clock bore down on them, closely followed by the other ships of the squadron. The fleet of Miguel was drawn up in line of battle. The Don John (Admiral's ship), of 74 guns and 750 men, was the headmost ship; then followed the Nao Rainha, 74, also with a crew of 750 men; the next was a large store-ship, 52 guns and 640 men; then the Princess Real, a noble frigate of 48 guns; the corvette Princess Real, and three brigs, brought up the rear. At half-past five the Rainha de Portugal frigate bore down under full sail, making for the second ship in the enemy's line (the Nao Rainha, 74). At five minutes before four the action was commenced by a broadside from the Princess Real frigate, immediately followed by broadsides from the store-ship and the Nao Rainha. The Rainha de Portugal never fired till close alongside of the Nao Rainha, when Admiral Napier, attired as a common seaman, boarded that ship sword in hand, immediately followed by his officers and such part of the crew as had been selected for that duty. The Don Pedro, commanded by Captain Napier, son of the commander-in-chief, following closely the Rainha de Portugal, ran up on the lee-quarter of the Nao Rainha, and also boarded her. The conflict was dreadful, but in ten minutes the constitutional flag floated over that of Miguel. The Don John, the admiral's ship, which had hitherto only fired her stern guns, now set all sail, and attempted to make off, but was pursued by Captain Napier, and surrendered without resistance, after receiving one broadside. The Donna Maria frigate, in the meantime, had engaged the large store-ship, which vessel was

defended with much bravery, and did not surrender until had become totally unmanageable. The Princess Real fi also struck; and the corvette, in endeavouring to make having fallen athwart of the Britannia steamer, hove to, struck her flag, although the Britannia offered no obstru to her escape.

The officers of Admiral Napier's squadron suffered seve The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—Ca George, of the Rainha de Portugal, killed whilst boarding Nao Rainha; Captain Goble, of the Don Pedro, killed; L Woolridge, flag lieutenant to Capt. Napier, wounded seve since dead; Lieutenant Millet, marines, killed; the m of the Rainha de Portugal (name unknown), killed; Ca Napier (admiral's son), severely wounded; Captain Re severely; Lieutenant Edmonds, severely; and Captain cello, of the marines, severely. The gallant commande chief received no other injury than a severe blow by a c bar. The loss on the part of the enemy, particularly on b of the Nao Rainha, was very great; the captain was k On the return of the squadron to Lagos with their prizes municipal body presented Admiral Napier with a crow laurels on a silver plate.

At Oporto, in the mean time, some severe fighting taken place, particularly on the 5th of July, when it wa evident intention of the Miguelites to take the city by st It commenced about noon, when the Miguelite batteri Seralve, Furrada, and Verdinho, opened such a galling from north and south on the Pedroite advanced guard, a Fabrica do Antunes, and attacked it so simultaneously, columns of infantry, that they dislodged, for the time, th considerable number of French troops intrusted with defence of that important position. The firing lasted al afternoon, and extended to Regada and Paranham, opp Covello; but the Miguelite regular infantry would not on, and the royalist volunteers nowhere found a chan break the constitutionalist lines. Though defeated in this ter, and expelled from the Casa da Preluda, the enemy another unsuccessful attempt further east, at Bomfim, penhao, and Lomba. The Emperor Don Pedro and Ge Saldanha went to all the points of the line threatened, vi the batteries, and gave directions. The emperor, to p stop to the further effusion of blood, subsequently sent o his aides-de-camps with a flag of truce to Count St. Laur bearing a letter from his ministers, calling upon him to f

the example of Algarves, and many other towns in various provinces, by giving in his adhesion to the Queen, especially since the naval victory. Count St. Laurenço declined receiving the letter, because it was not addressed to the King, his master, and, consequently, did not avail himself of the proffered amnesty. Villa Flor, the Duke of Terceira, with 1,500 men, now pushed forward to St. Ubes, about twenty miles from Lisbon. Telles Jordao, at the head of about 6,000 troops, advanced to resist his progress; but, on the 23d, Villa Flor attacked and completely routed him. Jordao himself was slain. On the night of the same day, the Duke de Cadaval, the Miguelite governor of Lisbon, evacuated it, with about 4,000 who composed the garrison. The inhabitants immediately rose *en masse*, and, breaking open the prisons, liberated all the captives. They then proclaimed Donna Maria, took up arms, and embodied themselves into a national guard. This was done before a single soldier from the army of Villa Flor had crossed from the south bank of the Tagus, or one of Napier's ships had been seen within the bar. On the morning of the 24th of July, a communication was made to Villa Flor, who marched into Lisbon at the head of his troops. The Queen's flag was hoisted on the citadel, and afterwards that of England; which was saluted with twenty-one guns, and the salute was returned to the royal standard of Portugal by Admiral Parker. On the 25th, Napier and his fleet, with Palmella on board the flag-ship, entered the river.

At Oporto, a battle took place on the 25th of July, when Marshal Bourmont, the French general in the service of Don Miguel, with the main body of the Miguelite troops, attempted to carry that city by storm, but after eight hours' fighting he withdrew his troops. At one time the Miguelites entered the place, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, having lost 1,400 men. The Pedroite loss was 700, among whom was the brave Colonel Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the heat of the action. The inhabitants gave a very spirited assistance to the garrison. The women carried ammunition to the lines, and bore back the wounded to the hospitals, in the midst of the thickest fire.

The news of the capture of Lisbon reached Oporto on the 26th, and on the evening of that day Don Pedro took his departure in a steam-boat for the capital. He arrived at Lisbon on the 28th. The British ships in the Tagus joined the Portuguese vessels and forts in firing a royal salute. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated with grand displays of fire-works, and a continuance of gaiety was observed on

several successive nights. Don Pedro established hims
Regent to the young Queen. He sent away the Sp
ambassador and the Pope's nuncio, as instigators and ab
of the late usurpation, and notified to the Jesuits that he n
to put in force the laws that banish them from Portugal.

On the 9th of August, Miguel's army, under Ma
Bourmont, raised the siege of Oporto, and retreated on
longa, about two leagues from that city, and then proce
to Coimbra, as head-quarters, a considerable force bein
before Oporto. On the 18th, however, this force was atta
by the Constitutionalists, and completely routed, a great
ber being taken prisoners, the rest escaping to Coimbra.

On the 15th of August, the recognition of Donna M
as Queen of Portugal, by the British government, for
took place, Lord W. Russell presenting his credentials to
Pedro. The courts of Paris and Sweden also acknowle
her at about the same date.

On the 5th of September, Marshal Bourmont, at the
of the Miguelite army, made a vigorous attack on Lis
the assailants, however, were repulsed, and completel
feated in every point. In the charge of the 6th infantry
the *élite* of the Miguelite line (the Lamoquistas), the
lost more than 200 in killed, besides an immense nu
wounded. During the night of the 5th, a large body o
Miguelites, who had entrenched themselves, were atta
and defeated with great loss, and all their works destr
The chief slaughter was by the bayonet. The official re
of the constitutionalists make the loss of the enemy
1,100, and their own about 280, killed and wounded. Am
the Pedroite officers there were killed—D. Thomas de M
renhas, Colonel Brederodi, and a son of the Condé d'A
The number of Bourmont's troops, before the attack,
from 15,000 to 16,000. The Constitutionalists consiste
the 7th, of 21,000 men; viz. 9,000 troops of the line
cluding recent arrivals from Oporto, and 15 battalion
national troops, amounting to nearly 12,000 men: of
battalions, three were in action and fought gallantly.
inhabitants rushed to the trenches; and, after the b
the ladies of Lisbon visited the hospitals and attended
wounded.

The Miguelites renewed their attempt, upon the 9th,
great fury, when they pushed forward as far as the P
of Adjuda, pillaged it, and then retired.

The garrison of Oporto, in the meantime, made
successful excursions into the interior, driving the dis

fited Miguelites before them in all directions. As characteristic of their mode of warfare, it is related, that a detachment, under a Colonel Pacheco, entered a village of the enemy on the sea-shore under false colours, playing the Usurper's march, and shouting *vivas* for Don Miguel; a body of whose militia welcomed them without suspicion. The Pedroites then fixed bayonets and charged the unarmed citizens and soldiers, who had piled up their muskets in the market-place, took 300 prisoners, and bayoneted 180 more.

On the 14th of September, Marshal Bourmont hazarded another attack upon Lisbon, and met with a severe repulse. His troops advanced under cover of the night and attempted to carry the fort of St. John, but were driven back with considerable loss. The French officers, thus finding all hopes of success at an end, on the 24th sent in their resignations, and proceeded on the 27th towards Spain by Abrantes.

On the 22d of Sept., the Young Queen, Donna Maria, landed at Lisbon, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The City of Waterford steamer, having on board part of the Duchess of Braganza and the Queen of Portugal's suite, and her Majesty's jewels, plate, wardrobe, and baggage, to the amount of 90,000*l*., had been shipwrecked on the breakers near Peniche, and her crew, of twenty-five men, taken prisoners by the Miguelites. The ladies and passengers arrived, however, safely in the capital, and much of the lost property has been recovered.

On the 10th of Oct. a sanguinary and decisive contest took place before Lisbon. The Miguelites had raised redoubts, and were about to plant a formidable battery of artillery against the city. Don Pedro, perceiving the intention of the enemy, sallied out, on the 10th inst., with his troops, in four columns, two of which attacked the Miguelites, amounting to 7000 men. The latter were driven from all their positions. On the following day, the 11th, they rallied, but were again repulsed. Don Miguel fled from the palace of Lunivar, leaving there all the carriages and what he had taken from the Patriarchal and Adjuda Palace, and even his toilet. The Miguelite troops were pursued as far as Santarem, where they made a stand, but after five hours' fighting were driven from the town, closely pursued by the victorious Pedroites.

At the end of October, the Miguelite army occupied Santarem, and the Constitutional forces were encamped outside the fortifications at that town. Miguel had retired to Elvas. The greater part of the Queen's troops had marched out of the capital, commanded by the Duke of Terceira and Count

Saldanha, to co-operate with a view to the dispersion o rebels. It appears that, on the 2d of November, an en ment took place between the Miguelites and Don P troops, near Alcaer do Sal, in which the latter were t defeated, owing to the cowardice of the men, and the pacity of the Portuguese commander. The Miguelite according to the letter of "Birt, captain of marines," t miral Napier, consisted of 15,000 men, and was comma by Count Lamos. He made an attack on the position cacer, and appears to have been well received by the E marines, under the command of Captain Birt; but the guese immediately ran away, leaving the English to esca they could. This they effected with the loss of fifty-four but the total loss of the Pedroites is rated at 800. But f arrival of Napier, St. Ubes would have fallen into the of Count Lamos.

Don Pedro was at this period rigidly proceeding wit confiscation of church property, where it had proved obno to his cause. The Court of Ecclesiastical Reform, com entirely of churchmen, had decreed the abolition of tw pensive monasteries: the sacramental plate being award poor parishes, their books to the public libraries, the furn to the civil and military officers; and the remainder of possessions, in lands, houses, and money, to be applie the government to works of piety.

At the close of the year, the civil strife was not yet fi settled. The army of Miguel still retained possession strong hold of Santarem; and no movement of impor had been made on either side. Miguel still continu threaten the south side of the Tagus by constant marau parties, which Don Pedro was scarcely able to prevent was stated, that England, France, and Spain, had en into an understanding jointly to terminate the present s gle by negotiation, if practicable; and if not, to settle direct interference: the Spanish Court having taken umbrage at the protection which Miguel had afforded Carlos. It did not, however, appear probable that neg tion would succeed. Colonel Hare was despatched by John Russell to Santarem with certain propositions; bu terms were rejected, and it was said that the Colonel wa even allowed to enter Santarem.

It would seem, that nothing short of the exterminati its opponents would satisfy the savage appetites of e party in this unnatural and desolating conflict.

CHAP. VI.

Italy and Greece.

ITALY. — *French Occupation of Ancona—Arrests at Naples—Eruption of Mount Vesuvius—Dissolution of Monasteries in Sicily—Proceedings at the Papal Court—Power of Austria in Italy.*

GREECE. — *Landing of the young Prince Otho at Napoli di Romania—His Proclamation—Evacuation of the Morea by the French Troops—State of the People and the Regency—The Greek Church—Establishment of a New Order of Merit.*

ITALY.—The measures adopted in 1832 appear to have had the effect of tranquillizing Italy, for a time, at least. The intelligence from that country, during the present year, possesses but little interest. The French still continue to occupy Ancona, which we stated, by mistake, in our last year's volume, they had evacuated.

Towards the middle of the year, numerous arrests took place at Naples, of persons charged of being implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the government. The plot was alleged to have been organized by some officers, and there was reason to suspect it to be a branch of a very extensive conspiracy against all the existing governments in Italy.

Letters of the date of June 10th, brought intelligence that a new crater had formed itself on the old one, filled up by the last eruption of Mount Vesuvius. This new crater threw up stones and ashes to a great height, with detonations heard at a considerable distance. Another opening had broken out on the eastern flank of the mountain, from which torrents of burning lava rushed down towards the village of Torre dell' Annunziate, so often before injured. These volcanic phenomena continued with increased violence until the 6th of June, when they ceased, just as apprehensions of serious consequences were beginning to be entertained.

Information reached England at about the same date, that the King of Naples had determined to dissolve the monastic establishments in Sicily, and to sequestrate the property to the use of the state, giving the ecclesiastics who should be

sufferers by the transaction an indemnity in the sha
annual pensions.

In November there was much bustle in the Papal
and it was stated that a confederation was about
formed, at the instigation of the northern powers, the
of which was to prevent the spread of liberalism throu
the Italian states. In this scheme Austria and Russia a
to have been suspected of ulterior views prejudicial t
peace of Europe, and it is stated that the French Ambas
and the English Chargé d'Affaires signified to the
government, that if the contemplated confederation
took place, France would feel herself compelled to aug
her troops at Ancona, and also to occupy Civita Vecchi

The Emperor of Austria, it was alleged, was abo
assume the title of Protector of Italy. "This," says the
newspaper, "is, of all the rumours that have followe
meetings at Merchergrats, the most probable and most a
ing. The following sketch of the power of Austria, in
will prove the truth of this remark:—Ever since the ho
Austria, by the territorial partition at the Congress of Vi
obtained the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Austria
vernment has shown that the Alps form no barrier
oppression or ambition, and that it looks upon the
Italian peninsula as a collection of subjects, or subs
states, some of which it overwhelms with its military tyr
and others curses with its laden protection. The small
of Sardinia is obliged to consider Piedmont and Genoa
Austrian outpost against France; the minute principali
Modena, Parma, and Lucca, interposed between the Mi
and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany or Piedmont, have e
for their sovereign, branches of the Austrian family,
governed under the dictation of Austrian agents. The
Duke of Tuscany holds his estates nearly as a fief of the
trian empire. The Pope is more dependent on the Aus
than he was on the Franks in the time of Charlem
and, from the Roman frontier to the southernmost po
Sicily, the kingdom of Naples feels that it can only
breathe, regulate its troops, or model its institutions,
permission or command from Vienna."

GREECE.—The Bavarian Prince, Otho, the new sov
of Greece, arrived, on the 6th of February, in the te
which is in future to be under his dominion. He lan
Napoli di Romania. The following are extracts fro

sensible and encouraging Proclamation, addressed by the new Monarch to the Grecian people.

"Despotism has but given way to anarchy, which oppresses you under its terrible scourge. What you had acquired by your noble efforts for the love of your country, discord and the most sordid egotism have deprived you of. To put an end to your ills—to a civil war, which consumes your most brilliant faculties; to direct your efforts to one only end, that of the prosperity, happiness, and glory of your country, shall henceforth become mine. To efface by degrees, under the influence of peace and public order, the many traces of misfortune which have afflicted your country, gifted so liberally by the hand of nature—to take into consideration the sacrifices which have been made, and the services which have been rendered, to the country—to protect, under the ægis of the laws and of justice, your persons and possessions from violence and rapine—to procure well-digested institutions, adapted to the situation and wishes of your country, the advantages of a true liberty, which can only exist under the dominion of the laws—to conclude, in short, the regeneration of Greece—such is the painful but glorious task which I have undertaken. Whatever may be the efforts which this noble task requires of us, we shall be amply rewarded by our success; for, having ascended the throne of Greece, I here give you the assurance of protecting conscientiously your religion, of faithfully maintaining the laws, of doing justice impartially to all, and of preserving inviolate, with the aid of God, all that concerns your independence, your liberties, and your laws."

In the early part of September the Morea was evacuated by the French troops. This step is said to have been the result of a treaty between England, France, and Russia, the object of which, however, cannot easily be surmised, as the predecessors of the present French ministry had always considered the occupation of the Morea as securing a desirable military point in case of war with Russia, as Ancona furnished an excellent position in case of war with Austria.

The bulk of the Greek people appear to be inclined to place confidence in the Regency, and to contribute towards the maintenance of the tranquillity of their new kingdom; but the ministry, divided in opinion among themselves, and none of them sufficiently acquainted with the state of the nation, must be pronounced, in many respects, incompetent for the critical duties they must be called upon to perform. Encouraged by symptoms of feebleness in the government, the Capo D'Istrias

party, after remaining long quiet, was again raising
towards the close of the year. Robbers and rioters
peared in different places, who were thought to be c
with that party. The success of their schemes, however
hopeless; though, so disturbed was the kingdom in
that martial law was proclaimed throughout Greece
sequence of the discovery of a conspiracy against the
ment of King Otho, organized, as it seemed, under t
tion of Colocotroni, who was seized and imprisoned.

In the course of the year a commission was appointe
Regency to organize the affairs of the Church of Gre
plan which proposed an entire separation between th
Church and the Patriarch in Constantinople; the cler
left dependent on a synod like that which directs eccle
affairs in Russia. Preparations have also been m
founding a new city on the Isthmus of Corinth, to b
after the young King, Othonopolis.

King Otho distinguished his birth-day by an amne
by founding a new order, to be called the "Orde
Saviour," for the reward of meritorious defenders
country, artists, servants of the state, &c.; the King
to be Grand Master of the order.

CHAP VII.

Germany and Switzerland.

GERMANY.—*Riot at Frankfort—Restraints on the Colleges—Affray at the Festival at Hamback—Trial and Acquittal of Doctors Wirth and Siebenpfeffer—Riot at Landau—Meeting of the Sovereigns of Prussia, Austria, and Russia—Proposed Conferences at Vienna—Union of the Rhine with the Danube and Elbe projected—New Tariff.*

SWITZERLAND.—*Temporary Disturbances in the Cantons—Proceedings of the Federal Diet.*

GERMANY.—A very serious riot took place at Frankfort, on the evening of the 3rd of April. A body of persons, described as strangers, together with several students, attacked and disarmed the principal military posts of the city, and then broke open the gaol, and liberated the prisoners arrested for political offences. Four soldiers were killed, and fifteen wounded. The next day, however, the liberated prisoners surrendered themselves into the hands of the government, the leaders in the revolt were apprehended, and order was re-established.

In June, the despotic governments of Germany appear to have been again alarmed at the spread of liberal opinions among their subjects. The Prussian students at the colleges of Colangen, Wurtzburg, and Heidelburg, were recalled; and it was ordered, that in future the royal permission should be obtained previous to sending a young man to any foreign university. An affray, between the soldiery and the inhabitants of Newstadt, took place at the festival at Hamback, in Rhenish Bavaria; upwards of a hundred persons were killed, and one of the cavalry regiments refused to fire upon the people.

Doctors Wirth and Siebenpfeffer (accused of sedition) were tried on the 16th of August, by the tribunal of Landau, and acquitted. The trial and result caused a strong sensation throughout Germany. A serious riot occurred in the town the evening before, caused by an attack of the Bavarian

soldiery on the inhabitants; in the course of which a
trate and the Editor of the *Landau Feuille Jou*
wounded.

The three sovereigns of Prussia, Austria, and
having resolved on meeting for the purpose, as st
taking into consideration the present political state of
it was finally determined that the place of meeting sh
at Munchengrantz, in the circle of Breslaw, near the
frontiers, at the feudal castle and hunting-lodge o
Waldstein. The Emperor of Russia reached Schwed
Oder, on the 5th of September. He had been to
three days in the Gulph of Finland, and had been
obliged to put back to St. Petersburgh, whence he n
journey by land. *The Nuremburgh Correspondent*
its readers, the object of the meeting was to agree
measures as should put a complete stop to the "revol
spirit" which was gaining ground.

The result of the deliberations of the Congress of So
has not been published; but there seems every r
believe that the Nuremburgh paper was right as to th
of the meeting.

At the close of the year, preparations were ma
conferences on the affairs of Germany, to be held at
The following list was published of the statesmen wh
participate in the deliberations:—Austria—His
Prince Metternich, President: Prussia—M. Von
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Saxony—Baron V. Le
Minister of State: Hanover—Baron Von Ompteda
Minister: Wirtemburg—Count Von Beroldenger, Mi
Foreign Affairs, and M. Von Hartmann, Councillor
Hessse Darmstadt—M. de Theil, Minister of State:
Luremburgh—Count Reventlow, Councillor: Nassau
Von Morocal, Minister of State: The Hanseatic Ci
Smidt, Burgomaster of Bremen. This was the acc
Hanover authority; while, from Vienna, the follo
the report:—Baron Starmer, as well as Prince M
for Austria; Count Orloff and Prince Marsckoff fo
and Lord Durham for England. Several of th
ministers at Vienna were also named; and to Fr
been sent a note of invitation. It was farther m
that the Turkish minister at Vienna was also to be p

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Hanover, on
of October, in good health, after a long absence.

Some steps have been taken during the year to fo

plan of uniting the Rhine with the Danube, and even to join the Rhine with the Elbe by means of communications with the Danube and Moldau, and thus to have a passage by water to the Black Sea, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean; and, on the other hand, by means of the Moldau and the Elbe, by way of Prague, Dresden, Magdeburgh, and Hamburgh, to the Baltic and the German Ocean.

A new tariff was ordered by the King of Prussia to come into operation on the first of January, 1834. The greater part of the changes are said to be reductions of duty.

SWITZERLAND.—Several of the Swiss cantons have been in a very disturbed state, in consequence of the resistance made by the aristocratic party to the new order of things introduced by the friends of liberal government since the French Revolution of 1830. The Federal Diet, however, acted with vigour, and the malcontents were completely put down.

On the 4th of September, the Federal Diet of Switzerland summoned the Canton of Neufchatel to send Deputies, by the 11th, to the General Diet (at Zurich), in conformity with the resolution of that body, of Aug. 12, 1833; with an intimation that, in case of non-compliance, the Canton of Neufchatel would instantly be occupied by the troops of the Federation. Seventeen cantons, by their representatives, concurred in this measure. The summons not being complied with, the Swiss Diet occupied the refractory canton with the troops of the Confederation. The Prussian Ambassador thought proper to protest, in a diplomatic note, against the proceeding. The measures of the Diet, however, ultimately produced the desired effect, and the legislative body of Neufchatel despatched Deputies to the Diet as usual. The troops which were sent against them were then ordered to be disbanded.

CHAP. VIII.

Turkey and Egypt—Russia and Turkey—Poland.

TURKEY AND EGYPT—TURKEY AND RUSSIA—*Progress of the War between Turkey and Egypt—Defeat and Capture of the Grand Vizier—Advance of Ibrahim Pacha upon Constantinople—Interference of Russia solicited by the Porte—Peace concluded—Treaty of Alliance between Russia and Turkey—State of Turkey, Views of Russia, &c.*

POLAND.—*Denial, by Russia, of the Charges of Cruelty towards the Poles, in* 1832—*Charges of* 1833.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—In our last year's *Register*, we stated there was every probability that the victorious Ali Pacha would speedily be in full march upon Constantinople. It appears that Reuff Pacha, who had been expected to defend the strong position of Koniah, had, in consequence of the hostile disposition manifested by the inhabitants, found it necessary, on the near approach of the victorious Ibrahim Pacha, to retreat upon Acksheber, abandoning a great part of the ammunition and baggage. Koniah, the ancient capital of the Ottoman empire, was then captured by the Egyptians; and a complete victory, which Ibrahim Pacha soon after obtained over the Grand Vizier, consummated the Sultan's misfortunes. The battle took place near the defile of Mount Taurus, whither Ibrahim Pacha had withdrawn for the purpose of concentrating his forces, and the Turkish army was overthrown. The Grand Vizier was made prisoner; and the victorious Egyptians, reinforced by a part of the conquered army, which had taken service under their flag, were soon within a few leagues of Constantinople.

On the first intelligence of the defeat and capture of his Grand Vizier by the Egyptian forces, the Sultan of Turkey, despairing of being able to save himself, by his own exertions, resolved to throw himself entirely into the arms of Russia, and obtain from that power the protection of his capital, and the adjustment of a tolerable peace from Mehemet Ali. On this being known, the other ambassadors at Constantinople

exerted themselves that their governments should be consulted on the occasion, and not Russia alone. Their united exertions succeeded in inducing the Sultan to ask the mediation of France and England also; on which the legation of these two powers, seconded by all the others, immediately took measures to communicate with Ibrahim Pacha. Their zeal was crowned with success. Ibrahim suffered himself to be persuaded to conclude an armistice, to suspend his march and all further hostilities, on condition that the Sultan should revoke the excommunication pronounced against him and his father, and the latter have the Pachalik of Syria; an indemnity of money to be paid by the Porte, for part of the expenses of the war. The Sultan consented to these preliminary terms, and appointed plenipotentiaries to carry into effect the conditions of peace.

Affairs, however, were not so easily settled; for the struggle at Constantinople suddenly assumed a more threatening aspect than ever, by the rapid and unexpected progress of the Egyptians, and the formidable preparations of Russia. The Grand Sultan formally requested the Russian ambassador to leave the Russian fleet in the Bosphorus, until peace should be finally established between him and the Pacha of Egypt. A large military force, too, was on its march from Russia to Constantinople, by the Balkan; but, previous to their being able to interfere, the Sultan had been compelled to yield in every point to his victorious vassal, who, in addition to the dominions which he possessed at the commencement of the war, was, in June, 1833, the acknowledged governor, and in fact the actual sovereign, of Crete, the Holy Land, and the country and government of the Levant, from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouths of the Nile. The Sultan termed all his "concessions" proofs of his "imperial benevolence" to his vassal; to whom he promised pardon and clemency in the style of an eastern conqueror. In the meantime, Russia continued to pour in large bodies of troops, as fast as the means of transport from Odessa would permit, landing them a few miles to the eastward of the entrance to the Bosphorus, where her fleet still lay, without evincing the slightest disposition to leave it.

At length, in the course of June, peace was formally concluded. The Russian troops quitted the neighbourhood of Constantinople on the 2nd of July. The Egyptians at that time were nearly all marched out of the Sultan's territory, and an English squadron of observation, under the command of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, had sailed from the Dardanelles.

About this period, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was formed between Russia and Turkey. It bears date the 8th of July, and declares that there shall be between the parties a perpetual alliance for reciprocal defence against all attacks. Russia engages to furnish such forces by sea and land as the circumstances of Turkey may at any time oblige her to require, the provisions of such auxiliary forces to be supplied by the parties demanding; and a supplementary article pledges the Porte, in case of need, to close the Straits of the Dardanelles against the entrance of *any foreign vessel* whatever. The affairs of Turkey now excited intense interest throughout Europe. The Sultan, it was evident, had become little more than a very humble vassal of Russia, and his empire was rapidly falling to pieces. Insurrections were prevalent in almost all the provinces, which the Porte was utterly unable to suppress; and Mehemet Ali not only refused to pay the Syrian tribute agreed upon at the ratification of peace, but remonstrated loudly with the Sultan, for his alliance with Russia, and demanded fresh cessions of Asiatic provinces, to guard the faithful from further aggressions from the north. At this time, Russia had an army of 40,000 men in the provinces north of the Balkan, and had taken the newly-raised Wallachian regiments into her service, as part of the Russian army. Accounts of the disorganized state of Turkey were daily received, and at the termination of the year 1833, though the capital itself was comparatively tranquil, yet in every province, both in the European and Asiatic portions of the empire, insurrections were rife. The Pacha of Janina, in Albania, had been obliged to yield that city to the insurgents, and the Sultan's authority there was at an end. In the east, a fanatic chief, calling himself Kadi-Kiran, the Kadi-killer, revolted against the Porte, at the head of 5 or 6000 men, in the provinces of Kintakia and Angora. Meantime the proceedings of Russia became daily more suspicious. She had a fleet in the Euxine of not less than from 22 to 24 ships of the line, and the fact that she had been for a long time working actively in her dock-yards was well known. Her treaty with Turkey furnished a clear commentary upon her objects. France and England, however, are not unprepared, should the necessity arise, for active interference on their parts; and it seems but too probable that the extraordinary terms of amity so suddenly established between Russia and the Porte must, ere long, disturb the peace of Europe.

On the 30th of August, there was a most awful fire at Constantinople, by which one-fourth of the city was consumed

and devastation extended over a circuit of three miles. This conflagration appears to have originated in public discontents.

POLAND.—An official article was published at St. Petersburgh, dated December the 27th, 1832, contradicting the charges brought against the Russian government by the French and English journals relative to Poland. It denies the transporting the inhabitants of Wilna and adjacent provinces to the Ukraine—the sending of 40,000 Polish possessors of land to the Caucasus—the desecration of the Cathedral of Wilna—the wanton destruction of monasteries—admitting that in compliance with a canon prescribing that monastic bodies must be composed at least of eight persons, several monasteries, containing only two or three monks, had been legally dissolved, with due attention to their interests, pecuniary and religious—but, in general, contradicting all the accusations tending to foster the charge of tyranny against the Russian government.

The reports contained in the English and French journals for the past year (the contradiction of which would appear to require another "official article") are as follow:—

In August the Emperor of Nicholas published two new decrees, one for the more effectually rooting up the Polish language, the other for making political offences subject to the jurisdiction of courts martial. It seems that an association for the preservation of their language had been formed by a body of young Polish students in the University of Winnicza. For this offence they were to be drafted into Russian regiments; and the tutors and professors of the university who were cognizant of the association, were some to be displaced, and some to be reprimanded by the Russian authorities.

And in November, accounts from Warsaw stated, that some thousands of Poles, who were prisoners of war in Prussia, and who had been forced by the Prussian government to retire to Poland under a promise of an amnesty, had been sent by the Russians to work in chains in the ship-yards at Cronstadt. Five hundred of these unfortunate persons—many of whom were noblemen—were inhumanly flogged for several days together, because they refused to work on Sunday. Prince Sanguezko, a Pole of high character, being condemned to work in chains in the mines for life, having requested that he might be allowed to confess before he set out upon his march for Siberia, was told that he could have only a Greek priest, for that he was no longer anything but a serf, and a serf could possess no other religion than that of his master.

CHAP. IX.

The Colonies and China.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—*Steam Navigation at C*
Failures of Agency Houses—The Cholera at Madras—P
opening a Passage between Ceylon and Southern India
Communication between Bombay and Suez—Educatio
Natives—Administration of Ceylon—Improvements in that
American Trade with China—Rebellions and Robberies
Country—Accounts from Canton to June—British Order i
for regulating the Trade with China—Chinese Schoo
Napier's Appointment.

WEST INDIES.—*Accounts from Jamaica during the Ye*
Emancipation Bill introduced into the House of Assemb
tigua, Barbadoes, and St. Vincent's—Proceedings of the
Government for the Abolition of Slavery—Excitement in t
Settlements—Values of our West-India Colonies.

IONIAN ISLES.—*Arrival of Lord Nugent at Corfu—*
of Abuses, &c. in the Colony.

CANADA.—*Navigation of the St. Lawrence—Wellend*
Population of Upper Canada—The Empire of the Lak
Constitution for Lower Canada—Parliamentary Detail
Condition of Nova Scotia.

AFRICA.—*Lander's Expedition up the Niger—Accou*
Algiers—Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope—Ne
Wales—Van Diemen's Land—Swan River—New G
Islands.

CALCUTTA.—Steam navigation has been the pr
topic of the Calcutta journals during the year.

Another large agency house has failed. Since the
ning of January, 1830, therefore, four Calcutta hous
failed for the sum of nearly 12,000,000*l.* sterling, one
house for the sum of 250,000*l.*, and two London hous
nected with the former for the amount of nearly 3,0
more, making in all 15,000,000*l.*; an amount of debt
a little more than a century ago, would have shak
Government of this country with the fear of bankrupt
which even now few of the second or third-rate
could borrow, on the mortgage of half their revenues.

MADRAS.—The dreadful disease, the cholera, has been again committing ravages at Madras, where, in many streets, it has carried off six in a day. The natives, it seems, have been the most frequent victims.

The attention of the Madras government has been again directed to the subject of opening a passage between the island of Ceylon and the southern part of the peninsula of India, through the Gulf of Manai. A survey has been completed by Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith, who reports that, by cutting a canal in the rocky chain called "*Adam's Bridge*," 18 feet deep, it may be rendered navigable by vessels of 500 tons, thereby saving four-fifths of the charge of freight between the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. The cost of this valuable work is estimated at 50,000*l*. A smaller canal, for a numerous class of coasting-vessels, which seldom dare to venture round the southern navigation of Ceylon, might be accomplished at the cost of 10,000*l*. It is to be hoped that a measure so well calculated to facilitate the internal navigation and commerce of our Indian empire, may meet with the attention it merits.

At Madras, in June, the heat surpassed anything previously known at that presidency: people were dying of heat alone, without any actual disease.

BOMBAY.—A public meeting was held at Bombay on the 14th of May, for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a steam communication between that place and Suez. Sir Herbert Compton was in the chair; and resolutions, founded on the report of a committee, were adopted, to forward the object in view. It is proposed that there shall be three voyages each year to and from Suez. The expense of the undertaking is estimated at 165,000 rupees.

The English language is stated to be more generally sought for than heretofore, by the natives of this presidency. Besides the school established at Poonah, the central school of the Native Education Society has 100 students, to which number it is limited. There are also several private schools in the island.

CEYLON.—Since the appointment of its present governor, Sir Wilmot Horton, the system of administering the affairs of this island has undergone a complete change. The chief ameliorations consist in the establishment of a free press; in submitting, through the columns of a newspaper, every

measure that is intended to be proposed to the Legi
Council, to the inhabitants of the islands; and causing
petition or protestation that is made, to be entered
minutes of the Council, which, being sent to Englan
yearly, may be called for by any member of Parliamen
system of compulsory labour has also been abolishe
every native allowed to work or not, as he pleases, as
as an English labourer. A savings' bank has been esta
under the auspices of the Governor; and a mail-coach
(the first successful one in India, if not the very first),
between Colombo and Kandy, a distance of eighty
while the government has just commenced the work
longing to Trincomalee the magnificent road, the Sim
India, which now connects Kandy with Colombo.

CHINA.—Accounts received from Canton, in the
of 1833, stated, that the Americans were adopting en
measures to extend the trade between the United Sta
the Celestial Empire. There were a greater nun
American vessels than usual, and the United States'
war Peacock was about to proceed to Cochin China an
for the purpose of opening negociations for the exten
traffic. The Chinese empire was in a disturbed state
rebellions had broken out, and it was not expected t
rebels, who had just been put down, would long c
amenable to the law. At Leen Chou, the Governme
had been destroyed by the highlanders.

At Canton, orders had been issued to have all th
locked at 10 o'clock at night, in consequence of the nu
robberies that had been committed.

In a letter from Canton, dated June the 15th, rece
England in December, it is stated "We have been g
very quietly here of late, and, strange to say, the atte
open a trade along the coasts of China have had a goo
upon the conduct of the local authorities in Canton, by
the attention of the Pekin Board of Trade to the gri
complained of. The Emperor orders them to inqui
foreigners leave the port of Canton to proceed to the n
ports, and infers misconduct on the part of the Hop
Hong merchants." Advices from Canton, of the sam
stated that there exists in China, and on the east
particular, a decided wish to open a trade with for
which is with difficulty suppressed by the Mandarins a
officials, who view with great apprehension this inn

upon the customs of that exclusive empire. It appears, in fact, to be only required that foreign speculators should attempt to open a general commerce along the coast, for it to be successful, either with or without the direct consent of the government at Pekin, and that this would place at their command the whole of the valuable trade of the east coast of China. The British government are fully alive to the advantages which may result from a free intercourse with China. The London Gazette, of the 13th of December, contained an Order in Council, authorizing the supercargoes of the East India Company at Canton to enforce regulations for the good order of his Majesty's subjects trading to China; another authorizing the establishment of a court, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial and punishment of offences committed in that part of the world; and another authorizing the collection of two shillings per ton on all shipping trading to China, the proceeds to be expended in the support of the establishments which will be rendered necessary by the foregoing provisions.

The Chinese are strongly prejudiced against female education; but prejudices are giving way among the people of that nation, at Malacca and Penang. There are at Penang, (says the Rev. S. Dyer, in a letter dated April 15, 1833,) three Chinese female schools; and, what was never known before, the children come without solicitation. The numbers in the schools are not, indeed, great: this is partly owing to the smallness of the juvenile population at Penang, a large portion of the Chinese being merely emigrants, who, cherishing the idea of returning to China, do not settle here. The largest number in one school is 13 or 14 girls. The expense of the schools is confessedly very great; but this is principally occasioned by the expensive habits of the people. A Chinese workman's wages are double those of the natives of Madras or Bengal, and more than double those of a Malay.

Lord Napier has received the valuable appointment at Canton, fixed by the legislative arrangements of last session of Parliament. The salary is 6,000*l.* per annum.

WEST INDIES—JAMAICA.—According to Jamaica papers of the 18th of December, 1832, the new Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, and the Board of Council, on the one part, and the House of Assembly on the other, had been in such collision, that his Excellency had found it necessary to dissolve the Assembly. The ostensible cause of the dissolution

is found in a resolution taken by the House of Assem
the 12th of December, denying the right and power
Board of Council to originate any bills, and stating th
House would not receive any bill originating in the C
This produced a declaration from the latter that the
would not do any further business with the House of Ass
until full and ample reparation had been made, by the
acknowledging, in the most unequivocal terms, the r
the Board to originate bills on every subject, save and
bills of impost.

Accounts received from Jamaica stated that the p
and slaveholders generally were excessively alarm
exasperated, upon receiving intelligence of the first ed
Mr. Stanley's emancipation project, by which they we
deprived of their slaves without any compensation,
the loan of fifteen millions for twelve years, to be r
out of the wages paid by the planters to the slaves.
this news arrived a public meeting was held, and the fo
memorial was drawn up and subscribed:—"We clai
the general government security from future inter
with our slaves. We claim that sectarian missionari
be left to the operation of those laws which govern th
subjects of his Majesty. We ask for such alteration
revenue acts as shall revive our prosperity; and, shou
pensation also be refused, we finally and humbly requ
the island of Jamaica should be separated from the
country, and that being also absolved from allegi
the British crown, she be free either to assume indepe
or to unite herself to some state by whom she will be cl
and protected, and not insulted and plundered."

The black population was perfectly quiet; and on
of June, the Governor, Lord Mulgrave, had issued a
mation exhorting peace and obedience to the intend
for the regulation of negro slavery.

The Emancipation Bill was introduced on the 25th
ber, when the House presented a scene of great confus
the sentiments of the greater part of the members seem
that it would be madness to resist the demands of the
nation; and it was also argued, that as it was not a
emanating from the colonists, the government at hom
have to blame themselves alone if the measure pr
precipitate, or if any serious evil should result fro
committee of twenty-four persons was appointed to

government plan into consideration, according to a resolution carried by a majority of seven; the numbers being,

For the committee, - - - - - - - 21
Against it, - - - - - - - - - - - 14

On the 18th, a petition, signed by 181 of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of Jamaica, was presented to the House of Assembly, praying the House to afford its cordial co-operation in carrying into effect such a plan for the improvement of the condition of the slave population as would combine their welfare with the interests of the owners, and with the security and tranquillity of the island. They also prayed that the House, when considering this all-important subject, would lay aside all former political differences, and direct their attention exclusively to the best means of giving effect to those great changes in their constitution which were then rendered necessary.

The following are the essential passages of the address, in reply to the Governor's speech:—

"When your Excellency shall be able to lay before the House the information alluded to, connected with a measure upon which the fate of this colony depends, it will be received with that serious attention which so important a subject demands from us, and our best exertions will be directed, at this momentous crisis, to secure to our constituents all the advantage that can possibly result from the contemplated change in the state of our society, and to endeavour to avert any evils that may arise from an experiment in legislation, of which history furnishes no parallel example.

"We beg to assure your Excellency the House will, with that liberality of intention which has ever marked the Jamaican Legislature, provide for such expenses as are essential to the public service; but the impoverished state of the island renders it absolutely necessary, that we should exercise the most rigid economy, consistent with the public faith.

"We thank your Excellency for the able disposition you have made of the forces at your command, and for the precautions you have taken to maintain public tranquillity. We sincerely hope your exertions may prove successful, and that under Divine Providence, this island may be preserved in peace.

"The people of Jamaica have never advocated slavery in the abstract, but as connected with their rights of property. Upon the principle of compensation, they are ready to relinquish the system, and will be proud to show, that they have feelings as favourable to the improvement of the labouring population as their fellow-subjects in the mother-country. All they claim is, to be fairly dealt with.

"The House can confidently assure your Excellency, that it

will be their endeavour, as it is their duty, to promote t
of all classes of society, and it will be a subject of
(should the period ever arrive) when the present agi
perilous condition of the island shall be settled into
prosperity."

ANTIGUA.—The Legislature met on the 31st of
when the joint committee of both Houses, appointe
into consideration Mr. Stanley's dispatch, brought
report, in the form of a letter to his Excellency Si
M'Gregor, who was requested to lay it before his
government, "in order," says the report, "that we
if possible, timely rescue from the most obnoxious a
sive system to be introduced by virtue of an act of p
—a system, the difficulties of which, our experienc
us, no local acts could possibly overcome."

BARBADOES.—The House of Assembly has re
their books a document, thus entitled:—"A memo
biting the injustice of the principle proposed for the di
of the parliamentary grant of 20,000,000*l.*," and gr
objection in stating, that the principle proposed for t
bution of the grant would be most unjust in its
upon the proprietors of Barbadoes, for that the export
no criterion of the actual *bonâ fide* profit upon the c
vested in that island, and that therefore to make ex
chief element in a calculation of the value of that desc
property would necessarily lead to most erroneous re

ST. VINCENT'S.—The legislature of St. Vincen
with great solemnity against the Slavery Abolition
invasion of their rights, as a hasty and ill-advised m
a dangerous precedent, as a partial measure, as estab
ruinous system, as granting to a third person the rig
tinued interference between master and servant, as
all wholesome authority from the master, and as af
most uncertain and inadequate compensation. Th
refused to agree in the protest, and it was recorde
measure of the House of Assembly only.

The French government has not been backward i
ing the course pursued by England. The Minister o
has received from the Governors of Martinique, Gua
and French Guiana, reports, making known the ema
granted in those colonies pursuant to the royal ordo

the 12th of July, 1832. At Martinique, up to the 21st of September, 1833, the following acts of emancipation were delivered:—1. To 2001 patronés (629 men and 1372 women) and to their children to the number of 1172. 2. To 298 slaves (103 men and 195 women), and to their children to the number of 125. At Guadaloupe, up to the 6th of August, the following were delivered:—1. To 582 patronés (201 men and 381 women), and to their children to the number of 322.—2. To 252 slaves (81 men and 171 women), and to their children to the number of 123. At French Guiana the Governor has, by a decree of the 20th of September, delivered acts of emancipation—to 1. Sixty-seven patronés (33 men and 34 women), and to seventeen of their children.—2. To 26 slaves (7 men and 19 women), and to two children. In all the above cases it was in consequence of demands made by the masters. Independent of these emancipations, which passed without opposition, several local decrees had been issued agreeably to the instructions of the Minister of Marine, by the governors of the three colonies, between December, 1830, and July, 1832; declaring free, at Martinique, 5597 individuals, at Guadaloupe 1798, and at French Guiana 371.

In reply to an address, presented to Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart., from a deputation of the free-coloured inhabitants of Berbice, on his assuming the government of that colony, in which they complain of the exclusion from command in the militia of all coloured inhabitants, the Governor observes, " The law in British Guiana acknowledges no difference amongst his Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their civil and political rights founded upon so casual and trifling a distinction as the colour of a man's skin. In the discharge of my duty, and in appointing to such vacancies as may occur in either our civil or military establishments, you may depend upon it that the eligibility of the candidate, and his fitness for the office, will be my only consideration, and that I shall know no distinctions but those caused by virtue and vice, loyalty and disloyalty."

The agitation of the question respecting negro emancipation in the British islands has had the effect of producing considerable excitement in the Dutch settlements. At Surinam a revolt has occurred which at one time threatened serious consequences. The immediate result was the destruction by fire of the produce of an estate and of the buildings attached to it. The old law can still be resorted to in the Dutch colonies, and the three ringleaders were sentenced to suffer under it,—

namely, to be burnt opposite the premises they had destr
The other conspirators were sentenced to be hanged or flo
according to the share they had in the insurrection.

The following estimates of the value of our West
Colonies are taken from the report of the select commit
the House of Lords, recently published:—

BRITISH COLONIES.

Jamaica	£58,125,298
Barbadoes	9,089,630
Antigua	4,360,000
St. Christopher	3,783,800
Nevis	1,750,100
Montserrat	1,087,440
Virginia Islands	1,093,400
Grenada	4,994,365
St. Vincent	4,006,866
Dominica	3,056,000
Trinidad	4,932,705
Bahamas	2,041,500
Bermudas	1,111,000
Honduras	578,760
	£100,014,864

CEDED COLONIES.

Demerara and Essequibo	18,410,480
Berbice	7,415,160
Tobago	2,682,920
St. Lucia	2,529,000
	£31,037,560

So that the whole amount is less than £131,052,424

IONIAN ISLES.—Despatches received in the early
of this year, stated that Lord Nugent, First Lord Commis
of the Ionian Islands, arrived at Corfu on the 29th of No
ber, and on the following day published a proclamation, s
ing of the reform of abuses, good laws, and an indepe
legislature. The noble lord was received by the inhab
with unbounded marks of respect and admiration, to
the constant devotion of his talents to the liberty and
perity of his country entitle him. Mutual congratula
were everywhere heard on the blessing which Provi
had bestowed on these islands.

CANADA.—The legislature of Upper Canada has

50,000*l.* for the purpose of making further improvements in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and 25,000*l.* to the Welland Canal for the same object.

Accounts received from Lower Canada stated, that the committee appointed by the legislature to form a new constitution had agreed upon one as follows:—An elective legislative council, chosen by landholders having a net income of 10*l.* in the country, and 20*l.* in the cities, to have been resident one year within the circle where the election takes place. The eligibility is to be restricted to subjects of his Majesty, having attained 30 years of age, and having resided in the province for a period of not less than fifteen years, and possessing property in the province of at least 100*l.* value for those elected for the country, and 200*l.* for those of Quebec and Montreal. The duration of the council is to be limited to six years, and removal is to be made of one-sixth part every year, it being to be determined by lot during the first five years which member shall retire. When a vacancy occurs, the new member is only to be elected for the remaining period left unfilled by his predecessor. The number of the members to be equal to that of the counties, cities, and divisions thereof, or other circles sending members to the House of Assembly, with the exception of boroughs whose population does not exceed 2000 souls, who would only have to vote in the counties of which they made a part, so that the number of councillors would be nearly half that of the House of Assembly. The speaker, or chairman, to be chosen by the members, subject to the approval of his Majesty. Judges to be ineligible, as well as the clergy. The members of the present legislative council are not to belong to the new one, except they are re-elected; or if his Majesty's government persist in retaining them, they are to be considered as supernumerary members. The Legislative Council is not to be subject to dissolution. The members are not to accept, otherwise than by bill, any place of profit or honor, during pleasure, excepting those of justice of the peace and of militia, nor become accountable for the public money, nor receive any place, directly or indirectly, from the executive government, without subjecting themselves to a re-election. Individuals offering themselves as candidates, must make oath to their qualification, and if not present, their electors must make affirmation of the same to the best of their knowledge and belief. The members, when elected, were to take the same

oath previous to taking their seats. When memb
elected both for the Legislative Council and the Assem
were to choose which they accepted of.

The population of Upper Canada, for the year end
last, was 296,544 persons, being an increase of 35,
the preceding year.

A little empire, says an American journal, is risi
midst of the lakes. The village of York, with abo
inhabitants, and Kingston between 5,000 and 6,000,
passed by few, if any, villages within the States, o
parative population, in all the means essential to th
duration, and prosperity of social communities.
mated and flourishing villages of St. Catharine's, Q
and Niagara, in the Niagara district; of Hamilto
head of Lake Ontario; of Coburg, Brockville, and
tiful settlements up the Bay of Quinte, are indicatio
destinies of Upper Canada, which can lead to no
inference. The policy of the British government ha
the last two years, occasioned the settlement in the
of a great number of individuals, who have added
the wealth and strength of the provinces. The e
has increased from about 16,000 in 1829, to 52,000
Of the last year's emigration, a part settled in the l
vince, and a part in the United States, but near
Upper Canada. The deposits made by the emigrants
at the bank of Upper Canada, in York, exceeded 60,
reigns. There are now in active operation on Lake
the Bay of Quinte, and the St. Lawrence, belonging
Canada, twenty-five steam-boats, several of which
first power and capacity.

Parliamentary evidence on the condition of No
gives some curious details of the way in which emig
on and acquire property, although they may begin
without a penny. "In the first place, they go to a fa
hire a cow for twenty shillings; that cow they g
spring of the year in calf; they keep that cow thr
summer, and they keep it the next winter, for the s
produce the cow will have; and then they pay the ow
cow twenty shillings, and return him his cow in th
spring in calf, as they got it. They begin with
which is in the cow for their stock; that calf, in
comes a cow; and they hire a sheep and an ox in
way: the produce of the ox is the use that he is of i
ing in the corn. But now they have got a stock of t

they have now got sheep, and cows, and oxen, and they have got horses, and they are living in a great degree of comfort; the original twenty shillings, although agreed to be paid in money, being generally taken by the farmer in labour. In the same manner, the colony is enabled to provide for all the children of emigrants when they reach the age of five and upwards. Any farmer will take them as apprentices, according to the terms detailed in the evidence. As the army and navy resort to Halifax, we have generally a very large portion of orphan children thrown upon the poor-list; and our mode of disposing of these children is, that at four to five years of age we put them out apprentices to farmers, unless they choose a trade; if they choose a trade, of course they are bound to a trade. The stipulation that is made for those children with the person to whom each child is bound is, that the first year he is to give that child a sheep; the second year a heifer calf; and as long as that child is under indentures to him, he is bound to preserve and keep that sheep and heifer calf, and all the produce of it, till the child comes of age, and then it becomes a portion for that child to settle with, if a female, in marriage; or, if a male, as farming stock. He will generally have a stock of five or ten head of grown-up cattle, and eight or ten sheep, by that means. In fact, we never can supply half the number of children that there is a demand for."

AFRICA. — According to the accounts received relative to the expedition up the Niger, Mr. R. Lander arrived at Fernando Po on the 1st of May, from the Quorra steam-boat, which he left a-float in deep water near the river Tchadda. From her he descended the Niger in a native canoe, and arrived on board the brig Columbine, which was lying in the Nun river, having been thirteen days on his passage. During this period our gallant traveller stopped to sleep every night at a native village on the banks of the Niger. At Fernando Po Mr. Lander was evidently very ill, though he was rapidly recovering from an attack of dysentery, with which he had been afflicted for some months. His object in returning alone to this place was to procure medicines, as well as tea and other condiments, for the use of the invalids on board the steam-boats. We lament to have to confirm the reports of the grievous mortality which had prevailed; the number of deaths on board the vessels of which the expedition is composed, had been indeed frightfully great. No fewer than

twenty-five had perished before Mr. Lander undertoo journey to the coast, including most of the officers an gineers. When Mr. Lander left the Quorra they mig said to have only begun to trade with the natives; a there was unquestionably an abundance of ivory in the try, we have reason to hope that the adventure will prosperous in this point of view as its spirited and ent sing proprietors can reasonably desire. On the 18th of Mr. Lander left Fernando Po in a native canoe, as befo order to rejoin his companions.

It appears, according to letters which had been previ received by the Columbine, that at Eboe King Otre treated the expedition with much kindness, and had Lander a present of some canoes, with people to pilot up the river. A few days before their arrival at Eboe steamers sent their boats ashore to cut wood. They fired upon by the inhabitants of a village, and obliged turn. The next morning a large number of men were armed. These were immediately fired upon by the na The Quorra then sent a signal rocket into the town, and tinued firing her long gun at intervals for an hour and a The natives still continuing to fire, the crews of bot steamers landed and drove them out of the town or vi and then burned it to the ground. Three of the natives found killed, and one was dying; one or two of the Er were slightly wounded. The news of this engagement rea Eboe before the steamer, and Mr. Lander is of opinion i have a salutary effect on the natives up the river, and b means of preventing any future resistance. Nine me said to have died before they left the Nun, and two or afterwards. There was also an American merchant brig Agenoria, lying in the Nun. She had been fitted out company of merchants of New Providence to explore th ger. She had with her two small schooners, which we proceed up the river while she remained at the entr Nearly all the white men belonging to these vessels had and the remainder appeared in the most wretched state they had abandoned all intention of attempting to proce the river with schooners, it being considered impossible so with any sailing-vessel.

Accounts from Algiers describe the French possessio that coast to be held on a very uncertain tenure. The munication between the town of Mostaganem and Ora been cut off by the Arabs, who surrounded the former

and threatened an assault. The French general, Desmichels, was, notwithstanding this threatening aspect of affairs at Mostaganem, obliged to return to Oran; his presence there, it is said, being indispensable, and as he could not proceed by land without fighting his way, he was obliged to embark on board the frigate which contributed to guard the town. On his departure, all the French boats left on that part of the coast were burnt, and the crews murdered.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope contain a very melancholy statement of the sufferings of the tribe called Beharutsi, situated beyond the colony, who had been driven from their country by the advance of that warlike tribe, the Zoolas; and although they had fled full six days' journey, they were still pursued by their implacable foe: they were in a state of absolute starvation. Numbers of them, driven by despair, had resolved to return back, and rather perish by the spears of the Zoolas than die the lingering death of famine. In attempting this, hundreds had been stabbed on the way. The missionaries on the frontier, with most praiseworthy humanity, had sent out two of their body and necessary attendants, and some cattle, to conduct the remnant of their tribe to Griqua town, amounting to about 800 persons, all that were left of many thousands.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A society has been formed at Sydney, under the denomination of the "Australian Steam Conveyance Company," the object of which is, to promote the more extensive application of steam machinery to conveyance, both by water and by land. The first undertaking of the company was to establish a steam-packet of twelve-horse power between Sydney and Paramatta, the cost of which, including boat, engine, and all appurtenances, was estimated not to exceed two thousand pounds, and the whole was to be manufactured, as far as practicable, within the colony. The capital was to be raised by four hundred transferable shares of five pounds each, and no individual was to hold more than twenty shares. Three hundred shares were already taken up by the residents in Sydney. The Sydney College, in its main building, was fast approaching completion, and was expected, in a few weeks, to be available as a temporary school-house, with accommodation for a master. The Sydney agricultural report for April states, that the rain which had succeeded the protracted drought had produced a gratifying change, making the ground in excellent order for sowing wheat; and

what was above ground was materially improved in ap
ance and promise. Much of the early maise had been gath
and, apparently, the crop was more abundant than was
cipated. Tobacco plants had also produced a larger crop
was expected, from the prevalence of extreme dry wea
Seed-oats were in much request among the agricultu
The pasturage was very scanty, and it was feared tha
rains of the latter end of April were too late to effe
restoration before the winter frosts set in.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Accounts from Hobart T
state, that the newly discovered land to the westward
proved one of the most luxurious and eligible tracts, for a
purposes of grazing and agriculture, ever yet discover
Van Diemen's Land. It comprised a large proportion o
land, and some wet marshes, interspersed with undul
spots of excellent forest, well watered, the soil rich, an
climate fine. The plains were extensive—2000, 3000
4000 acres each, abounding with numerous herds of
cattle, fat as if stall-fed, and horses. A road from
south-west to Spring River, an admirable port near S
west Cape, is spoken of as practicable. An explorin
clearing party had proceeded in that direction, and i
understood that twenty houses were to be built on the n
discovered land by the Governor, it being intended to fo
settlement there.

The Van Diemen's Land newspapers state, that an Inso
Court is much required, there being a great number
solvent debtors confined in the gaols both at Hobart T
and Launceston, under the most painful circumstances.
Insolvent Act was brought into operation in New S
Wales by Mr. Canning's administration, and having
cautiously administered by the commissioner, R. Th
Esq., it has proved a great blessing to unfortunate colo
As the population of Van Diemen's Land now exceed
of New South Wales at the time an Insolvent Court wa
stituted there, it is probable that the present administ
will appoint a court in the former place.

AUSTRALIA.—*New Group of Islands:* A Sidney
contains the following particulars respecting a group of is
discovered by Capt. Harwood, of the Hashmy whaler, extr
from the log of that ship :—" In coming down from Japa
in with a group of islands, not laid down in the charts, in

tude 5° 45′ north, and 152° 35′ east longitude, about 50 miles N.W. of Young William's Islands; the tops of the trees on the islands were visible a considerable distance at sea. I had the crew of the Hashmy on them refreshing, who were treated with great kindness by the natives. The islands are very thickly inhabited, with plenty of cocoa-nuts, vegetables, and such refreshments as are necessary for crews coming from Japan with the scurvy. There is also an excellent harbour on the eastern part of Young William's Islands."

SWAN RIVER.—Accounts *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope state, that the appearance of the natives in the neighbourhood of this colony in considerable numbers had caused some alarm, and attempts were daily making to establish a good understanding with them, or, at least, to discover their feelings with regard to the colonists. In this, however, little progress had been made, as their language could not be understood, and their shyness and jealousy kept them at a distance from the great body of the settlers. The colonists are exceedingly jealous on the subject of taxation, and a protest had been prepared against the attempt to create revenue for the support of the local establishments, and the construction of public works, by the imposition of a duty of three shillings per gallon on spirituous liquors imported from abroad.

CHAP. X.

America.

UNITED STATES.—*South Carolina and the Union—A some of the native Indians—Assault on President Jackso sage to Congress, in December*, 1833—*Proceedings of t lature of South Carolina.*

SOUTH AMERICA. — *Brazil — Mexico — Colombia Granada— Buenos Ayres.*

One subject absorbed all attention throughout the in the early part of 1833, and has continued of the interest during the year: viz. the proceedings o Carolina, and the threatened revolt of that state f Confederacy. The proclamation of the President, in J entered into the whole subject in dispute. It was e in the most conciliatory language, and evidently dic the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of co a rupture with the refractory state; but manifes firmest determination to enforce the law, and to pres entirety of the Union, by the exercise, if necessary ample powers supplied by the constitution for that pu

At a meeting of the citizens of Boston, it was unan resolved—"That we are constrained to consider t ceedings of South Carolina as being disloyal to the tion, and decidedly revolutionary."

In Carolina, General Hamilton demanded the ar Charlestown and Fort Pinkney to be given up for t that state; the President refused to surrender either troops and ordnance of the United States hurried to The "nullifiers," however, seemed determined course; the Governor being ordered to defend the a Legislature nullifying the tariff laws of the United and, in case of an attempted coercion, to call out t military power of the state, and organize 10,000 vol to purchase 10,000 stand of arms and accoutremen use of the state; and, in short, to take the strongest their defence.

The citizens of Virginia expressed their disapprol

the course adopted by the Carolinians; but maintained, contrary to the views of the President, that any member of the Union possessed the right to withdraw peaceably from the confederated body.

On the 21st of January, a message was sent to Congress, by President Jackson, with all the papers relative to the dispute between the Union and South Carolina. He had proposed, the Message stated, to modify the tariff, and had made other concessions, which had failed to conciliate the refractory state; he therefore now came to Congress for increased powers, in order to preserve the Union. He denounced General Hayne as having ordered the militia of Carolina to hold themselves in readiness to take the field. The means suggested for enforcing the supremacy of government, were, to remove the Custom-house of Charleston to the fortress of Pinkney, for the safety of the collectors; and to declare void the privileges of any port where the duties should be refused, removing its rights to a rival port.

Intelligence from South Carolina, of about the same date, stated that at a great meeting at Charleston, the Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina proposed, and General Hamilton, a man of much influence in the state, seconded, a resolution recommending the South Carolinians to abstain from acting on their nullifying ordinance until the result of the measures before Congress for the modification of the tariff was made known.

On the 1st of March, General Jackson was elected a second time President of the United States.

On the 15th of March, the Convention of South Carolina passed a resolution for revoking their nullifying protest of November, 1832; and on the 22d of the same month, the New York papers announced the termination of all differences, by the passing of the new Tariff Bill.

In March, intelligence reached England, that an alliance of the Sac Indians, the Pottanattamies, the Winebagoes, and the Chippeways, had been formed, which threatened the peace of the United States with a combined force of 3,500 Indian warriors.

Arrivals from New York, to the 12th of May, contain accounts of an outrage committed on the venerable person of the chief magistrate. A letter from Alexandria, dated May 7, thus describes the act:—"I," says the writer, "walked to the wharf with a friend going to Richmond, and there found R. B. Randolph, with whom I walked into the cabin of the boat, where we found a great many office-holders,

office-hunters, epaulettes, and swords. Randolph w
to the President, his (Randolph's) right hand in
when the President seemed disposed to take him
hand. But Randolph said, 'Sir, I am a cripple
hand, and the other I cannot present to you bec
name is Randolph—the victim of your unrelenting
tion for four years. 'Sir,' exclaimed the Presi
know nothing about it!' Randolph replied, 'I h
signature in my pocket, and have nothing left but
the compliment, and pull your nose!'—which he
but little effort. Whereupon an officer struck hi
sword, sheathed; Mr. Potter, a clerk in the Trea
partment, gave him three severe blows with the
his umbrella, which was followed by many other blo
brought Randolph to the ground, where he receiv
more blows, until his friends kept off the assailants,
on his legs, and pulled him from the boat on the wha
there, a stout man caught him, held him by the u
hand, striving to raise a mob on the wharf, or c
back on board to be murdered; but a friend an
prevented him from striking Randolph; when ——
and collared the redoubtable, who then relinquished
and Randolph, without a hat, and his coat in tatter
up to the town, borrowed a horse, and left the distri

A party in New York have been endeavouring to
societies to effect the immediate abolition of slave
United States. The Southerners exerted themselves
sition to the project, and had succeeded in preventin
ing of the abolitionists, which was to have taken pla
2nd of October.

On the 3rd of December the President delivered h
message to Congress. He began with congratulatio
prosperity of the Union in all its relations, both for
domestic. The republic continues on terms of f
with all nations. The question of the boundary-line
British North America and the United States is still u
but a speedy arrangement is expected, especially
good feeling has been shown by Britain in the er
lighthouses in the Bahamas, by which the navigati
Gulf of Florida will be made more safe. The Presid
quite so well pleased with the resistance of France t
mand America has repeatedly made on her for the
to America. With Russia all is right; some delay
sary before the Spanish-American arrangements ca

cluded. Portugal is allowed two years to pay, with interest, the debt due to the States for property destroyed during the blockade of Terceira. Denmark has paid to the last shilling. A treaty of commerce has been concluded with Belgium, and with the two Sicilies the convention is ratified. The amount of revenue for the year will be 63,000,000 of dollars. The expenditure will be 25,000,000 only, so that a surplus of 38,000,000 will remain, out of which will be paid the residue of the 4½ per cent. stock, by which means the whole debt of the United States will be reduced to 476,082 dollars. In 1834, therefore, the national debt will be extinguished. The yearly receipts will then be devoted to the yearly expenditure, which will be reduced as low as possible. The President continues determined not to renew the Bank charter, so that that institution is doomed.

The legislature of South Carolina (according to an American paper) has passed a law providing for an oath of allegiance to that state from all officers chosen or appointed under the state laws. It passed the lower house on the 5th Dec. by a vote of 89 to 23, and was sent to the Senate. It requires that all persons who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, shall take the following oath:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear, to the State of South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof," &c.

BRAZIL.—The revolution of April, 1831, by which the Brazilians expelled from the throne Don Pedro, whose oppressions had become intolerable, has been followed by an insurrection, the object of which is to realize the promised blessings of that revolution, which the people say have been denied them by their fellow citizens whom they had raised to the summit of power as regents over the unhappy and imperial Infant, Don Pedro II. The insurrection has caused much bloodshed, and may cost more. Accounts received from Para, of the 20th of April, state that a terrible slaughter took place there of the Portuguese by the populace, who joined the blacks and the mulattoes. The carnage lasted two days, the 18th and 19th. The account accuses the President with having distributed arms to the assassins.

Accounts from the Brazils state, that an insurrection, which had broken out in the province of Minas Geraes, had assumed a formidable aspect. The insurgents had published a mani-

festo, in which they declared the grievances which ha pelled them to rebel. It is a very declamatory proc filled with abuse of the President and Vice-presiden province. The latter is termed the Caligula of Bra is charged with practising the most degrading vices.

NEW GRANADA.—General Santander was inst the Presidency of New Granada on the 1st of April; Santa Anna being about the same time installed in Mexico.

MEXICO.—A fierce civil war, and a scourge als terrible—the cholera, have been both raging in Mexic insurrection has broken out against the authority of th dent, Santa Anna, headed by Generals Arista and The armies on both sides suffered dreadfully from the c that of Santa Anna lost 2,000 men out of 4,000 in the of a few days, and the sufferings of the insurgent were equally heavy. At the date of these accounts, like operations were suspended, owing to the preval this terrible disease, which, between the 15th of Aug the 11th of September, destroyed 20,000 persons in t of Mexico. In October, however, the insurgent g were defeated by Santa Anna, whose authority as Pr was re-established.

COLUMBIA.—A conspiracy to overthrow the Col government has been detected at Bogota. The nigh 23rd of July was fixed for making the attempt. The p discovered, and out of 70 conspirators, 65 were arrest colonel was shot in pursuing one of them. Preparatio immediately made for the trial of the plotters, and 28th of July all was tranquil.

BUENOS AYRES.—On the 4th of July, the fifty- anniversary of the independence of the United Sta celebrated by the citizens of this republic, by a sum entertainment. After several toasts had been given, Mancilla rose and addressed the meeting, respecti occupancy of the Falkland Islands by the British, in lowing words:—"Gentlemen, on hearing the North Am national hymn strike up, an enthusiastic fire has inflam patriotism. Influenced by this impulse, I rise to addr very respectable assemblage of citizens here met. E

proceed, I must crave their indulgence if any expression of mine, uttered in warmth, should appear equivocal; for none will be elicited with any other motive than that of justice and reason. Gentlemen, to freemen there is no inequality of physical force, because when they assert their rights their valour augments in proportion to the justice of their cause. These premises laid down, I shall proceed to the subject which has given occasion to my toast, viz. the question between this republic and that of the United States of North America, relative to the Falkland Islands. Gentlemen, if there were on our part no other right than that of their being comprehended within the limits of our territory, which, in my opinion, is unquestionable, I think, as they have now been rudely and perfidiously invaded by the maritime forces of the British nation, that for this reason the government of the United States of North America, so soon as General Alvear, minister plenipotentiary from this republic, appears there, will doubtless settle all the differences which have occurred upon individual interests, and that those two free and independent states, united and guided by one and the same principle, will know how to deal with the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain upon its exaggerated pretensions. Yes, gentlemen, the new world ought to make common cause to defend its limits. Let the people of the old world live, if they choose, loaded with the chains which they have not been able to break; but let them know that at all times Kings and serviles are abominable to the inhabitants of this happy land."

In explanation of the complaint thus publicly expressed against England, we gather the following particulars from the *Atlas* newspaper of Dec. 15th:—"On the 2d of Jan., without previous notice, and by force of arms, England dispossessed the representative of Buenos Ayres of the island of La Soledad, one of the Falkland group, and took possession of it in the name of the King of England. The outrage, as it is called, was committed by Captain Onslow, of the Clio frigate, who executed his orders merely. The British Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayes has no instruction from his government, and knows nothing about the fact. The representative of the Republic, at the Court of London, demanded explanation, which the British government refused to afford, merely observing, that the King of England had an inherent right in the land which had been taken from the Republic. There, it was supposed, the matter would rest. But the Argentine government were not so easily satisfied: they knew that, of them-

selves, they could not cope with England, but they c
to show, to Bolivia and Columbia, &c., that a feder
mutual defence against such outrage on the part of
ropean powers is necessary. Bolivia has lent her han
business, with her heart with it, and there is now
United States, a representative of the South-Amer
public, to represent this aggression of Great Britai
most terrible light, to make the question an Americ
tion, and, if possible, to make up such a confederatio
American continental powers, North and South, as n
their little Buenos Ayrean brother in his demand
land for justice, and to compel her, if she should re
request."

CHAP. X.

Biographical Notices

OF

EMINENT OR REMARKABLE PERSONS.

CAPTAIN LYON, R. N.

CAPTAIN LYON, the celebrated traveller and navigator, was a native of Chichester, and son of the late Colonel Lyon, of that city. He was educated at Dr. Burney's well-known naval academy at Gosport, and entered on the books of the Royal William flag-ship at Spithead in 1808. He first sailed in the Milford 74, Captain (now Sir Henry William) Bayntun, in August, 1809; and after serving for several months on the French coast, he proceeded to Cadiz in the same ship, then commanded by Captain Edward Kittoe, and destined to receive the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir R. G. Keats. On the 23rd of November, 1810, he was engaged in one of the Milford's boats, in an attack on several of the enemy's gun-vessels, near Santa Maria; on which occasion Lieutenants Thomas Worth and John Buckland, of the Royal Marine Artillery, between whom he was sitting at the time, both fell by one unlucky shot. The Milford left Cadiz in the summer of 1811, and joined the fleet off Toulon; and as Sir Richard shifted his flag into the Hibernia, a beautiful first-rate, young Lyon was removed into her as a follower of the Admiral.

Mr. Lyon's next ship was the Caledonia 120, bearing the flag of the late Lord Exmouth, who shortly afterwards appointed him acting lieutenant of the Berwick 74, Captain Edward Brace, under whom he served at the reduction of Genoa, in April, 1814. On the 8th of the same month, he was wounded in an attack made by the boats of the Berwick and Rainbow, upon the enemy's posts near the pass of Rona.

During the war with Murat, in 1815, Lieutenant L present at the siege of Gaeta. On the last day of that was appointed to the Albion 74, the ship of Rear-Adm Charles) Penrose, as flag-lieutenant, in which ship he bo the battle of Algiers, August 27, 1816.

Whilst the Albion was lying at Malta, in Septemb Mr. Ritchie, a gentleman of scientific attainments, arri with the intention of proceeding, under a commission British government, to the interior of Africa, whither have been accompanied by Captain Frederick Marryat,

Circumstances arose which induced Captain Marryat quish the undertaking; and Lieutenant Lyon offered his place. Permission being received from the Admiral 19th of November, Lieutenant Lyon immediately follo Ritchie to Tripoli, where he arrived on the 25th of the sam Mr. Ritchie died about a twelvemonth after, and Mr. L rowly escaped with his life. He assumed the dress and de of a Moslem, keeping his head shaved, allowing his beard and travelling under the name of Said-ben-Abdallah. P to the commencement of his journey, he was instructed i Arabic by a fighi (or clerk) of one of the mosques, who him the requisite information respecting the ceremonies prayer; which, when he became perfect in them, he ta Ritchie. They did not leave Tripoli until the end of 1819; they journeyed over the Gharian mountains to and subsequently as far as Mourzak, the capital of Fezz they arrived on the thirty-ninth day. A few days a arrival at this city, Lieutenant Lyon was attacked with d which confined him to his bed for twenty-two days; and sooner convalescent, than Mr. Ritchie was attacked and to his bed for no less than fifty-eight days. Belford, t servant, was also a dreadful sufferer; and thus the year in constant alternate sickness, during which they suffere poverty and deprivation, with cruel neglect from the loc rities, and vexatious pillage, until the death of Mr. occurred. Unable, from want of friends, not to speak o power, to prosecute the objects of his mission, Lyon yet p so far as to proceed to Zuela, the principal town east of in lat. 26 N.; and from thence passed the desert to Ga Zegerry, at which latter place, the southern limit o situated in lat. 24, he arrived on the 2nd of January, 1 the 8th of March, he repassed the northern bounda kingdom of Fezzan, and on the 21st reached the ruins Magna, which had been already successfully explore friend, Captain William Henry Smyth, R. N., in 181 returning to Tripoli, Mr. Lyon remained there until th May, then sailed for Leghorn, and passing over land,

London, July 29, 1820. Mr. Lyon's African Journal was published in 1821.

In December, 1820, our enterprising traveller was named by Captain Smyth, as a person properly qualified to assist him in completing the investigation of the coast between Tripoli and Egypt. Instead, however, of being sent back to Tripoli, he was promoted to the command of the Hecla, bomb-vessel, then fitting out at Deptford, for the purpose of exploring Repulse Bay, with Captain Parry. This expedition sailed from the Nore on the 8th of May, 1821, and remained out during the whole of two seasons; after which they returned home in October, 1823, their partial success in having made considerable additions to the geographical and scientific history of the North Sea, receiving very warm testimonies of public approbation. Captain Lyon was rewarded with post rank, dated November 13, 1823; and on the 16th of January, he was presented with the freedom of Chester, and entertained by the Corporation.

Captain Lyon was next appointed to the Griper bark, fitting out for another voyage of discovery in the icy regions. This vessel sailed from the Nore on the 16th June, 1824, with a complement of forty-one persons. The principal object of her mission was to connect the western shore of Melville Peninsula with the important discoveries of Captain Franklin:—but the season was more unfavourable than any in the memory of the whale-fishery, and after encountering some perilous storms, during which, on two distinct occasions, all on board had relinquished the slightest hope of ever again seeing their country, Captain Lyon returned in the following November. From these adverse circumstances, he had enough to do in preserving the vessel, and consequently made only a few additions to the geography of the Arctic Sea. The history of the voyage, however, as published in an octavo volume entitled "An Unsuccessful Attempt to reach Repulse Bay, by Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome," is by no means the least interesting of the series of North-Pole voyages.

In June, 1825, the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred on Captain Lyon, by the University of Oxford: and on the 5th of September following, he married Lucy-Louisa, the younger daughter of the celebrated Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald, and the almost equally celebrated Pamela. Not long after, he went to Mexico, as one of the Commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company. Returning home, by way of New York, in the Panthea packet, bound to Liverpool, he was wrecked in a gale at Holyhead, January 14, 1827, and lost every thing belonging to him, including his journal, plans of the mines, &c. To add to his misery, he heard, upon landing, of the death of his wife, which had taken place about four months before. He afterwards returned to South America, on mining business, which he prosecuted with his wonted intelligence; and the specimens of South

American minerals which he forwarded to this country, dences of his taste. At length his sight began to fail hi alarming degree, insomuch that he determined to revisit for advice. He accordingly embarked for that purpose, fortunately died on the passage; thus concluding a caree traordinary adventure, and attended by extraordinary misf

THE MARQUESS CONYNGHAM.

The Right Hon. Henry Conyngham, first Marquess of ham, &c., who died December 28, 1832, was born Decer 1766, the elder son of Francis Pierrepoint, second Lord ham, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. N Clements, and sister to Robert, first Earl of Leitrim. ceeded his father in the barony of Conyngham, while y age, May 22, 1787. On the 6th of the following month appointed ensign in the 3rd guards, in 1788 a lieutenan 8th dragoons, and in 1790 captain-lieutenant in the 4th guards; captain in 1792; major in the 108th foot, Ma and in August of the same year lieutenant-colonel in the derry regiment, raised by himself.

While the Irish legislature subsisted, his lordship sp quently in the House of Lords. He was elevated to the of a viscount by patent, dated December 6, 1789, and to earl, November 5, 1797. He voted in favour of the Un was elected one of the twenty-four representative peers. he was nominated a knight of St. Patrick, and in 1830 he the rank of general.

At the funeral of King George the Third, the Mar Conyngham was one of the assistants to the Duke of Y attended as chief-mourner. At the coronation of Ge Fourth, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by of Baron Minster of Minster, in Kent. On the 11th of D in the same year, the marquess was appointed lord-st the King's household, and sworn one of his Majesty council. During the remainder of the reign of George the his lordship and family were the familiar friends of his and inmates of the royal palace. The marquess retained of lord-steward until he broke his staff upon his royal coffin at Windsor. He was made constable and lieut Windsor Castle, September 14, 1829.

T. HYDE VILLIERS, ESQ.

Dec. 3, 1832, at Carclew, near Falmouth, died, Thom Villiers, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Control, and Bletchingley.

He was born January 27, 1801, the second son of t George Villiers, by the Hon. Theresa Parker, daughter

first Lord Boringdon. He was educated at home, until of an age to enter the University of Cambridge, where he soon became distinguished in the literary and speaking societies for his general ability, his promising eloquence, and his philosophical and liberal views of moral and political science.

In 1822 he accepted a situation in the Colonial Office, but his application proved injurious to his health, and he was in consequence permitted to exchange his situation for the agencies of Berbice and Newfoundland.

In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Hedon. In 1830 he brought before the House an exposition of the evils inflicted on the country in its commerce with France, by the Methuen Treaty between England and Portugal: and he had the satisfaction of seeing that one of the early acts of Earl Grey's administration, was to act upon his views, by equalizing the duties on wine.

Mr. Villiers voted for the Reform Bill in all its stages, although it wholly disfranchised the family borough of Wootton Basset, for which he sat in the Parliament of 1830-1. In 1831 Earl Grey, with whom he had but a slight personal acquaintance, and no political connection, offered him the secretaryship of the Board of Control. It was accepted; and at the dissolution on General Gascoyne's motion, Mr. Villiers received a requisition from Liverpool, inviting him to stand as one of the candidates. This, however, was thought incompatible; and he was returned for the borough of Bletchingley.

In prospect of the late election, Mr. Villiers was solicited to stand candidate for the city of Perth; but declined the invitation, considering himself pledged to the borough of Lymington. Subsequently, however, his success at that place appearing questionable, he offered himself for Falmouth, and had arrived at the neighbouring seat of Sir Charles Lemon, for the purpose of canvassing, when he was attacked with the fatal illness which terminated his life, in the 32nd year of his age.

WILLIAM BRAY, ESQ.

This venerable antiquary, who died in December, 1832, in his 97th year, was the younger son of Edward Bray, Esq. of Shere, in Surrey. He was educated at Rugby; and remembered the Duke of Cumberland's marching by Dunchurch to meet the Pretender. At the age of sixteen he was placed in the office of Mr. Martyr, attorney, at Guilford. In 1762, Mr. Evelyn, of Wotton, obtained for him a situation at the Board of Green Cloth, which introduced him to the society and friendship of several distinguished persons. In 1803, he was elected treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries. His first publication was a "Tour in Derbyshire and Yorkshire;" of which a second edition was called for. In 1801, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Manning, who had

failed to complete the "History of Surrey," Mr. Bray und to complete it; and, notwithstanding the labour of such and the variety of his engagements, he published the first in 1804, the second in 1809, and the third in 1814. At t clusion of this work, he was in his 78th year; and he had his 80th when he began to digest and prepare for the pr well-known "Memoirs of Evelyn." He made the tra from the original MS. journal himself, and rose for that during the summer at four o'clock in the morning. more than 90 when he retired altogether to his house at where he continued to occupy himself with antiquari literary pursuits, and occasionally with professional busi the day of his death. His frame of body was not robust was entirely free from all infirmity. During the whole life he kept very early hours, and took a great deal of exe horseback. It is not unworthy of notice that, although he seventy years the principal partner in a most extensive la ness, and always lived in the most unostentatious manner, h but a moderate addition to his patrimonial estate. On th of his elder brother, the Rev. George Bray, he succeeded manor of Shere, which had been the property of Reginal minister of Henry VIIth, and had descended lineally George Bray from Sir Edmund Bray, the brother of H Lord Bray, where male issue failed. The family is of origin, having been traced to Le Seigneur de Bray, who England with the Conqueror.

T. H. BOWLES, ESQ.

Dec. 26, 1832.—At Mile End, in the 80th year of h Thomas Hume Bowles, Esq.

He was a native of Hampshire. At first he went to s Winchester, where he acquired a good classical foundati from thence he was removed to the academy in Soho which was then the fashionable resort of young men of who disdained the strict rules and wholesome restraint of and Cambridge.

As he was a nephew of Bishop Hume, the bishop w desirous that he should enter into holy orders; and promised him the valuable living of Gillingham, in Dor which about that time was most likely to be soon vaca finding he could not be induced to study for the chu uncle introduced him to Lord Barrington, by whom Bow placed in the War Office, under the especial care of the Lewis; and whom, in all probability, he would have su as deputy secretary of war, &c., &c., if he had paid but attention to the duties of the office. But, inheriting a fortune, and by the death of his father when very young, of his advice and control, he plunged into the gaie

follies of the day; and, after repeated instances of heedless absence, and neglect of official duty, he eventually lost his situation.

Still, however, he retained the affection of Mr. Lewis, who, after some years had elapsed, during which Bowles had run through his own fortune, and a very considerable sum of money which he received with his wife (who died young, and whom, by the bye, he ran away with from a boarding-school), and when it was expected that dear-bought experience had brought him to his senses, procured him a commission in a West-India regiment, and the appointment of deputy purveyor at Cape Nicholai Mole; whither he proceeded with Lieut.-Gen. Whitelock, who, with his accustomed kindness, made him also deputy judge-advocate.

Yet, notwithstanding these appointments, honourable, and one of them lucrative, poor Bowles, with his usual thoughtlessness, and after several years' residence in that dreadful climate, where he had twice the yellow fever, returned to England as poor as when he left it.

He was afterwards appointed deputy purveyor to British Hospitals at Cadiz, where he narrowly escaped with his life out of the hands of three bravoes, who one night waylaid him in the street as he was returning to his quarters; when fortunately, by his presence of mind, which never forsook him, and the sound of approaching footsteps, after severely wounding him in several places, they fled; and he was found by his brother officers weltering in his blood. Upon the return of this expedition also, he came back just as poor as ever; add to which, many of his papers were lost on the passage, so that, when his accounts came to be audited, scarcely any vouchers could be produced; and though no one for a single moment suspected him of appropriating any part of the stores to his own emolument, yet he was put under stoppages, which miserably reduced his pay; and he was obliged to retire to France in the latter part of his life; which, however, lasted long enough to enable him to clear off the balance against him, and he finally returned to England a few months before his death. Throughout his long life he never had a week's illness, except in the West Indies, till about three months before his death, when he was accidentally knocked down in crossing the street near the Horse Guards, by a gentleman in a cabriolet, which obliged him to keep his bed for some days. This brought on erysipelas; and, though he was able to get about afterwards, yet he declined rapidly, till nature at length gave way, and he expired without a struggle.

While he remained at Winchester School, it so happened, that his bedfellow there was the Rev. James Hackman, who was afterwards executed for shooting Miss Ray, the mistress of Lord Sandwich. The writer of this article has often heard him relate, that his regard for Hackman induced him to go to Newgate the

day before the execution. "I sent in a little note," said he, "to poor Jemmy, to acquaint him I was waiting without, and had devised means of conveylng him *that* by which he would be enabled to avoid the public exhibition." But he wrote me this laconic answer; "Dear B. Ten thousand thanks for your kindness, but I will *die the death!*"

Bowles was quite the gentleman of the old school, and had made considerable progress in polite literature; and his friends have occasionally been favoured with effusions of his muse, which evinced wit and talent. He was also a delightful companion; and the felicity with which he related the anecdotes with which his memory was amply stored, was inimitable. Full of the milk of human kindness, even when in distress himself, he has been known actually to share his last shilling to soften another's woe. Wherever he was cast during his eventful life, he acquired the good will and affection of all around him: his only enemies were in himself, viz. heedless liberality and improvidence. For the brute creation, too, his partiality was proverbial, particularly for horses, in which he was a complete enthusiast; and often has he gone without his own meat, to procure food for the pony. To his dying day he was surrounded with cats and dogs and birds.—Alas, poor Bowles!

The above hasty sketch may afford a strong lesson to youth, to beware of his errors; and to convince them, that talents and manners, however brilliant or elegant, will not suffice; but that industry, regularity, and prudence, are also indispensable to acquire success in life, or to retain any employment which may result from such success.

VICE-ADMIRAL WINDHAM.

This gallant officer was the eldst son of the Very Rev. George William Lukin, D.C.L., Dean of Wells, by Sarah, afterwards the wife of William Windham, Esq., and mother of the celebrated statesman, the Right Hon. William Windham. He was a lieutenant in 1793, commanded the Hornet sloop of war in 1795, and obtained the rank of post-captain on the 28th of Nov. that year. He subsequently commanded l'Espion frigate, and Standard 64; from the latter of which, after cruizing for about six months off the Texel, he was, towards the close of 1796, removed into the Thames 32. This was one of the fleet at Spithead in the mutiny of 1797; but, in consequence of Captain Lukin's excellent management, was the first that afterwards sailed, although ordered to the unhealthy station of the West Indies. She subsequently cruized with considerable success in the British Channel; and, among other vessels, captured l'Aurora corvette, l'Actif privateer, and le Diable a Quatre, each of 16 guns, and an armed schooner laden with coffee. At the period of his marriage, in June, 1801, Capt. Lukin commanded the Doris frigate. After

the renewal of the war, he was captain of the Thunderer, Gibraltar, and Mars, ships of the line, the latter of which was for some time stationed off Rochefort, and bore a very conspicuous part in the capture of four heavy French frigates, full of troops, Sept. 25, 1806; two of which, la Gloire 46, and l'Indefatigable 44, struck to her. In the autumn of 1807, she accompanied the expedition sent against Copenhagen, and, after the reduction of that place, equipped and escorted to England the Danish ship Fyen, of 74 guns.

Soon after, at the period of the contemplated expedition against Norway, Capt. Lukin conveyed Rear-Admiral Keats and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore to Sweden; and from that time he continued in the Baltic for three years, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez. His last appointment was to the Chatham 74; in which he continued to serve, after his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral (June 4, 1814), until after the grand naval review at Spithead, being employed in the interim in conveying the Russian troops from Cherbourg. He attained the rank of vice-admiral in 1825.

On the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Windham, May 4, 1824, Admiral Lukin succeeded to the estates, and took the name of Windham. He contested the borough of Sudbury with Sir John Walsh and Mr. Digby Wrangham, at the general election in 1831. He married, June 24, 1801, Anne, daughter of Peter Thellusson, Esq. By this lady, who survives him, he had a numerous family; of whom the eldest son, William Howe Windham, Esq., is now Knight in Parliament for East Norfolk.

SIR GEORGE DALLAS, BART.

Sir George Dallas was the only brother of the eminent judge, the late Sir Robert Dallas, chief justice of the Common Pleas. Early in life, Sir George, having embarked as a writer for Bengal, attracted by his abilities the sagacious eyes of Mr. Hastings. Appointed by Mr. Hastings to situations of high trust and responsibility, which he filled with great distinction, he acquired, during his residence in Bengal, that perfect knowledge of Indian affairs, and those statesman-like views of Oriental polity, of which, in the course of his future life, he gave such luminous and able expositions. In these posts of honourable elevation he enjoyed, throughout the civil service of the Company, a due celebrity for talent and attainment; while, by the natives, he was regarded with veneration for the suavity with which he tempered the exercise of his important functions.

Shortly after his return to England, Sir George Dallas was united to the Hon. Catharine Blackwood, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Blackwood, Bart. At the exciting period of the French Revolution he became one of the most popular writers in "The Anti-Jacobin," and was invited to offer himself as a candidate to the electors of Newport, which place he represented in

Parliament for several years. He frequently spoke with elo and spirit in support of Mr. Pitt's administration, obtaini his first appearance, a gratifying success, which caused hir mistaken for his distinguished brother, who was then in enjoyment of forensic popularity. The last speech he m public was at the India House, in 1813.

A love of literature and taste for elegance, which, throu he diligently cultivated, rendered the intercourse of this gentleman as delightful as it was instructive. The grace adorned his social character were such as made him, in eve cle, an object of attention and interest. A sweet and fancy, embellishing every subject that engaged it, imparte conversation a peculiar charm. In manner a model of c and refinement, he united a finished elegance with the impulses of a disposition fraught with candour, kindne sensibility.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. G. SCOTT.

January 1.—In London, Major-General James George of the Madras establishment.

This officer was appointed a cadet in July, 1781, and vember following ensign of the 1st Circar battalion, from he was removed to the artillery, and joined the army unde tenant-General Sir Eyre Coote. He was present at the b Cudalore, June 13, 1783, and at every subsequent servic 1787, when he was appointed inspector of stores, at Masuli He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in 1788; and i in command of the artillery, and in charge of the engine store departments, he joined the Nisam's first subsidiar and was present at the reduction of the whole eastern divi the Dooaub. In 1791, he was at the taking of the stron forts of Kopaul, Behada, Bunda, and Gandicottah; he comm the European artillerymen that led the storm of the lowe Gurramcondah, on which occasion he received the thanks Cornwallis. In 1792, he joined the grand army at Seringa and served with it until the conclusion of peace. I Lieutenant Scott was appointed deputy commissary-ge stores, and was at the head of that department, at the sie capture of Pondicherry. In 1794, he was nominated to th station, in the intended expedition to the Mauritius, but did not take place. In 1795, he was appointed commis stores to the forces under Colonel James Stuart, in Ceyl was present at the siege of Trincomalee, the capture of Co and until the final reduction of the island; he attained the of captain in 1796; in 1797, he was nominated commis the forces intended against Manilla; and in September same year, he was placed in charge of the arsenal and lab of Fort St. George.

In 1798, from extreme ill health, Captain Scott was forced to embark for England. In 1799, he was appointed to a company. On the first dawn of recovery, he returned to India, and in November, 1800, was appointed commissary of stores to the forces in the field against the rebel Doondia Waugh. He was present during the whole of that successful campaign; and at the close of the year, was nominated commissary to the Indian army ordered to Egypt, where he remained until the surrender of the French at Alexandria.

In 1801, Captain Scott was entrusted by Sir David Baird with dispatches for Lord Wellesley, and directed to proceed overland, *viâ* Aleppo, Bagdad, and Bussorah; in which service he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the governor-general. In 1802, he was appointed public agent of the Government, to found and establish the gun-carriage manufactory at Seringapatam. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1804, and to that of lieutenant-colonel in 1807. In 1809, the gun-carriage manufactory was brought to maturity, under his immediate superintendence; and in the course of seven years' management of that institution, as well as on his retirement, he received numerous testimonials of the unqualified approbation of the Court of Directors and the local government, through the Military Board. In 1818, he returned to England, and he attained the rank of major-general in 1822.

JOSHUA BROOKS, ESQ., F.R.S., &c.

This eminent character was born November 24, 1761, and at the age of sixteen commenced the study of anatomy. At a very early age he commenced his career as a professor of anatomy, physiology, and surgery; and during the forty years he publicly taught anatomy at his theatre in Bleinheim-street, Great Marlborough-street, he educated no less than 7000 pupils. His style of lecturing was easy and familiar, and the dry details in descriptive anatomy were relieved by occasional anecdotes connected with the subject, and constantly illustrated by reference to preparations of the same part in the various orders of animals. His museum, which was only second to that of the illustrious Hunter in the number of specimens, was the admiration of all who had the gratification to witness it. Yet, to the eternal disgrace of the country, this stupendous and splendid monument of his industry, was, in his declining years, dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer, whilst it was still more afflicting to witness the venerable zootomist in the auctioneer's box at the sale, pointing out the nature of those preparations, by which a short time previous thousands of pupils had been instructed. The authorities of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Royal Veterinary College, were attached with such strict formality to the rules of their institutions, as to exclude him from being either a member of

their councils, or an examiner of those establishments; notwithstanding the pupils of the latter institution were admitted gratuitously to his lectures. This conduct was censured by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at an anniversary dinner, given by Mr. Brooks's pupils, on his birth-day in 1826, when an excellent marble bust (executed by Mr. Sievier), was presented to him by his students. On this occasion he retired (on account of ill health) from his arduous duties, which had engaged him in the summer season from five in the morning until a late hour in the evening.

After his retirement from public teaching, he delivered to the members of the Zoological Society, in Bruton Street, a valuable course of lectures, to a crowded and fashionable auditory, on the anatomy of the ostrich; illustrated by the dissection of the specimen which had been presented to the Society by his late Majesty. He frequently presided at the Scientific Committees of the Zoological, Royal, and Linnæan Societies, and contributed much information on natural history and comparative anatomy. During the last few years, he had been chiefly consulted in his professional character as a surgeon. He expired suddenly on the 10th of January, and his remains were interred in St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

During his professional career, no zoologist or foreigner of distinction ever came to this kingdom without paying him a visit. His museum was ever open to men of science, and more than once he received the thanks and admiration of his late sovereign. So much esteemed were his talents by Sir Astley Cooper, that when the worthy baronet concluded his spring lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital, he made it a constant practice to exclaim to his pupils, "Now, Gentlemen, if you want to learn anatomy, go to Joshua Brooks."

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS FOLEY, G.C.B.

Jan 3.—At the Admiralty house in the High-street, Portsmouth, aged 75, Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., Admiral of the White, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

This distinguished officer, one of the heroes of St. Vincent, of the Nile, and of Copenhagen, was descended from an ancient family seated at Ridgway, in Pembrokeshire. He served as lieutenant of the Prince George 98, the flag-ship of Admiral Digby, at the time his present Majesty was a midshipman in that ship. In 1782 he was made a commander into the Britannia armed-lanta of 14 guns, on the same station. He subsequently commanded the Ata-ship, at New York; and he subsequently commanded the Ata-

Captain Foley was promoted to post rank, September 21, 1790; and at the commencement of the war in 1793 he obtained the command of the St. George, a second-rate, bearing the flag of

Rear-Admiral Gell, whom he accompanied to the Mediterranean, and on his passage thither had the good fortune to assist at the recapture of the St. Jago, a Spanish register-ship laden with specie. The St. George was engaged in Vice-Admiral Hotham's two encounters with the French fleet on March 14 and July 13 1795, in the former of which the Ca Ira 80 and Censeur 74, were captured, and in the latter l'Alcide 74 was destroyed; on the first occasion she had four men killed and thirteen wounded.

In the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797, Captain Foley bore a distinguished part, as Captain of the Britannia, a first-rate, carrying the flag of Sir Charles Thompson. He was shortly afterwards appointed to the Goliath 74; and in the following year was detached from the fleet off Cadiz, to reinforce Nelson's squadron in the Mediterranean.

At the Nile, on the glorious 1st of August 1798, Captain Foley had the honour to lead the British fleet into action. The French commenced their fire at a quarter after six in the afternoon, and in two minutes it was returned by the Goliath, which then doubled their line, and brought-up alongside of the Conquerant, the second ship in the enemy's van. In less than a quarter of an hour, Captain Foley completely dismasted his opponent, and afterwards assisted in subduing the ships in the rear. In this tremendous conflict the Goliath had twenty-one killed and forty-one wounded. She was subsequently employed at the blockade of Malta; and returned to England towards the end of 1799.

In 1800 Captain Foley commanded the Elephant 74, attached to the Channel fleet: from which, in the spring of 1801, she was removed to the North Sea. Previously to the battle of Copenhagen, she received the flag of Lord Nelson; who, in his dispatch to the Commander-in-chief, Sir Hyde Parker, observed, "To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the Elephant, I feel myself under the greatest obligation; his advice was necessary on many important occasions during the battle." When the signal thirty-nine was made by Sir Hyde Parker to discontinue the action, Nelson betrayed great emotion, and it was to Captain Foley that he exclaimed, in that mood of mind which sports with bitterness, "Leave off the action! Now, d—n me if I do. You know, Foley, I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes;" and then, putting the glass to his blind eye, observed, "I really do not see the signal." "I should be most ungrateful," said his lordship in a letter written on the death of Captain Foley's brother in 1803, "if I could for a moment forget your public support of me in the day of battle, or your private friendship, which I esteem most highly." Captain Foley returned home from the Baltic station in August 1801.

In October 1807, Captain Foley was appointed a colonel of royal marines; and in April following he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In the spring of 1811 he was appointed

commander-in-chief in the Downs, which office he held during the remainder of the war. He was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral in 1812; nominated a knight companion of the Bath, January 2, 1815, and a grand cross, May 6, 1820. He was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, May 1, 1830. His state of health, for some time past, precluded him from entering much into the gaieties of life; but he was esteemed for the most unbounded generosity and hospitality by numerous old officers and companions in arms, and was considered a most entertaining and delightful companion by all who were admitted to his society. It is, however, deeply to be regretted that, during his command, he was made the instrument of permitting an insult upon the naval service of the country greater than it ever before received. Soon after the arrival at Spithead of the French squadron, intended to be employed against Holland, Sir Thomas Foley very properly invited Admiral Villeneuve, and some of his principal officers, to dine with him; but upon that occasion a step was taken, as a compliment to the French admiral, which cut to the quick the feelings of every British officer and seaman at the port. The French flag was ordered to be hoisted on board Sir Thomas Foley's flag-ship. That ship was the Victory, and it is absolutely true that the French flag was accordingly hoisted on the mast-head of the very ship in which Nelson lost his life, in defeating, at Trafalgar, the combined fleets of France and Spain, under the command of the father of the man to whom this compliment was paid. The French officers triumphed at the sight of the French flag floating in Portsmouth harbour, on board the ship so renowned in our naval annals, while the blood of our gallant tars was boiling in their veins at this humiliating exhibition. It is impossible to describe the sensation which this circumstance produced at the port; and the admiral was condemned, when he ought rather to have been pitied, as being the instrument for executing so degrading an order.

The remains of Sir Thomas were publicly interred, with great pomp, in the garrison chapel, on the 10th of January, the naval and military authorities, &c. attending.

VISCOUNT FITZ-WILLIAM.

Jan. .—At Bath, the Right Hon. Thomas Fitz-William, ninth Viscount Fitz-William, of Meryon, county of Dublin, and Baron Fitz-William, in the same county.

The family of Fitz-William, in which this peerage has now become extinct, is supposed to have been a branch of the ancient Yorkshire house, of which the illustrious heads are so well known; but was settled in Ireland so early as the reign of King John. Thomas the first viscount, created by Charles I., was a leading gentleman of the county of Dublin, but no further a public character. Oliver, the second viscount, was created Earl of Tyrconnel,

by King Charles II., but died without issue in 1667. The name of Richard, the seventh Viscount, K.B. and F.R.S., will be handed down to posterity by the museum which he bequeathed to the University of Cambridge.

That munificent nobleman left two surviving brothers, who have since successively borne the title for a few years. John, the elder, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and died, unmarried, in 1830.

Thomas, the viscount now deceased, married, in 1780, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Macclesfield, of Chesterton, in Derbyshire, Esq.; but by that lady, who died January 15, 1817, he had no issue.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE BINGHAM, K.C.B.

This distinguished officer died in January, at his house in Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park. He entered the army in 1793, and attained the rank of major-general August 12, 1819. Sir George served one year and a half in Corsica, and on board the fleet in the Mediterranean; eight months in Minorca; and in Portugal and Spain. He was present at the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. He also served as second on the staff of St. Helena. June 12, 1824, he was appointed colonel-commander of the 2d battalion of the rifle brigade, in the place of Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, deceased. Sir George Bingham was appointed a K. C. B., and had also the honour of wearing a cross and one clasp for his services in the field.

GENERAL SIR BANASTRE TARLETON, BART.

Jan. 23.—At Leintwardine, Shropshire, aged 78, General Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bart., and G.C.B., for twenty-two years M.P. for Liverpool.

He was descended from an ancient family, seated for many generations at Aigburth, in Lancashire, and latterly in the town of Liverpool, and was born Aug. 21, 1754, the third son of John Tarleton, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool in 1764. He was intended for the profession of the law; but he became weary of the toil and drudgery attendant on this line of study, and entered the army, in 1775, by purchasing a cornetcy in the King's dragoon guards. In 1776 he obtained leave to go to America, and in the month of December he commanded the advanced guard of the patrole which made General Lee prisoner. During the years 1777 and 1778, he witnessed nearly the whole of the actions in the Jerseys, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, until the return of the King's army to New York; on which occasion he commanded the rear-guard of Sir Henry Clinton's army. Immediately after this service he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of provincial cavalry, and soon rose to the command of the British Legion. When Sir H. Clinton carried a considerable part of the army to the southward, for the siege of Charlestown and operations in the Caro-

linas, he entrusted the command of the cavalry to Lieut.-Colonel Tarleton. A series of successes attended its movements, until the British army was, as a whole, overpowered by that of the Republicans. At the battle of Guildford Court-house, in 1781, Lieut.-Colonel Tarleton lost a considerable part of his right hand. After his return home, he published "A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781, in the Southern Provinces of North America," 4to., 1787. His complaints in this publication, of his legion being cooped up in bad works on the banks of the York River, towards the close of the war, were considered by the friends of Lord Cornwallis to convey unfair censures on that commander; and were replied to in some "Strictures" by Mr. Roderick Mackenzie. However, his publication, the achievements it commemorated, his maimed hand, and the stirring activity of his disposition, procured for him a considerable share of popularity, particularly among his townsmen at Liverpool; and they, in consequence, returned him to parliament, free of expense, at the general election in 1790. In the House of Commons he uniformly sided with the opposition; and, in consequence, the Tory party endeavoured to prevent his re-election in 1796. Their candidate was his own brother, John Tarleton, Esq., who had sat in the preceding Parliament for Seaford; but the tactics of the general were too powerful for him. In 1802 he was again opposed, but he triumphed as before.

In 1806 the late Mr. Roscoe was returned in his room; but in 1807 he was again elected, and finally gave place to Mr. Canning in 1812.

From the peace of 1783 to 1788, he was on half-pay as lieut.-colonel-commandant of cavalry. In 1790 he attained the rank of colonel, and in 1794 that of major-general. On the 1st of Jan., 1801, he received the rank of lieutenant-general, and shortly afterwards he was sent to the command of the southern district of Ireland, where he remained until the treaty of Amiens. Soon after the renewal of hostilities, he was again despatched to Ireland as second in command; whence he was removed to the Severn district, which he held for six years. He obtained the rank of general Jan. 1, 1812, and was invested a G. C. B. May 20, 1820.

Sir Banastre Tarleton married, Dec. 17, 1798, Susan Priscilla Burtie, natural daughter of Robert, the last Duke of Ancaster. Lady Tarleton survives him, but without any children, and the baronetcy has, consequently, become extinct.

LORD ROBERT FITZ-GERALD.

The Right Hon. Lord Robert Stephen Fitz-Gerald was born January 15, 1765, the sixth son of James, the first duke, by Lady Amelia-Mary Lennox, daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond. He commenced a career of diplomatic employment as secretary to the Duke of Dorset at the court of Versailles, and

after the return of his grace remained some time as chargé-d'affaires. He then went to Denmark with the rank of envoy extraordinary, after which he became envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon. His lordship enjoyed a pension of 1,700*l.* per annum as late minister to Lisbon, and another on the civil list of 800*l.* He died at Nice, on the 2nd of January, in his 68th year.

EARL OF CADOGAN.

Jan. .—At Enfield, aged 83, the Right Hon. Charles Henry Sloane Cadogan, second Earl Cadogan, and Viscount Chelsea. His lordship was born June 18, 1789, the eldest son of Charles Sloane, first Earl of Cadogan of the second creation, by the Hon. Frances Bromley, daughter of Henry, first Lord Montfort. In early life he was a short time in the army. He succeeded his father in the peerage, April 3, 1807; and from that period, if not before, his mind had lost its powers. His remains were interred at Chelsea on the 2nd of January.

Having died unmarried and survived his five brothers, who all likewise died without issue, his lordship is succeeded in his title and vast estates at Chelsea and elsewhere, by his half-brother George, the elder son of the former Earl, who was created Lord Oakley during the present ministry, in September, 1831. He is a Post-captain, R.N.

SIR GEORGE AIREY.

The late Lieutenant-General Sir G. Airey, who died at Paris in the early part of 1833, commanded, in the year 1810, a brigade in Sicily, and was employed with the other troops in the defence of the coast during the threatened invasion of Murat, in addition to his duties of deputy adjutant-general. In February, 1811, he was appointed brigadier-general. On the 4th of June, 1811, he was appointed major-general on the staff of Sicily; and in December of the same year, was ordered to go to Zante, to take the command of the Ionian Islands. He remained there in command, until succeeded by Lieutenant-General Campbell, in the year 1813. His commission as lieutenant-general bears date 19th July, 1821. Sir George, by his marriage with Miss Talbot, of the family of Baroness Talbot de Malahide, has left a numerous family.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR W. C. PAHIE, K.C.B.

This officer served with great credit as a lieutenant during the West India campaign in 1794. He subsequently commanded the Woolwich 44, on the Leeward Island station; and was posted into the Perdrix of 22 guns and 153 men, February 2, 1796. On the 11th of December, 1798, he fell in with, and after an action of 42 minutes captured, l'Armée d'Italie, a French privateer of 18

guns and 117 men. He afterwards escorted a fleet of merchantmen from the Leeward Islands to England in the Hyæna of 28 guns. In the summer of 1805 he was appointed to the Amelia frigate, and from her removed into the Ethalion, in which he assisted at the capture of the Dutch West-India islands, in December, 1807.

Capt. Fahie's next appointment was to the Belleisle, of 74 guns, one of the squadron employed at the reduction of Martinique in February, 1809. He subsequently commanded the Pompée, another line-of-battle ship; and on the 16th of April, after a long and arduous pursuit, in close action of an hour and a quarter, in which he was partially joined by the Castor frigate, he captured the French ship Hautpoult of 74 guns and 680 men, between 80 and 90 of whom were killed and wounded. The loss sustained by the British amounted to 11 slain, and 41 wounded; among the latter were Captain Fahie and his first lieutenant. The Hautpoult was a perfectly new ship, and one of a fleet which had sailed from l'Orient in February preceding, expressly for the relief of Martinique; she was taken into the British navy, with her name changed to Abercromby, and Captain Fahie was appointed to command her.

Early in 1810, an armament under the orders of Sir Alexander Cochrane and Lieutenant-General Beckwith proceeded against Guadaloupe, when Captain Fahie superintended the debarkation of the first division of the army, and commanded a detachment of seamen on shore. After the surrender of Guadaloupe on the 6th of February, possession was taken of the islands of St. Martin, St. Eustatia, and Saba. This latter service was most ably performed by Captain Fahie (in conjunction with Brigadier-General Harcourt), Sir Alexander having given him the temporary rank of commodore during the expedition.

Captain Fahie returned to England. He continued to command the Abercromby, on the Lisbon station and in the Channel, during the remainder of the war. At the general promotion in 1814, he was appointed a colonel of the royal marines; and in the following year, was nominated a companion of the order of the Bath.

Subsequent to the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, we find Captain Fahie in the Malta 84, co-operating with the Austrian General Baron Laner, in the siege of Gaeta, which was defended with great obstinacy until the 8th of August, 1815, on which day the allied forces took possession of it in the name of the King of the Two Sicilies, who, in return for this service, bestowed on Captain Fahie the insignia of a knight of the order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, which he obtained permission to accept, March 9, 1816.

Captain Fahie was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral in 1819, and early in the ensuing year appointed commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands. In December, 1821, he relieved Vice-Admiral Colpoys in the command at Halifax. He was promoted to

vice-admiral in 1830, and nominated a knight companion of the Bath.

He became a widower in April, 1817, and died on the 11th of January, 1833, aged 70.

MR. BALLANTYNE, OF EDINBURGH.

Mr. James Ballantyne, the eminent printer, commenced his career in business hand in hand with Sir Walter Scott as an author; and the relation thus established between them has only been broken by their almost simultaneous removal from this sublunary world. It was at his native town of Kelso that Mr. Ballantyne commenced business; and although not bred to the trade, he very soon displayed such an unwonted taste in the productions of his press as rendered his name generally known, and paved the way for his establishment soon after in Edinburgh, where he ever after continued. The whole of the writings of Sir Walter Scott were printed by Mr. Ballantyne; and to the taste of that gentleman the public is indebted for many emendations in the works of the illustrious minstrel and novelist, whose own inattention to not unimportant minutiæ rendered such assistance in the highest degree necessary. For many years, moreover, the subject of this brief notice conducted the "Weekly Journal" newspaper, with a degree of good feeling and taste which the public has not failed to appreciate. Mr. Ballantyne died in January, at his house in Hill-street, Edinburgh, having been several months in a declining state of health.

DR. ANDERSON.

Jan. .—At Hamilton, Dr. Anderson, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

When he had scarcely passed his college examinations, Dr. Anderson was appointed, by the present Duke of Hamilton, to be surgeon to the Royal Lanarkshire Militia; and he retained that situation, and the patronage and confidence of his Grace, until his decease.

He produced a large work, entitled, "Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton;" but whether published or privately printed we are not informed. For more than two years previous to his death, he had been engaged upon a Statistical History of Lanarkshire; and he also contemplated writing a Genealogical History of the Robertsons of Struan.

He was universally known in the neighbourhood of his residence; and, from his unassuming manners, his social disposition, and extensive benevolence, was as generally respected.

CHARLES DIBDIN, ESQ.

On the 12th of January died Mr. Charles Dibdin the younger, son of the more celebrated Charles Dibdin, the popular dramatist

and naval song-writer, and himself a dramatist, theatrical manager, and miscellaneous author, of considerable tact, versatility, and power. In his prosperity he was proprietor, writer, and manager, of the aquatic theatre, Sadler's Wells, which never, we believe, thrived so well as under his direction. Here, upwards of thirty years ago, he lost his wife, a most valuable woman, to whom he was devotedly attached; and here also, from a variety of adverse circumstances, he first fell from a state of competence and ease, to endure for the remainder of his life, with broken fortunes, the anxieties inseparable from the precariousness of literary exertion, the capriciousness of publishers and critics, managers, actors, and readers, and the ever-present difficulty of providing respectably for a numerous family—motherless, and each and all eminently susceptible of mental cultivation, and endowed by nature with a taste for the elegant and refined; a gift which, however praiseworthy and admirable it may be in children, obviously entails on the parent the necessity of expense, or the mortifying alternative of conscious neglect from inability.

Mr. Dibdin submitted cheerfully to his altered fate, and struggled manfully to sustain himself and family in their pristine station; nor were his efforts unsuccessful: for though clouds predominated, they were relieved by frequent bright beams, which were the more delightful by contrast with the previous darkness. His pride and his joy were his family, and he had the consolation to see them grow up around him to his heart's wish.

Mr. Dibdin was a writer of multifarious productions. His theatrical pieces were very numerous; of which, two of the most popular which occur to our recollection are "*My Spouse and I*," and "*Past Ten o'Clock and a Rainy Night.*" "*Claudine*," a burletta, and "*Goody Two Shoes*," a pantomime, are also of the number. As a novelist, we have from his pen "*Isn't it Odd?*" and as a poet, an octavo volume, entitled "*Young Arthur*," in which we have a specimen of his powers in every description of English metre, all evincing talent, but deficient in poetic fire. He also published "Mirth and Metre," poems, 1807; the "Song-Smith, or Rigmarole Repository;" and very many other things of the kind, with equally whimsical titles, a point on which he seemed to pique himself. A long list of his works might be adduced; and yet it must be regretted that the "Remains of Charles Dibdin" are in reality but amusing trifles. He seems to have been always planning something excellent, but never executing his designs, and the consequence is with him, as with too many others, that there is not any single work of a substantial character which can be referred to as a proof of ability beyond the common order. It must be recollected, however, that he was for many years incessantly occupied as manager of various theatres, at some of which it was his duty to write the pieces, songs, &c. to the taste of his audience, rather than his own, as at Astley's, &c.

Mr. Charles Dibdin was unaffectedly pious, cheerful, and amiable. He died, alas! in his 65th year, in the rules of the Bench.

G. W. MARRIOTT, ESQ.

Feb. 1.—At Sydenham, Kent, aged 55, George Wharton Marriott, Esq. B.C.L. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, chairman of the bench of Middlesex magistrates, and chancellor of the diocese of St. David's.

Mr. Marriott was the son of the Rev. Robert Marriott, LL.D. Rector of Cotesbach in Leicestershire. He was a member of All Souls' College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1804. He succeeded Bishop Beadon as chancellor of the diocese of St. David's, in 1824. He acted for many years in the commission of the peace, and for the last five years as one of the magistrates of the Queen-square Police-office, until, on the resignation of Mr. Const, he was recently elected Chairman of the County Sessions.

CAPT. HON. A. W. MONCKTON, R.N.

Feb. .—Lost, on board his Majesty's brig Calypso, aged 24, the Hon. Augustus William Monckton, commander in the Royal Navy, third son of Viscount and Viscountess Galway.

The death of Admiral Colpoys, at Bermuda, last November, having relieved Captain A. W. Monckton from his duties, he was, with other officers, returning to England, after an absence of nearly five years. The Calypso left Halifax for Falmouth the 29th of January, with many passengers, of whom nothing has since been heard; and it is supposed the vessel met with some fatal accident from coming in contact with icebergs, and that all on board perished.

His next elder brother, the Hon. Charles Gustavus Monckton, captain in the 88th regiment, also met with an untimely end; having been shot while on duty as officer of the day, by a soldier of the regiment, who was found breaking open the pay-serjeant's box, which he had stolen, and the wretch, upon being recognized, fired, thus adding murder to his crimes; for which he suffered the penalty of the law, but declared he had not the slightest ill-will against his victim. Captain Monckton only lived a few hours after he was wounded, and expired at Corfu, the 9th of August, 1831, aged 25, sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who knew him.

GEORGE MATCHAM, ESQ.

Feb. 3.—At Kensington, in his 79th year, George Matcham, Esq. late of Ashford Lodge, Sussex.

He was the only son of Simon Matcham, Esq. Superintendent of the Marine of the East India Company, and senior member in council of the Presidency of Bombay. Having finished his education at the Charter House, he entered the civil service of

the East-India Company, and subsequently became their resident at Baroche; but he retired from it, when that station was ceded to the Mahrattas about the year 1783, having previously succeeded to a competent inheritance. Before that period, indeed, his taste for travel and information, combined with private motives, had led him to visit England by a route principally overland; he afterwards arrived in India by a different journey, and on his final return he adopted a similar course. In these travels he had visited Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, the Greek Islands, Hungary, and almost all the countries and courts included in the usual continental tour. Attended only by an Arab suite, he performed a journey on horseback from Bagdat to Pera, through the countries anciently known as Mesopotamia, Armenia, Cappadocia, and Bithynea, and in traversing the wild regions of the Kurds, (the modern Kurdistan.) One journey from Aleppo across the deserts of Arabia to Bagdat, and down the Tigris to Busora, which he performed in 1781, has appeared in print, in the Travels of Eyles Irwin, Esq., with whom he made this expedition. Soon after his final return to England, in 1785, Mr. Matcham married Catherine, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, A. M., sister to the late Vice-Admiral Viscount Nelson. With this lady Mr. Matcham lived in the most affectionate union for a period of nearly six-and-forty years; and she survives him.

JOHN O'KEEFFE, ESQ.

This veteran dramatic author was born at Dublin; his father was a native of King's County, and his mother an O'Connor of the county of Wexford. He was educated by Father Austin, a learned Jesuit and an able orator; and was pursuing the study of drawing with the view of following the profession of an artist, when he imbibed a passion for the stage. Having been introduced to Mr. Mossop, he obtained an engagement for three years at the Royal Dublin Theatre; and he continued to perform in that city, and in the most respectable towns to which the company made summer excursions, for the space of twelve years. Though tragedy was his first choice, an accident soon discovered his forte to be comedy, to which he then turned his principal attention.

His ambition to figure as an author was coeval with his theatrical taste; for at the age of fifteen he attempted a comedy of five acts. When established as an actor, he every year produced some local trifle at his benefit. His first production which attracted any important public attention, was his farce of Tony Lumpkin; which, after it had been acted successfully in Dublin, he sent to Mr. Colman, and it was played successfully at the Haymarket in 1778. This was succeeded, in 1779, by The Son-in-Law, another farce which was a great favourite in Dublin. Soon after this, he left Ireland; and, on his arrival in London,

applied for an engagement; but his services as an actor were declined. He then devoted himself entirely to dramatic composition, and produced in succession the following pieces :—The Dead Alive, a comic opera; The Agreeable Surprise, a farce; and The Banditti, a comic opera—all in 1781; Lord Mayor's Day, a pantomime, 1782; Maid the Mistress, a burletta, The Shamrock, a farce; The Young Quaker, a comedy; The Birth-day, a dramatic poem; and Friar Bacon, a pantomime—all in 1783; Omai, a pantomime, 1785; Siege of Carzola, a comic opera, 1786; Prisoner at Large, a comedy, 1788; The Toy, a comedy, 1789; The Fugitive, a musical entertainment, 1790; World in a Village; and London Hermit, comedies, 1793; Wild Oats, a commedy, 1794; Life's Vagaries, a comedy; and Irish Mimic, a musical entertainment, 1795; The Lie of the Day, a comedy; and The Lad of the Hills, a comic opera, 1796. Some of these were not printed; but in 1798 the following were collected, and published in four volumes: Alfred, a drama; The Basket-maker, a musical entertainment; The Beggar on Horseback; The Blacksmith of Antwerp; The Doldrum; The Eleventh of June; Little Hunchback; Modern Antiques; The Positive Man; and Tantararara Rogues All, farces; The Castle of Andalusia; The Czar Peter; The Farmer; Fontainbleau; The Highland Reel; Love in a Camp; The Man Milliner; The Poor Soldier; and Sprigs of Laurel—all denominated comic operas, or musical farces; Le Grenadier, a pantomime; and The Wicklow Mountains, an opera. In the same year he produced The Nosegay of Weeds, a farce; and She's Eloped, a comedy, which were not printed. The dramatic works of O'Keeffe will exceed the number of fifty, if to the foregoing be added some which are mentioned in an advertisement published, since his death, by his daughter and sole relative.

It is remarked in the Biographia Dramatica, that "it would be unfair to criticise this author by prescribed dramatic rules, as his writings have been indebted to no rules, ancient or modern. They were written to make people laugh; and they have fully answered that intent. With this species of talent has O'Keeffe gladdened the hearts of his auditors, and sent them laughing to their beds." He has often done more: he has been the constant advocate for virtue; and in many of his little pieces, he has given sketches of character, which, though unfinished, can boast of much originality —some passages that warm and meliorate the heart, and others which mark no mean attention to life and manners.

In the year 1800, being reduced by blindness and other misfortunes to a state of great embarrassment, Mr. O'Keeffe obtained a benefit at Covent-Garden Theatre, when the first piece performed was his Lie of the Day. At the end of the second act Mr. Lewis led the author upon the stage, and he there delivered a poetical address, in which humour and pathos were very happily blended. At a subsequent period it is stated that his circumstances were so

far improved, that he was enabled to return a donation sent by the Literary Fund Society—an action which reflects the credit upon his honourable feelings.

In 1828, his health declining, and ever having had a predilection for Devonshire, he removed westward, for the of reaching, by easy stages, Sidmouth, or the neighbourh Exeter; but, on arriving at Southampton, it became appare a journey of eighty miles was a sufficient trial of his str Here he took up his abode, and remained until the day of his His in-door amusements consisted of hearing the newsp magazines, and other publications, particularly Sir Walter S novels, read to him by his daughter. On the mention of his Cowslip, a character in the Agreeable Surprise, which occurs in the Tales of my Landlord, he smiled silently and was grat but when spoken of by name in St. Ronan's Well, he looked dently black and displeased. The words are, "from Shaks to O'Keeffe;" "Ha!" he said, "the top and the bottom o ladder; he might have shoved me a few sticks higher." He February the 4th, in his 86th year.

HON. SIR C. LESLIE, BART.

Feb. 4.—At Brighton, aged 58, the Hon. Sir Charles Le Baronet, of Box-hill, Surrey.

Sir Charles was born September 28, 1774, the elder son of Lucas Pepys, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., by Jane Elizabeth, in her r right Countess of Rothes. He was for several years an officer the 7th dragoons, in which he had the command of a troop; succeeded his father in the title of Baronet, June 17, 1830.

ADMIRAL LORD EXMOUTH.

Edward Pellew, Viscount Exmouth, was born 1757, at Dov where the earlier years of his life were spent. His father, Samu Pellew, of Flushing, near Falmouth, was a Cornish gentlema and in that county his son finished his education. He enter the navy before he was fourteen, and his first cruize was in t Juno, Captain Stott. He next went with the same officer, in th Alarm, to the Mediterranean, where, in consequence of some di pute between his captain, himself, and another junior officer, h and the other midshipman were sent on shore at Marseilles, to fin their way home as they could. He next sailed in the Blond frigate; then in the Carlton schooner, where he had the firs opportunity of distinguishing himself; and his conduct in th battle on Lake Champlain gave earnest of his future career. On his return to England, after the convention of Saratoga, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He then joined the Apollo frigate, Captain Pownoll, then off the Flushing coast. In an engagement with one of the enemy's cruizers, his captain was killed by his side. The command thus devolving on Mr. Pellew,

he continued the attack with unabated spirit, till the cruizer took refuge under the batteries of Ostend, then a neutral port. On this occasion, the young lieutenant was made commander of the Hazard sloop. In 1732 he obtained his commission as post-captain, and was transferred to the Salisbury, off the coast of Newfoundland. The war now broke out with France, and his action with the Cleopatra, when in command of the Nymphe, was one of the most desperate ever fought; ending with the signal defeat of the French ship. Captain Pellew received the honour of knighthood, and was soon after appointed to the command of the Arethusa. His coast service was equally arduous and active; in 1795, the squadron he commanded had taken and destroyed fifteen out of five-and-twenty sail of coasters, while the remainder were driven for refuge among the rocks of the Penmarks. The next action, alike courageous and humane, which distinguished this excellent officer, was one which gained him the admiration of the whole civilized world. His rescue of the unfortunate crew and those on board the Dutton, at Plymouth, was an act of self-devotedness and heroism, such as it would be difficult even among British seamen to surpass. The corporation of Plymouth testified their sense of his noble conduct by presenting him with their freedom. Sir Edward Pellew was soon afterwards advanced to the dignity of a baronet, and appointed to the command of the Indefatigable. He next served on the expedition against Ferrol; and in 1802 the Impeteux, which he then commanded, was dismantled. About this time Sir Edward was nominated a Colonel of the Marines, and in the same year returned member for Barnstaple. In the House he distinguished himself by his warm and manly defence of Earl St. Vincent. On the renewal of the war, he was appointed to the Tonnant, promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and finally named to the important office of Commander-in-Chief in India. On his departure for England, he received an address from the merchants, ship-owners, &c., of Bombay, expressing their acknowledgment of the protection he had afforded their trade. Sir Edward Pellew was next employed on the blockade of Flushing, and then Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean during the remainder of the war. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, in the county of Devon; immediately after, he became Admiral of the Blue; and in 1815 was made a K.C.B. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, his lordship proceeded to his command in the Mediterranean; assisted in the restoration of Joachim, King of Naples; in reducing the rebellious Toulonese; and concluded treaties with Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, for the abolition of Christian slavery. On his return to England, he found that the Algerines had violated the treaty in the most flagrant manner. Government deeming it necessary to inflict signal chastisement on the refractory Dey and his nest of pirates, his lordship embarked on board the Queen

Charlotte for Algiers. The records of the memorable battl
Algiers are well known. In this action Lord Exmouth
slightly wounded in the leg and the cheek, and his coat was c
pieces by grape and musket balls. Lord Exmouth's conduct
bravery were rewarded by the thanks of both Houses of Parliam
and he was raised to the rank of Viscount. After Sir Tho
Duckworth's demise he was appointed to the chief comman
Plymouth; but since the year 1821, he had retired from pu
service. The gallant admiral died at his house at Teignmo
aged 76, on the 6th of February. He is succeeded in his hon
as Viscount and Baron Exmouth, by his eldest son, the Hon
able Captain Pownoll Bastard Pellew, R.N., whose heir-appa
is serving as a midshipman in the Royal Navy. His lordship
G.C.B., and Knight of the foreign orders of Charles the Thi
Spain, Ferdinand and Merit of Sicily, and William of the Net
lands, and Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, D.C.L. He
enjoyed a pension of 2000*l.* per annum for his naval serv
conferred on him by Act of Parliament.

MR. ALDERMAN WAITHMAN.

This upright and active citizen died at his house in Rus
square, on the 6th of February. He was a native of a village
Wrexham, and born of parents of virtuous character, but in h
ble life. Losing his father when an infant, and his mo
marrying again, he was adopted by an uncle, a respectable li
draper in Bath, and put to the school of one Moore, a
ingenious man, the economy of whose school led all his pupi
acquire habits of public and extemporaneous speaking.
Waithman was afterwards taken into the business of his u
and subsequently obtained employment in the same line at Rea
and in London. At length, at an early age, he married,
opened a shop at the south end of Fleet-market, whence
activity, crowned with success, enabled him to enter upon
capital premises at the corner of Bridge-street and Fleet-st
where, in multiplied transactions, he always honoured the
character of a London citizen and tradesman. In the year 1
he submitted a series of resolutions against the war with Fra
and in favour of parliamentary reform, to a numerous comm
hall; and, on this occasion, he displayed those powers of a nat
though unpolished eloquence which defeated an opposition o
nized by all the influence of the Pitt administration.
spirited measure laid the foundation of his popularity and rep
He was soon after elected into the common-council, where,
several years, he was at the head of a small minority, oppose
prejudice and corruption, till his perseverance and the gra
effect of annual elections converted his minority into a majo
and for many years his mind and his principles, not his po
or his undue influence, influenced the measures of that patri

assembly. In the British metropolis, he was considered, both at home and abroad, as a main director of those liberal and enlightened principles, for which the city of London, during the last five-and-twenty years, has been so much distinguished, and so justly honoured. The deceased alderman was at one period of his political life subjected to various prosecutions for libels on the part of the Tories. At a public meeting at Wrexham, Sir W. W. Wynn, with much generosity and right feeling, denied the charges against Mr. Waithman's character, which his enemies had raised against him for base purposes. Mr. Waithman had been four times elected M.P. for London.

SIR WILLIAM DOMVILLE, BART.

This excellent man was born at St. Alban's, December 26, 1742, and was for several years a bookseller under the Royal Exchange. In the prime of life, however, he retired to his native town, having there built a house, in which he chiefly resided during the last fifty years of his life. Here he soon became distinguished as a most useful magistrate; he was chosen chairman of the quarter sessions, and more than once declined the honour of being a candidate for the borough in parliament.

In 1798, he was put in nomination for the shrievalty of London, which in 1804 he accepted. In the following year he was elected alderman of Queenhithe ward. In 1813, he was elected to the chair of chief magistrate; and it was during his mayoralty that the allied sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, and the Prince Regent of England, were banquetted at Guildhall, on the 18th of June, 1814; on which occasion the Lord Mayor, bare-headed, and dressed in a rich velvet robe, rode on horseback before the carriage of the Prince Regent, carrying the sword of state. After the arrival of the ilustrious guests at Guildhall, the corporation presented an address to the Prince Regent, who, returning thanks in a most affable speech, announced his intention of creating the chief magistrate a baronet, an honour which was very shortly afterwards conferred.

In 1821, having nearly attained the age of fourscore, the venerable baronet withdrew from some of the many public employments which he had so long and con cientiously discharged. He now purchased a house at Brighton for a winter residence. He did not, however, sink into a life of indolence. When at St. Alban's he continued an active magistrate; and in London attended as a director of several public institutions. He retained his mental faculties to the last moment of his existence; and died on the 8th of February, at St. Alban's, very placidly, in his chair, after a slight indisposition of about ten days.

EARL FITZWILLIAM.

This venerable and patriotic nobleman died on the 9th of February, in his 85th year.

Earl Fitzwilliam was born in 1748, and at the age of eight years succeeded to the title and a large fortune. At the age of twelve, he was sent to Eton School, where he was contemporary with Mr. Fox, Lord Carlisle, and many other illustrious characters, and he finished his studies at King's College, Cambridge. In 1770, he married Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, the sister of the present Earl of Besborough; an alliance which united him more closely to the great Whig families. With such an education and principles, Lord Fitzwilliam was decidedly hostile to the war against America. In his opposition to it, he displayed equal perseverance and ability. When, at length, frequent disasters had awakened the nation to a sense of the folly and hopelessness of the contest, he redoubled his efforts, and the motions he made, and the support which he gave to the motions of others, had no small influence in hastening the downfall of the ministry. Under the administration formed by his uncle the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Fitzwilliam did not hold any office; but in his senatorial capacity, he strenuously supported his friends, and when, after the death of the Marquis, the court succeeded in producing a schism among the Whigs, his lordship was one of those who arraigned the conduct of Lord Shelbourne, who had been made an instrument in producing that schism. "Does the king need a confessor and a master of the ceremonies, and would unite them in one," said his lordship, "let him choose the Earl of Shelbourne. I know no one who can quibble more logically, or bow more gracefully." It was the circumstance of Lord Shelbourne lending himself to the schemes of the court, which provoked the Whigs to form their impolitic coalition with Lord North. When the united parties accomplished the expulsion of Lord Shelbourne, and obtained the reins in their power, Lord Fitzwilliam was intended to be the President of the India Board, under the celebrated India Bill of Mr. Fox. That bill, however, caused the dismissal of the ministry; and it also destroyed, for many years, the influence which Lord Fitzwilliam had possessed in the city and county of York. Till the year 1793, his lordship continued to act with the Whigs, and at the period when the regency question was in debate, he was solicited to fill the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The progress of the French Revolution at length produced another division among the Whigs. While Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and many of their friends, believed that England had nothing to fear from French principles, Mr. Burke, Mr. Windham, the Duke of Portland, Lord Spencer, and Lord Fitzwilliam, were of opinion that those principles were fraught with danger to this country, and they accordingly lent their support to Mr. Pitt. In 1794, Lord Fitzwilliam was appointed President of the Council, and in the following year he was sent over as viceroy to Ireland. In that country, his presence was calculated to be productive of the greatest benefit. The vice-

regal dignity was accepted by Lord Fitzwilliam only on condition that he should be at liberty to take all such measures as were necessary to conciliate the Irish. At the outset every thing appeared to be propitious. But the hopes of Ireland were speedily destroyed. The influence of those whom Lord Fitzwilliam had removed was predominant; and his lordship was recalled. On his return to England, he addressed to Lord Carlisle, two letters, stating the terms on which he had accepted the viceroyship, and severely animadverting on the intrigues which had been carried on against him. These letters were made public, and nearly produced a duel between him and Mr. Beresford, who was the most prominent object of his animadversions.

In 1806, during the short administration of the Whigs, Lord Fitzwilliam was Lord President of the Council. Since that period, his lordship may be said to have gradually withdrawn from politics. In one instance, however, he came forward in a manner which drew upon him the vengeance of the ministers. After the Manchester riots he was one of those who attended a meeting at York, to call for an inquiry into the bloodshed which had taken place, for which his lordship was dismissed from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Yorkshire.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI.

The Prince Stanislaus Poniatowksi died at Florence on the 13th of February. He was born at Warsaw in 1754, and was the son of Casimer, brother of Stanislaus Augustus, the last King of the Poles. He was a liberal patron of the arts and literature, and retired to Florence after having defended the interests of his country with manly eloquence in the Diets of Poland. This prince was the first who set the example of a useful and glorious reform, by emancipating the serfs of his extensive domain.

LORD JOHN TOWNSHEND,

Who died February 25, at Brighton, aged 76, was born January 19, 1757, the second son of George, the first Marquis Townshend, by his first wife, Lady Charlotte Compton. His lordship was a godson of King George the Second; he was educated at Eton; and afterwards at Cambridge, where he became, in 1780, one of the representatives of the University in Parliament. On the 30th March, 1782, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty; but retained his seat at the board only until the 13th of July following. On the 8th of April, 1783, he was again appointed, and again retired on the 30th December following.

His adherence to Mr. Fox is supposed to have lost him his seat at the general election of 1784, which was the period at which Mr. Pitt was first chosen for the University of Cambridge. Lord John Townshend did not again sit in Parliament until 1788, when an election occurred for Westminster, on Lord Hood's accepting a

seat at the Admiralty. Lord John Townshend started on this occasion in opposition to Lord Hood's re-election, and was returned by a majority of 833, thus becoming the colleague of his friend Mr. Fox.

At the general election of 1790, Lord Hood was restored to his seat. Lord John Townshend was again out of parliament, until elected on a vacancy for Knaresborough in 1703; he was re-elected for that borough in 1796, and the four subsequent general elections, and finally retired at the dissolution of 1818. In February, 1806, his lordship was appointed Joint Paymaster-general of the Army, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations; and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He retired from those offices early in the following year.

In early life, Lord John Townshend was conspicuous for the grace of his manners, his genius, wit, and elegant literature. His poetical productions were much admired. His lordship was honoured with the personal friendship both of his late and present Majesty.

SIR THOMAS TYRWHITT, KNT.

This gentleman was son of the Rev. Edmund Tyrwhitt, rector of Wickham Bishops, and vicar of Bromfield, Essex.

He was educated at Eton; and on leaving that school became a student of Christ-church college, Oxford, where he took his degree of Master of Arts in 1787, and was created a Doctor of Laws in 1810. From an early period of his life, he was honoured with the friendship of his late Majesty King George IV., to whose establishment, while Prince of Wales, he was for many years attached; successively filling the offices of Private Secretary to his Royal Highness, Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Lord Warden of the Stannaries. He was a member of the House of Commons for four successive parliaments, for Okehampton, in 1796, Portarling on in 1802, and for Plymouth in 1806; for which last place he vacated his seat on his appointment, in 1812, to the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He received the honour of knighthood on the 8th of May, last year.

Upon his taking office in the Duchy of Cornwall, he directed his attention to the improvement of the Forest of Dartmoor; where he built a residence, and inclosed and brought into cultivation a large tract of land; and after many years' perseverance and a very large pecuniary sacrifice, absorbing the greater part of his income, he had the satisfaction of seeing around him a fertile district and plantations, where at the commencement of his labours all was sterile and unproductive. To his exertions also may be attributed the extensive establishment for the reception of prisoners of war at Dartmoor, and latterly the construction of the Plymouth and Dartmoor railways.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt held the office of Gentleman Usher of the

Black Rod for twenty years, until within a few months of his decease. He died at Calais, February 24th, in his 71st year.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BOYE.

This officer, at the commencement of his career, was actively employed in three campaigns, under General Goddard, Major Forbes, and Brig. M'Cloud. He served at the siege of Mangalore, and the assault of Canamore, and in 1793 at that of the fortress of Durwar. In the same year he was appointed to the command of a local battalion of Sepoys at Surat, and in 1796 he was promoted to major, and appointed to a command at Bombay. In 1798 he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and proceeded to Tygur, to co-operate with the Mahrattas against Tippo Sultaun. In May following he proceeded to the Malabar coast, in command of two battalions of sepoys; and having joined Colonel Wiseman's brigade, was actively employed in taking possession of the lower country, and forts on the coast: he was also employed against Doondia Waugh, and took possession of Hydergur Gaunt. In July following he was appointed to command the district of Cundapoor; from which he was removed in January, 1800, and appointed to raise the second battalion of the sixth regiment of Native Infantry at Surat, and to command that garrison. In 1802 he was transferred to the first battalion 3rd N. I.; and having proceeded to Bombay, obtained the command of a field force. Subsequently, in the same year, he commanded a brigade of native infantry at Poonah, and joined the grand army under Major-General Sir A. Wellesley.

At the conclusion of the war with Scindia, and other refractory Mahratta chieftains, Lieut.-Colonel Boyé was removed to the 2d battalion 4th N. I. He proceeded to Goa, and commanded a brigade in the Portuguese district of Salsette. He was next removed to the 1st battalion 8th regiment, joined that corps at Ahmednugger, and commanded that district; afterwards held the command at Poonah, and next at the garrison of Surat, which he retained until promoted to the rank of colonel in 1806, when he was appointed commandant of the 9th N. I. and the garrison of Tanna. In 1811 he was promoted to major-general, and in the following year appointed to the staff. In 1815 he obtained the command of the army at the presidency of Bombay, with the seat of president of the Military Board, in which he was succeeded early in 1816 by Lieut.-General Sir M. Nightingale, and in his staff appointment by Major-General Lawrence. In 1820 he returned to England, and in 1821 was appointed to the rank of lieut.-general. He died in February, at Exmouth, Devonshire, aged 68.

CAPTAIN INGLIS, R. N.

Feb. 30.—At Ryde, Charles Inglis, Esq., post-captain R. N. This officer was first lieutenant of the Jason frigate, commanded

by the present Vice-Admiral Sterling, in the action with La Seine 42, in 1798. Captain Sterling was wounded, and obliged to leave the deck in the early part of the battle; and in his official letter to Lord Bridport stated, that "no man could have filled my place with more credit to himself, and benefit to the state, than my first lieutenant, Mr. Charles Inglis, whom I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner, for his bravery, skill, and great exertions."

Lieutenant Inglis afterwards served in the Penelope frigate, under the command of the late Sir Henry Blackwood, at the capture, March 30, 1808, of the Gillaume Tell, a French 80-gun ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Ducrès. On this occasion he received the following gratifying letter from Lord Nelson, who honoured him with his friendship:—

"My dear sir,

"How fortunate I did not permit you to quit the Penelope, to be a junior lieutenant in the Foudroyant! You will now get your promotion in the pleasantest of all ways, by the gallant exertions of yourself, and those brave friends who surrounded you on that glorious night. What a triumph for you—what a pleasure for me! What happiness to have the Nile fleet all taken under my orders and regulations! Blackwood's coming to me at Malta, and my keeping him there was something more than chance. Ever, my dear sir, believe me your truly sincere friend,

"NELSON AND BRONTE.

"To Lieut. Inglis, Gme. Tell, Syracuse."

Lieut. Inglis was made a commander, and appointed to the Peterel sloop of war, which he joined at Rhodes in October, 1800. His first commission bore date April 29, 1802. During the greater part of the war he was captain with Admiral Sir George Martin, principally in the Mediterranean; and also during his command at Portsmouth, in the years 1824—7.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

This highly-gifted, but eccentric nobleman, was born August 9, 1781, the only child of William, the third Viscount, by Julia, second daughter of Godfrey Bosvile, of Thorpe and Gunthwaithe, in Yorkshire, Esq.

His education was remarkably private. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him at Oxford, January 14, 1813.

Immediately after his coming of age, he was, in 1802, elected M.P. for Downton; and he soon distinguished himself in the House of Commons. A vacancy occurring in the representation of Worcestershire, he was elected without opposition for that county. At the election of 1806, however, the present Lord Lyttelton was returned in his room; but at that of 1807 Mr. Ward was chosen for Wareham. In 1812 he was returned for Ilchester. Of the

Parliament of 1818 he was not a member; in 1820 he was elected for Bossiney; and on the 25th of April, 1823, he succeeded his father in the peerage.

On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Lord Dudley and Ward was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and sworn a member of the Privy Council, April 30, 1827. On the 24th of September in the same year he was raised to the rank of an earl, by the titles of Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam. In May, 1828, he resigned the secretaryship.

The Earl of Dudley was a man of powerful talents, varied accomplishments, and a most generous disposition; but his manners had always been so much marked by eccentricities, that few were astonished by the unhappy circumstances under which he was withdrawn from society. He experienced a succession of paralytic attacks, and had sunk latterly into a state of perfect childhood.

Of his extraordinary absence of mind and his habit of "thinking aloud," many anecdotes have been in circulation. When he was in the Foreign Office, he directed a letter intended for the French to the Russian Ambassador, shortly before the affair of Navarino; and, strange as it may appear, it attained him the highest honour. Prince Lieven, who never makes any mistakes of the kind, set it down as one of the cleverest *ruses* ever attempted to be played off, and gave himself immense credit for not falling into the trap laid for him by the sinister ingenuity of the English secretary.

One of the earliest symptoms of his lordship's unfortunate malady was that of asserting himself to be married. He is said to have expressed great affection and solicitude for his imaginary countess. A report prevailed among the higher orders that his lordship was a suitor for the hand of one of the accomplished daughters of the Earl of Beverley; but that his overtures met with a most decided rejection from her ladyship.

All the Earl's titles have expired with him, except the Barony of Ward; which has devolved on the Rev. Humble Ward, Rector of Himley, Staffordshire, who is descended from the Rev. William Ward, also Rector of Himley, and of King's Swinford. His lordship died March 6.

LORD HUNTINGTOWER.

This nobleman died of apoplexy on the 7th of March. He was the eldest son of George Manners, Esq. and Louisa, present Countess of Dysart, who still survives at an advanced age. He was brother to the celebrated beauties, Louisa, late Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Sophia Heathcote, and the Honourable Mrs. Duff, wife of the present Earl of Fife. On his mother succeeding to the honours of her family at the decease of her brother Wilbraham, Earl of Dysart, in 1821, he became Lord Huntingtower, and assumed by royal permission the name of Tollemache. His lordship, in 1790, married Catherine Rebecca, daughter of Francis

Grey, Esq., of Lehena, Cork, by whom he leaves a surviving family of six sons and five daughters. His lordship's eldest son the Honourable Lionel William Manners Tollemache, succeeds to the title of Huntingtower and to the very large paternal estates of the family. Though occasionally exhibiting peculiar eccentricities of conduct, Lord Huntingtower possessed singular tact in estimating the characters of all with whom he came in contact joined to uncommon shrewdness and ability connected with the every-day concerns of life. His genealogical and heraldic knowledge was of an extraordinary and diffusive character.

J. T. SMITH, ESQ.

This gentleman, the keeper of the prints at the British Museum died on the 8th of March, of inflammation on the lungs. He was the son of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, a sculptor, and afterwards a well-known printseller, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane; and was literally born in a hackney-coach, the 23rd of June, 1766, on its way from his uncle's, Old Ned Tarr's, the glass-grinder, to his father's house in Great Portland-street, whilst Maddox was balancing a straw at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, and Mary-le-bone Gardens re-echoed with the melodious notes of Tommy Lowe.

A friendship which existed between Nollekens and Nathaniel Smith naturally introduced young Smith to the notice of that celebrated sculptor. Whilst a boy, his intercourse with Nollekens was frequent, who often took him to walk with him in various parts of London, pointed out curious vestiges and alterations to his notice, and introduced him to the remarkable sights of the time. Hence, perhaps, originated that love for metropolitan antiquities which he entertained, unabated, through life. Upon the death of his mother, in 1779, young Smith was invited into the studio of Mr. Nollekens. At that time Nathaniel Smith was Nollekens' principal assistant; and there young Smith was employed in making drawings from his models of monuments, assisting in casting, and finally, though with little talent, in carving. Whilst with Nollekens, young Smith often stood to him as a model; but he left him after three years, and became a student in the Royal Academy, where he was celebrated for his pen imitations of Rembrandt's and Ostade's etchings; and copied several of the small pictures of Gainsborough, by whom he was kindly noticed. He afterwards was placed by his honoured friend Dr. Hinchliffe, then Bishop of Peterborough, as a pupil to John Keyse Sherwin, the celebrated engraver. But Mr. Smith seems to have given up the burin for the pencil: he was for many years a drawing-master, and at one time resided at Edmonton. At the early age of twenty-two he married the girl of his heart, Ann Maria Pickett, who, after a union of forty-five years, is left a widow.

The name of John Thomas Smith will descend to posterity con-

nected with the topographical history of the metropolis. His first work was published in numbers, and was entitled "Antiquities of London and its Environs;" containing views of houses, monuments, statues, and other curious remains of antiquity, engraved from the original subjects, and from original drawings communicated by several members of the Society of Antiquaries. There was no letter-press description of these plates; but under the subjects were engraved copious "Remarks, and References to the Historical Works of Pennant, Lysons, Stow, Weever, Camden, Maitland, &c."

In June, 1797, Mr. Smith published "Remarks on Rural Scenery, with 20 Etchings of Cottages from Nature; and some Observations and Precepts relative to the Picturesque." The etchings were chiefly of cottages in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

In June, 1807, Mr. Smith published "Antiquities of Westminster, the old Palace, St. Stephen's Chapel (now the House of Commons), &c. &c.;" containing 246 engravings of topographical objects, of which 122 no longer remain. This work contains copies of MSS. which throw new and unexpected light on the ancient history of the arts in England. This task appears to have been determined on in the year 1800; when, on occasion of the Union with Ireland, it becoming necessary to remove the wainscotting for the enlargement of the House of Commons, some very curious paintings were discovered, on the 11th of August in that year. The next day Dr. Charles Gower and Mr. Smith visited the paintings. Mr. Smith immediately determined to publish engravings from them; and, permission having been obtained, on the 14th Mr. Smith commenced his drawings. It was his custom to go there as soon as it was light, and to work till nine o'clock in the morning, when he was obliged to give way to the workmen, who often followed him so close, as to remove, in the course of the same day, the painting which he had been employed in copying that very morning. Six weeks, day by day, was Mr. Smith thus occupied. On the 26th of September, the permission which had been granted to Mr. Smith was retracted (on Mr. Smirke, jun., the more favoured draughtsman, undertaking to make drawings for the Society of Antiquaries); but fortunately by that time Mr. Smith had made drawings of every thing he wished.

The description of the plates was begun by John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A., who wrote the preface and the first 144 pages, besides other portions; but an unfortunate dispute arising between these gentlemen, the work was completed by Mr. Smith. Hawkins wrote and published a pamphlet in answer to Smith's preface; which produced a "Vindication," by Smith, which is occasionally to be found bound at the end of the volume. Before this "Vindication" was published, a fire at Mr. Bensley's printing-office destroyed 400 remaining copies of the work, with 5600 prints, 1000 of which were coloured and elaborately gilt by Mr. Smith and his

wife. By this fire Mr. Smith sustained a severe loss, (estimated by himself at 3000*l.*) as the work was his entire property, having been published at his sole expense, aided by an unusually libera subscription.

The "Antiquities of London, &c." was followed by another work on the same subject, entitled "Ancient Topography o London;" containing not only views of buildings which in many instances no longer exist, but some account of places and customs either unknown or overlooked by the London historians.

He was appointed soon after the publication of this work, in 1816, keeper of the prints of the British Museum. But in 1817 he published a work "Vagabondiana, or Anecdotes of Mendi cant Wanderers through the Streets of London; with Portraits o the most remarkable, drawn from life." This work was preceded by a masterly introduction, by Mr. Smith's honoured and valuabl friend, Francis Douce, Esq.

Some years afterwards, this friendship was unhappily broke in upon, when Mr. Douce, Sir W. Beechey, and Mr. Smith, were appointed executors to the will of the late Joseph Nollekens Esq., R.A. On opening the will Mr. Smith discovered, that Mr Francis Russel Palmer, Mr. Douce, the *Rev. Edward Balme*, and the Rev. Mr. Kerrick, were appointed residuary legatees; and Francis Douce and Edward Balme were appointed executors But by a codicil, in consequence of the death of Mr. Balme, Mr Nollekens appointed Sir W. Beechey, Mr. Douce, and Mr. Smith his executors; and gave Sir W. Beechey and Mr. Smith 100 each for their trouble. Nothing could be plainer than the will but Mr. Smith conceived that, as he was appointed *executor* to fil up the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Balme, he ough also to succeed to the situation in which Mr. Balme would hav stood as *residuary legatee*, had he survived Mr. Nollekens. Thi impression unfortunately induced Mr. Smith to throw up th friendship of Mr. Douce.

In 1828, Mr. Smith published two volumes, entitled "Nollekens and his Times." These volumes were highly seasoned with anec dotes of his venerable master, his wife, and their connexions; an bore evident marks of a disappointed legatee. But amidst vast mass of matter which should never have been suffered to se the light, they contain some interesting anecdotes of the artists o the last century. The publication passed through three editions

In Mr. Upcott's Album, Mr. Smith wrote a playful account o himself, in which is the following paragraph:—"I can boast o seven events, some of which *great* men would be proud of. received a kiss, *when a boy*, from the beautiful Mrs. Robinson,— was patted on the head by Dr. Johnson,—have frequently hel Sir Joshua Reynolds's spectacles,—partook of a pot of porte with an elephant,—saved Lady Hamilton from falling, when th melancholy news arrived of Lord Nelson's death,—three time

conversed with King George the Third,—and was shut up in a room with Mr. Kean's lion."

RALPH RIDDELL, ESQ.

March 9.—In his 63d year, Ralph Riddell, Esq. of Felton Park, Northumberland.

Mr. Riddell was passionately fond of rearing and training race-horses, and eminently successful on the turf; yet he was no gambler, but of very steady and retired habits, to which deafness probably gave him something more than a natural relish. He was exceedingly kind and liberal to the poor. His horses perhaps won more gold cups than those of any other gentleman; Dr. Syntax was long upon the turf, and won twenty gold cups; X.Y.Z. won nine; and Don Carlos, one.

EARL OF LANDAFF.

March 12.—In Merrion-square, Dublin, aged 65, the Right Hon. Francis James Mathew, second Earl of Landaff.

The family of Mathew, which by the decease of this nobleman has disappeared from the roll of the peerage of Ireland, derived its descent from David ap Mathew, a standard-bearer to King Edward the Fourth, whose monument remains in the cathedral of Landaff. It first removed from Glamorganshire to the county of Tipperary, in the reign of Charles the Second; in consequence of the marriage of George Mathew, Esq. with the widow of Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles, by which the estate of Thurles came into the possession of the family of Mathew.

The late earl was born January 20, 1768, the eldest of the first earl's three sons, by his first wife Ellis, second daughter of James Smyth, Esq.

He was elected to the Irish Parliament in 1790, and continued one of its representatives until he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 30, 1806. He was nominated a knight of St. Patrick, October 7, 1831.

His lordship married, July 10, 1797, Gertrude, second daughter of the late John Latouche, Esq. of Harristown, Kildare. Her ladyship survives him, having never had any children.

REV. F. B. HOOLE.

The Rev. Frederick B. Hoole, one of the curates of St. Andrew's, Holborn, died on the 16th of March, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. Perhaps there never was a man more calculated to fill and fulfil the duties of the sacred office, which was his own free choice, than the individual whose loss we mourn in common with the many poor, on whom death has closed a hand "open as day to melting charity." A curate's income is, indeed, prescribed, and if in any way he adds to it, it is by an increase of labour—a multiplicity of duty—under which the constitution

sooner or later must faint and fall. There are few person aware of the immense bodily exertion required to carry th curate of one of our overgrown metropolitan parishes throug the absolute business of the day, and for which, in general, a ver inadequate stipend is paid.—The great merit in the humble an holy path pursued by the late curate of St. Andrew's, wa that he found wherewith to minister, not out of his abundanc but out of his necessities, to the wants of others. He performe the workhouse duty, for which he received, but never appropriate to his own use, the sum of 50*l.* per annum—it was invariabl returned to the uttermost farthing, for the purpose of distributio amongst the poor. Mr. Hoole was the son, by a former husban of the well-known and very amiable writer, Mrs. Hofland, whos sad task it has been, in her declining life, to close the eyes whic she first taught to look on heaven.

REV. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, F.S.A.

March 18.—At Littlehampton, after a lingering illness, th Rev. Edmund Cartwright, M.A. F.S.A., Canon of Chicheste Rector of Earnley, Vicar of Lyminster, and Chaplain to his Roy Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. Cartwright was the only son of the Rev. Edmund Car wright, D.D. F.R.S. Rector of Goadby Marwood in Leicester shire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was in early life a officer in the West York militia, but he shortly after took hol orders. In 1804 he was presented by the Duke of Norfolk to th rectory of Earnley in Sussex; which he held until his death. I 1805 the same patron presented him to the rectory of Storrington in the same county, which he held until 1811. In 1820 he wa presented by the late Lord de la Zouche to the rectory of Parhan which he exchanged in 1823 with the Rev. George Palmer f the vicarage of Lyminster. In the "History of Western Sussex, by the Rev. James Dallaway, Mr. Cartwright's name will b found particularly mentioned, in speaking of the parish of Pul borough. The volume containing the History of the Rape Bramber was compiled by Mr. Cartwright, and printed in 183 it is unrivalled among the county histories for the number an splendour of its embellishments, as well as valuable for its topographical information. He subsequently superintended a ne edition of Mr. Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, the greater part which had been destroyed at the fire at Mr. Bensley's printing office.

By his amiable manners, Mr. Cartwright was endeared to a who knew him. His addresses from the pulpit were equally ad mired for the soundness of their doctrines as for the impressiv manner in which they were delivered.

ADMIRAL LORD GAMBIER.

Lord Gambier was a member of a French refugee family, his grandfather, Nicholas, having migrated from Caen to this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

His lordship was born in Bahama Islands, October 13, 1756, the younger son of Samuel Gambier, Esq., then Lieut-Governor of the Bahamas, by Deborah Stiles, of Bermuda. He went to sea at an early age; and in 1778 was commander of the Thunder bomb, in which he had the misfortune to be captured by the French fleet under Count d'Estaing. He was promoted to the rank of post captain, October the 9th, in the same year, and appointed to the command of the Raleigh, 32. In this frigate he was engaged in repelling the French attempt upon Jersey, January the 6th, 1781, and afterwards proceeded to the coast of America, where, at the reduction of Charlestown, he served on shore with the brigade of seamen and marines. In 1781 he captured the General Mifflin, an American ship of war, mounting 20 guns.

At the commencement of the war with France, 1793, Captain Gambier was appointed to the Defence, 74, in which he took an active share in the glorious victory of the 1st of June, 1794. The Defence was, on that memorable day, the first vessel that cut through the enemy's line, passing between the seventh and eighth ships; she had, successively, three or four ships engaging her; her men being, almost from the first, divided at their quarters to fight both sides at once. Her masts were all shot away; the mainmast fell in board, and the whole of the quarter deck and forecastle guns were rendered useless. The loss she sustained on that and the preceding days, amounted to eighteen men killed, and thirty-nine wounded. At the general promotion that followed this important victory, Captain Gambier was nominated a colonel of marines; and on the 1st of June, 1795, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. On the 2nd of March, in the same year, he was appointed to a seat at the Admiralty, which he retained until February, 1801.

At the latter period, having attained the rank of vice-admiral in 1799, he was appointed third in command of the channel fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the Neptune. In the spring of 1802, he proceeded to Newfoundland, as governor of that island, and commander-in-chief of the squadron employed for its protection.

In May, 1804, he was re-appointed to a seat at the Admiralty, and he continued there during the administrations of Viscount Melville and Lord Barham, until the change of ministry on the death of Mr. Pitt, in February, 1806. In April, 1807 (having become full admiral in 1805), he was again appointed to assist in the direction of naval affairs under Lord Mulgrave; and in the following summer, he was entrusted with the command of the fleet sent to demand possession of the Danish navy, a measure which, in con-

junction with Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, he successful accomplished. For his able conduct in this affair Admiral Gar bier was rewarded with a peerage, by patent dated November 9t 1807; and was offered a pension of 2000*l.*, which he nobly *declin*

In the month of May, 1808, Lord Gambier finally retired fro his seat at the Admiralty, on being appointed to the command the channel fleet.

Nothing material occurred in the channel fleet when under l lordship's command, until the month of April, 1809, when a d tachment attacked a French squadron in the Aix roads, and de troyed La Ville de Varsovie 80, Tonnerre 74, Aquilon 74, a Calcutta 56, besides driving several others on shore. A differen of opinion respecting the practicability of destroying the remaind of the enemy's squadron was productive of a misunderstandi between the commander-in-chief and Lord Cochrane, who h the command of the fire-ships; and Lord Gambier, in consequen requested a court-martial to investigate his conduct. A co was accordingly assembled at Portsmouth, July 29, 1809, and co tinued by adjournments until Aug. 9, when the charge of "negle or delay," was pronounced "not proved;" but that his condu had been "marked by zeal, judgment, and ability, and an anxio attention to the welfare of his Majesty's service." His lordsh was, consequently, "most honourably acquitted;" and received addition the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Lord Gambi retained the command of the channel fleet till 1811. In 181 he was placed at the head of the commissioners for concluding peace with the United States of America, the first meeting which took place at Ghent, on the 8th of August; the prelim naries were signed at the same place on the 24th of December, a ratified at Washington, February the 17th, 1815. His lordsh was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath on the 7th of Ju following. At the accession of his present Majesty he was, wi the late Adm. Peere Williams, advanced to the rank of Admi of the Fleet.

Lord Gambier was characterized by feelings of great piety a benevolence. He was president of the Church Missionary Socie and a vice-president of the Naval Charitable, Marine, and oth Societies; and also of the Lock Hospital, the Asylum, and t African and Benevolent Institutions.

His lordship married in July, 1788, Louisa, second daughter Daniel Matthew, Esq. of Felix Hall, Essex, and sister to Jane, t wife of Samuel Gambier, Esq., his lordship's elder brother. La Gambier survives, having had no family; and the peerage h consequently, become extinct.

SAMUEL DREW, M. A.

March 29.—At Helston, Cornwall, aged 68, Mr. Samuel Dre M. A. a distinguished metaphysical writer.

From an autobiographical sketch which Mr. Drew wrote in 1803, we gather the following particulars of his early history, which in some of its features strongly resembles that of the late Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Drew was the son of a common labourer at St. Austell, and such was the poverty of his parents, that they could only send their children to school for a very short period. During his mother's life-time, and with her assistance, he was able to read easy words; and with the instruction of his elder brother, who had been a little while with a writing-master, he learned to form the letters of the alphabet. At the age of six he was taken from school, and sent to work at a mill where tinners refine their ore; his wages being only two-pence a day. When rather more than ten years old, his father bound him apprentice for nine years to a shoemaker, in the adjoining parish of St. Blazey.

During his apprenticeship, Mr. Drew had occasional access to a little publication, which was then popular in the western counties, called "Goadby's Weekly Entertainer." The narratives and anecdotes which it contained interested him; and their perusal prevented him from losing the little ability to read which he had acquired in his infancy; but the art of writing he appears at this time to have nearly lost. The treatment he received while apprentice being such as his disposition could not brook, he left his master when about seventeen, and refused to return. His father compounded for the residue of the term, and procured him employment and further instruction in his business, at Millbrook, near Plymouth, in which place and neighbourhood he continued about three years. In 1785, when about twenty years of age, he came to St. Austell, to conduct the shoemaking business for a person who was occasionally a bookbinder. With this employer he remained above three years; and then commenced business in that town on his own account.

It was shortly after Mr. Drew had taken up his residence in St. Austell, that he was the subject of those religious impressions, which induced him to become a devout Christian; and the same influence which first led him to self-examination, appears to have been the means of forming those studious habits, and that resolution to grapple with the difficulties of his situation, which were the foundation of his future celebrity. His parents had been Wesleyan Methodists; but previously to his entering on his 21st year, he had evinced no serious feeling. He had gained a reputation among his shopmates and acquaintance for keenness of argument and quickness at repartee; but to personal piety he had shown a degree of repugnance.

In the year 1784-5, the late Dr. Adam Clarke was appointed to the East Cornwall Methodist Circuit, of which St. Austell was the central station. The addresses of Mr. Clarke and his colleagues aroused Mr. Drew's attention to the subject of religion;

and the conviction was deepened by the illness and death of his elder brother, who was then twenty-two years of age. To the circumstances connected with his brother's decease Mr. Drew was a witness; and the effect was so powerful, that in a very few weeks he had united himself with the Methodists, and engaged in their public labours. His abilities being appreciated by Mr. Clarke, he was appointed to the charge of a class, and employed as a local preacher. In the latter capacity he continued to labour until a few months before his decease.

The occasional perusal of books which were brought to the shop of his employer awakened Mr. Drew to a consciousness of his own ignorance. Every moment he could snatch from sleep and labour was now devoted to reading. At the outset he found it necessary to keep a dictionary constantly at hand. The process was tedious, but the difficulty lessened at every step. The religious bias which he had received tended to give a theological direction to his studies; and from the inspection of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, he acquired a predilection for the higher exercises of the mind.

In April 1791, Mr. Drew married, being then in a creditable way of business, with a name for skill and integrity as a tradesman.

In the year 1798, he first laid the foundation of his Essay on the Human Soul; and it was while this essay was in its infant state, that a young gentleman put into his hands the first part of Paine's Age of Reason, thinking to bring him over to the principles of infidelity. The sophistry of Paine's book Mr. D. readily detected; and committing his thoughts to writing, he published them in 1799. The little work was favourably received by the public; and it procured for its author the steady friendship of the Rev. John Whitaker, the celebrated Cornish antiquary; and Mr. Drew had the satisfaction of knowing that it was the means of leading the young gentleman who put the Age of Reason into his hands to renounce those deistical principles to which he had hoped to proselyte Mr. Drew, and to embrace, with full conviction, the doctrines of Christianity. The Remaks on Paine were republished with corrections and additions in 1820.

The appearance of the "Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," in 1802, brought him into honourable notice beyond his native country. The favourable reception which had been given to the Essay on the Soul prompted the author to further mental exertion, and a determination to investigate the evidences of a General Resurrection was the result. From this investigation, the subject of Personal Identity was inseparable; and on these topics he recorded his thoughts till the end of 1805, though the work did not appear in print till 1809. It was then, like the Essay on the Soul, published by subscription, and the copyright sold to Mr. Edwards.

In May, 1805, he entered into an engagement with the late Dr.

Thomas Cook, which wholly detached him from the pursuits of trade. About two years previously to this, Mr. Drew had undertaken, in a course of familiar lectures, to instruct a class in English grammar and composition. A similar course of lectures, with the addition of physical geography and astronomy, was delivered by him in 1811. In that year, an advertisement appeared in several newspapers, announcing that a gentleman deceased had appointed by his will, that a premium of 1200*l.* should be paid for the best treatise, and 400*l.* for the treatise next in merit, on "the Evidence that there is a Being, all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists, and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity: in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelation; and in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to, mankind." For these premiums, Mr. Drew became a competitor, though an unsuccessful one. He concluded, nevertheless, on publishing a book which had cost him so much laborious thought; and, after submitting his manuscript to the inspection of Professor Kidd, of Aberdeen, and Dr. Olinthus Gregory of Woolwich, and availing himself of their valuable suggestions, it was printed, in 1820, in 2 vols. 8vo. This performance, which Mr. Drew considered as by far his best, obtained for him additional reputation, and in connection with his preceding essays, it procured him the distinction of M. A. from the University of Aberdeen.

Previous to this Mr. Drew appeared as the biographer of his friend, Dr. Cooke. This life was published in the Methodist book-room in 1816, in an octavo volume.

Mr. Drew's works procured him the friendship of several distinguished individuals. In the beginning of 1819, he was engaged as editor of the Imperial Magazine. This led to his removal from St. Austell to Liverpool, and from thence to London, where he continued to discharge the duties of that situation until the beginning of March, 1833. He also superintended all the works issued from the Caxton Press; and the proprietors of that establishment bear honourable testimony to his abilities, his industry, and his moral worth.

Mr. Drew led a very regular and temperate life; his health was remarkably good, and his body, like his mind, vigorous and active. The first shock which his constitution appeared to receive, was from the sudden death of his wife, at Helston, on the 19th of August, 1828; and from that period he became a stranger to sound repose. Yet his daily avocations were followed as usual, and no symptoms of decay were apparent until the autumn of 1832. He then resolved to return to Cornwall, to spend the evening of his days; but attended to the duties of his office until Saturday the 2nd of March, the last day of his 68th year. On

Monday the 11th of that month, he left London, attended b
son and daughter, and reached Helston on Friday the 15th.
Friday the 29th he died; and on the following Tuesday his rem
were laid beside the mouldering body of his beloved wife.

F. J. BROWNE, ESQ.

March 29.—At Weymouth, aged 79, Francis John Bro
Esq. formerly, for 24 years, M.P. for Dorset.

Mr. Browne was the representative of a family seated for
generations at Frampton, Dorsetshire. He succeeded his f
in his estate in 1777, and served the office of sheriff of Do
shire in 1783. At the general election, in the following yea
was chosen one of the knights of the shire; and he retained
seat during five parliaments, until the dissolution in 1806.
line of politics was generally that of the Whigs. He conti
during life one of the most active and useful magistrates i
county.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. T. FANE.

This officer was born April 27, 1790, the elder son of the
Thomas Fane, who died in 1807, by Miss Anne Lowe.
entered the army in 1807 as a lieutenant in the 25th foot
attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1821. For some
he served as inspector of militia in the Ionian Islands, an
was latterly on the half-pay of the 22nd dragoons.

At the general election of 1812 he was returned as me
for Lyme Regis, and continued to sit for that borough un
disfranchisement in 1832. He was appointed one of the c
of the Privy Seal in 1814. He died in March, aged 42.

JAMES STUART, ESQ.

April 6.—At Uxbridge, James Stuart, Esq. a Director o
East-India Company.

Mr. Stuart entered the civil service of the Company in
and for some years subsequently was employed in revenue
judicial offices at Fort William. In 1794, he was appo
deputy-register to the Nizomut and Sudder Dewanny Ada
or court of highest criminal and civil jurisdiction to the B
Government. His health, however, was so much impaired,
he was under the necessity of proceeding to England in 1799.

Mr. Stuart returned to Bengal in 1801. In 1804 he
nominated judge and magistrate of the district of Agra, a
1805 judge and magistrate of Benares.

In 1808, Mr. Stuart was appointed third Judge of the Co
Circuit and Appeal for the division of Benares. While in
court, he made a report to the Government, on the administr
of the police, which was thought worthy of being placed i
appendix to the fifth report presented to Parliament in 1812,

select committee on the internal administration of British India, and was cited with approbation by the Court of Directors in a despatch.

In 1811, Mr. Stuart was appointed second member of the Council of the College of Fort William. In February 1817, he was selected to fill a seat in the Supreme Council of Bengal. His service in the Supreme Council continued from 1817 to 1822, an interval memorable for great military and political events, which enabled him not only to become well acquainted with the affairs of the Bengal Presidency, but to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the general state and political relations of the whole of India. His public and private conduct secured him the good will and favourable opinion both of the British and the native communities of the Bengal Presidency, in testimony of which, on his embarkation for Europe, the British inhabitants of Calcutta did him the honour to offer him a public entertainment, and after his departure, the natives resident in that city forwarded to the Bengal Government an address to Mr. Stuart, which was transmitted to the Court of Directors in England for communication to him.

In 1824, Mr. Stuart came forward as a candidate for the office of Director, to which post he was elected in 1827.

In 1824 he was returned to Parliament for Huntingdon, for which he was re-elected in 1826 and 1830.

C. J. FYNES CLINTON, ESQ.

April 11.—At Leamington, aged 40, Clinton James Fynes Clinton, Esq. M. A. Barrister at Law, of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Clinton was son of the Rev. Charles Fynes Clinton, D.C.L. Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's.

He was educated at Westminster-school, and was thence elected a student of Christ's Church, in 1811. From his early youth he applied himself to the study of the law; rejecting the customary abridgments, and pursuing his investigations to the fountain-head; nor did his ardour in this laborious employment desert him to the last. He generally travelled the Midland circuit.

In 1826, Mr. Clinton was returned to Parliament for Aldborough in Yorkshire, which he continued to represent in three Parliaments, until its disfranchisement by the Reform Act in 1832. His politics were strongly conservative.

In November 1827, Mr. Clinton was appointed Recorder of Newark. He was also deputy to the Duke of Rutland and Earl Brownlow, the Recorders of Grantham and Boston.

REV. ROWLAND HILL.

The Rev. Rowland Hill died on the 11th of April, at his house in Blackfriars-road, after an illness of about a week. Mr. Hill was born in August, 1744. He was son of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., of Hawkestone, Shropshire, and was educated at Eton Col-

lege, whence he was removed to St. John's College, Camb
where he took the degree of M.A. with some *eclát*. Bef
was of age to take orders, he occasionally preached at the
nacle, and at the Tottenham-court-road Chapel, which
some impediment in the way of his receiving ordination.
Bishop of Bath and Wells at length was induced to admit
deacon's orders, which was the highest step he was permi
attain in the hierarchy. In 1783, Mr. Hill laid the first
of Surrey Chapel, which was opened in 1784; but althou
was usually considered as the pastor, preaching there con
during the winter, the chapel was not licensed as under hi
toral care. He generally spent a considerable portion
summer in visiting various parts of the United Kingdom, p
ing in places of worship of almost every denomination
would admit of his services, and occasionally to large asse
in the open air. The remainder of the summer he usually
at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, where he had a
and a chapel. About the time that he opened Surrey Cha
married Miss Mary Tudway, sister of Clement Tudway,
M.P. for Wells, by whom he had no issue. Mrs. Hill die
years ago.

Few ministers of the Gospel have had to bear the scornfu
of opposition—to contend against religious animosity—
bear on through good report and evil report, through so lo
active a career as Mr. Hill. Few have challenged the en
so boldly, or sustained it so single-handed. The indep
and ambiguous ecclesiastical position which he assumed, a
retically a Churchman and practically a Dissenter,—a Di
within the Church, a Churchman among Dissenters,—
sarily involved him, especially in the earlier part of his ca
continual polemic skirmishing. His very catholicism som
put on an aggressive form; for of nothing was he so intole
of sectarianism. But while he thus made himself many
nents, his blameless character precluded his having any p
enemies. The sarcastic or censorious polemic was forgo
the warm-hearted philanthropist, the indefatigable evangel
consistent saint. It is quite true, that Mr. Hill both said
things, occasionally, which few other men could have sa
good effect, or done without imprudence. But the unimpe
integrity and purity of his intentions, the sanctity of his
charm of his manners, the dignity of true-breeding, which
from vulgarity his most familiar phrases and his most e
actions, conspired to secure for him, through life, the affe
veneration of all who enjoyed the privilege of his acquai
or understood his character. In Mr. Hill, no ordinary de
natural shrewdness was combined with an unsuspecting an
less mind. This sometimes laid him open to imposition.
and accurate as was his acquaintance with human nature,

and always quick-sighted in reading its appearances in the individual. He understood the heart better than the moral physiognomy of character: and thus his shrewdness did not preserve him altogether from forming mistaken estimates. His generous benevolence was a distinguishing trait of his character; and he seemed to have the power of inspiring his flock with a similar spirit. On two occasions on which collections were made in the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom (the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, and the subscription for the relief of the German sufferers), the collections at Surrey Chapel are recorded to have been the largest raised at any one place. The sum annually raised for charitable and religious institutions, at the Surrey Chapel, has been from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* As a preacher, Mr. Hill was extremely unequal, as well as systematically unmethodical; generally rambling, but pithy, often throwing out the most striking remarks, and sometimes interspersing touches of genuine pathos, amid much that bordered upon the ludicrous. But even in his most grotesque sallies, there was a redeeming simplicity of purpose and seriousness of intention. You felt that the preacher did not mean to trifle; that there was no attempt at display, no unhallowed familiarity in his feelings, or want of reverence to sacred things. In his more private expository exercises, he was generally grave and edifying, with few inequalities, and often highly impressive. In the devotional part of the service, he was uniformly chaste, solemn, and fervent. Of late years, the majesty of venerable age that invested his appearance added not a little to the impressive effect of his instructions. We shall never forget his rising to rebuke the tempestuous discord of the Bible Society Anniversary, held in Exeter Hall, in May, 1831. The keen yet mild reproof came from his lips with almost the force of prophetic authority; and the strong good sense of the few sentences he uttered, went directly home to the minds of the auditory. His physical powers had long been in a declining state, but his intellectual energies remained almost unimpaired to the end of his existence.

Among the publications of Mr. Rowland Hill are the following:—"Imposture Detected, and the Dead Vindicated," 8vo., 1777.—"Sermon on the Death of the Rev. J. Ronquet, of Bristol," 8vo., 1778.—"Answer to J. Wesley's Remarks upon the Defence of the Character of Whitfield and others," 8vo., 1778.—"Sermon preached on occasion of Laying the First Stone of the Chapel in the Surrey-road," 1783.—"Aphoristic Observations proposed to the Consideration of the Public, respecting the Propriety of admitting Theatrical Amusements into Country Manufacturing Towns," 8vo., 1790.—"Expostulatory Letter to W. D. Tattersal, A.M.," in which the bad tendency of stage amusements is seriously considered, 8vo., 1796.—"Journal of a Tour through the North of England and parts of Scotland, with Re-

marks on the Present State of the Church of Scotland," 8vo., —"Extract from a Journal of a Second Tour from London th the Highlands of Scotland, and the North-western parts of land," 8vo., 1800.—"A Plea for Union, and a Free Propag of the Gospel, being an Answer to Dr. Jameson's Remar the Author's Tour," 8vo., 1800.—"Village Dialogues," 2 1800.—"Apology for Sunday, 8vo., 1801.—"Cow-pock Inc tion Vindicated," 12mo., 1806.—"A Warning to Christian fessors," 12mo., 1806.—"Investigation of the Nature and E of Parochial Assessments being charged on Places of Reli Worship," 1811.—"Letter on Roman Catholic Emancipa 1813.

RAFFAELE MORGHEN.

April 11.—At Florence, in his 72d year, Raffaele Mor the celebrated engraver.

He was a pupil of Volpato, and first obtained his reputati engraving, in conjunction with him, the series of the pictu Raphael in the Vatican. Soon after the completion of this appeared his plate of the Aurora by Guido, in the Respi Palace, than which no print of greater beauty has, perhaps been executed.

Many other important works rapidly followed, amonst w "The Last Supper," of Leonardo da Vinci; "The Transfi tion," and the "Madonna della Seggiola," of Raphael; Dancing Seasons," and the "Riposo," of Niccolo Poussin Marquis de Moncada, on horseback, after Vandyck; the Po of Raphael, the Fornarino, Leonardo da Vinci, and the five poets of Italy—Dante, Boccacio, Petrarch, Ariosto, and Ta are brilliant specimens.

Morghen was a man of singular habits; and changed fr prodigal to a miser, and from a miser to a prodigal, two or times; he saved fortunes and then squandered them away terly he became religious, and said that he would emplo talent only on sacred subjects; and thus died in the odo sanctity. He was married more than once; his first w beautiful woman, and the beloved of Canova) was the dau of his master Volpato.

REV. JOHN DEAN, D.D.

April 12.—At his lodgings in St. Mary Hall, after a sho ness, aged 63, the Rev. John Dean, D.D., Principal of St. Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Oulde, in Northamptonshire. Dean was a native of Manchester; he was educated in the g mar-school in that town, whence he removed to Oxford, i nuary, 1791, and was elected a Somerset scholar of that h October 2, 1792. He took the degree of B.A., October 10, and in the following year he was chosen a Fellow. He be

M.A., June 14, 1797, and soon after was appointed by Bishop Cleaver, one of the tutors of the college, a situation which he filled for nearly twenty years. He was private tutor to the sons of the Bishop of St. Asaph, for one of whom he held, for a short time, a stall at St. Asaph, together with the precentorship of that Cathedral and the sinecure rectory of Corwen. In 1805 and 1806, he was one of the public examiners of the University; and in 1807, he was nominated a select preacher; in the same year he filled the office of Senior Proctor, his colleague being the present Bishop of Llandaff. In 1808, he attained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and continued as a tutor till 1815, when he accepted the college living of Oulde; and shortly after was nominated Principal of St. Mary Hall, by Lord Grenville.

Dr. Dean was an admirable classical scholar and a sound divine. In conversation, he possessed a ready flow of wit and humour, was a keen disputant, and not averse to literary and political discussion.

LORD FOLEY.

April 15.—In Bruton Street, aged 52, the Right Hon. Thomas Foley, third Baron Foley, of Kidderminster, county of Worcester, privy councillor, Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire, &c.

His lordship was born Dec. 22, 1780, the only son of Thomas, second Lord Foley, by Lady Henrietta Stanhope, aunt to the present Earl of Huntingdon. He succeeded to the peerage at the age of thirteen, on the death of his father, July 2, 1793. On entering upon his senatorial duties, he remained true to the Whig principles of his family. In 1808, he voted in favour of a committee on the Irish Roman Catholic petition, and he afterwards supported the bill for their relief. He also voted in favour of parliamentary reform.

His lordship was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Worcester, on the death of the late Earl of Coventry, in April, 1831, and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners on the resignation of Viscount Hereford.

His lordship married, August 18, 1806, Lady Cecilia-Olivia-Geraldine Fitz-Gerald, sister to the present Duke of Leinster; by whom he has left issue four sons and four daughters.

EARL OF CARNARVON.

April 16.—In Grosvenor Square, aged 60, the Right Hon. Henry-George Herbert, second Earl of Carnarvon, Baron Porchester, &c. &c.

His lordship was born June 3, 1772, the eldest son of Henry, the first Earl. In May, 1794, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Cricklade, which he continued to represent until his succession to the peerage, on the death of his father, June 3, 1811.

His lordship started in political life as the friend of Mr. Fox,

and participated in all the movements of the party of t
premier. From this circumstance no small surprise w
at his being overlooked by Earl Grey when forming his
tration; and that the disappointment was severely felt
Carnarvon, was apparent from the bitter opposition of hi
to the measures of the Reform ministers. It has been sta
planation, that for some time previous to the sudden breal
the Duke of Wellington's administration, Lord Carnarvon
lost to his political friends, being in such a state of hea
scarcely any hope of his recovery; Lord Carnarvon spok
the Reform Bill on the fourth day of the debate, in Oct., 1

His lordship combined, with talents of the highest o
eloquence clear and convincing, a moral courage which n
or difficulties could daunt. In private life he was estee
beloved by men of every class of opinion.

His lordship married, April 26, 1796, Elizabeth-Kitty,
of Colonel John Dyke Acland, by Lady Harriet Fox-St
Her ladyship died March 5, 1813, leaving issue two sons
daughters.

VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES.

April .—In Merrion Square, Dublin, aged 76, the R
Francis-Hervey de Mountmorency, third Viscount Mou

His lordship was born September 1, 1756, the secon
Hervey, the first viscount, and the elder son by his second
He succeeded his half-brother, Hervey-Redmond, Aug.
and subsequently, by royal licence, relinquished the name
for that borne by his remote ancestors in the kingdom of

His lordship married, April 24, 1794, Anne, daughter
Reade, of Castle Hoyle, county of Kilkenny, Esq., an
ladyship, who died April 21, 1823, had issue one son a
daughters.

JOHN BLACKBURNE, ESQ.

April 19.—In Park Street, Westminster, in his 79th y
Blackburne, Esq., F. R. S., formerly forty-six years M. P.
cashire.

Mr. Blackburne was born at Hale, Aug. 5, 1754. H
the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1781. At the gene
tion, in 1784, he was elected to Parliament for the county
caster, as the successor of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart.,
then created Lord Grey de Wilton. He was re-elected on e
sequent occasion for nearly half a century; and having rep
the county in ten Parliaments, retired at the dissolution
Though not distinguished in debate, his attention to the
of his constituents was invariably assiduous.

COLONEL BAILLIE, M. P.

April 20.—In Devonshire-place, aged 60, John Baillie, Esq., of Leys, Inverness-shire, M. P. for the Inverness district of burghs, a Director of the East-India Company, and a Colonel on the Bengal establishment. Colonel Baillie was appointed a cadet in 1790, and lieutenant in 1794. In 1797 he was employed by Lord Teignmouth to translate from the Arabic an important work on the Mahomedan Law, compiled by Sir William Jones. On the first formation of the College of Fort William, about 1800, he was appointed Professor of the Arabic and Persian languages, and of the Mahomedan law, in that institution. Although engaged in the duties of this office, Captain Baillie offered his services as a volunteer in the field soon after the commencement of the Mahratta war, in 1803, and joined the army at the siege of Agra. At that time, the precarious situation of affairs, in the province of Bundlecund, requiring the superintendence of an officer qualified to conduct various important and difficult negotiations, he was appointed Political Agent. The duty which devolved on him was arduous: it was necessary to occupy a considerable tract of hostile country, in the name of the Peishwa; to suppress a combination of refractory chiefs, and to conciliate others; to superintend the operations of the troops, and to establish the British civil power, and the collection of revenue, in a province menaced with foreign invasion, and disturbed with internal commotion. Within the short space of three months, these objects were accomplished by the zeal and activity of Captain Baillie; and it was stated as the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, in a letter to the Court of Directors, that, on occasion of the invasion of the province by the troops of Ameer Khan, in May and June, 1804, "The British authority in Bundlecund was alone preserved by his fortitude, ability, and influence." His services were continued in the capacity of a member of the commission, appointed in July, 1804, for the administration of the affairs of Bundlecund; and he continued engaged on this important service until the summer of 1807. He thus effected the peaceable transfer, to the British dominions, of a territory yielding an annual revenue of eighteen lacs of rupees (225,000*l.* sterling), with the sacrifice only of a jaghire of little more than one lack of rupees per annum; and, finally, placed the authority and relations of the British government in Bundlecund in a condition to admit of the affairs of the province being conducted on the ordinary system of administration established in other parts of the Honourable Company's dominions.

In July, 1807, the government had an opportunity of rewarding Captain Baillie's eminent services, by appointing him to the office of Resident at Lucknow, where he remained until the end of 1815. He was promoted to the rank of major in the Bengal army in 1811, and lieutenant-colonel in 1815.

After returning to England, he was, in 1820, electe
ment for the borough of Hedon, for which he sat durin
liaments, until the dissolution of 1830. In that ye
returned for the burghs of Inverness, &c., and re-chos
and 1832. He was elected a Director of the East-India
May 28, 1823.

SIR CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

April 21.—In Wimpole Street, in his 67th year, the
Sir Christopher Robinson, D. C. L., Judge of the Hig
Admiralty.

He was the son of the Rev. Christopher Robinson, D.
of Magdalen College, Oxford, rector of Albury, Oxfor
of Witham, Berks.

Dr. Robinson was a member of the same college
graduated, M. A., 1789; D. C. L., 1796. He was appoi
Advocate, and knighted, Feb. 6, 1805; and in that capa
the leading counsel in the Admiralty Court, he was
nearly all the prize causes and captures of the time. He
obtained, in succession, the offices of Chancellor of the
London, Judge of the Consistory Court, and Judge o
Court of Admiralty, each on the resignation of Lord S
he fulfilled the duties of the last office with the greate
and ability until within a few days of his death.

CAPTAIN RICHBELL, R. N.

April 24.—At his office in High-street, Wapping
Thomas Richbell, Esq. a post-captain, R.N., resident
of the Thames Police-office.

Captain Richbell entered the navy at the age of nine
served with his present Majesty in the West Indies
gallantry and bravery in several actions, he was succe
moted to the rank of lieutenant, 1780 (before attainin
teenth year), commander 1789, and post-captain 18
year 1792 or 1793, he was appointed regulating ca
volunteer and impressment department in the metro
the charge of the Enterprise tender-ship off the Towe
tinued in this situation until the beginning of the
when he was appointed by Lord Sidmouth to the
Thames Police Magistrate, with the privilege of retaini
pay. He has left a widow, who has been for some tim
under a severe indisposition, and a son and daughte
to deplore the loss of a kind husband and most affecti

GENERAL SIR R. BROWNRIGG, BART., G.

April 27.—At Helston-house, near Monmouth, age
ral Sir Robert Brownrigg. He was the son of Henry
of Rockingham, county Wicklow, Esq., by Mary,

Michael Alcock, Esq., of Norwich. He was appointed an ensign in 1775; attained the rank of major, May 19, 1790; and that of lieutenant-colonel in 1793.

On the Duke of York's becoming commander-in-chief, in February, 1795, his royal highness appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg to be his military secretary. He accompanied the Duke of York to Holland, in 1799; and continued secretary to his royal highness until March, 1803; when he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Forces. He was appointed colonel-commandant of the 6th battalion of the 60th foot, 1799; a major-general in 1802; colonel of the 9th foot, in 1805; and a lieutenant-general, 1808.

In July, 1809, as quartermaster-general, he accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt; he was present at the siege of Flushing, and the operations in South Beveland.

In 1813, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon; and, on the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, January 2, 1815, he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross. In February, 1815, Sir Robert Brownrigg successfully invaded the kingdom of Candy, (situated in the interior of the island of Ceylon,) which was, in consequence, annexed to the possessions of Great Britain. Sir Robert Brownrigg was created a baronet, by patent dated March 9, 1816. He continued Governor of Ceylon until the year 1820, and arrived at the full rank of General in 1819.

Sir Robert Brownrigg was twice married, and has left a numerous family.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILTON.

April 27.—In London, in his 72nd year, Lieutenant-Colonel George Wilton, of the Honourable East India Company's service.

This officer went out to India in 1777. In 1779, he served in the Khyrabad country, and afterwards in the campaign in the Mahratta country, against Scindia. On returning to Cawnpoor, he was appointed adjutant to the 22nd native infantry, with which corps he marched to relieve Lucknow, during the disturbances at that place, and from thence to the Gorackpoor country, and to Fyzabad.

In 1782, the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, appointed Lieutenant Wilton one of his aids-de-camp, in which capacity he continued until the return of that eminent statesman to England in 1786; and afterwards filled the same situation in the household of Lord Cornwallis, until he was appointed adjutant to the 10th native infantry. From that post he was shortly promoted to be adjutant and quartermaster to the second brigade, which appointment he held until 1795. He was then nominated assistant to the regulating officer of the Jaghurdar institution, and became

the principal of that department in 1801. He attained th
of captain, 1796; major, 1803; and lieutenant-colonel, 18
February, 1807, in consequence of declining health, he wa
pelled to return to England, and in October, 1809, he
from the service.

DR. BABINGTON.

By the death of this venerable physician, the professi
been deprived of a distinguished ornament, and the publ
kind, liberal, and enlightened practitioner; while the sc
world will have to deplore a man who formed, as it we
connecting link between the departed and living philosop
the last half century; for, from Priestly to Wollaston and
Dr. Babington was the personal friend and agreeable asso
the most distinguished persons of this country. His a
temper, gentle manners, sound judgment, liberal sentimen
varied information, rendered his society highly acceptabl
class of men, whose stern and laborious abstractions occas
required the soothing repose of friendly intercourse, a
exhilarating relief of enlivened conversation.

Dr. Babington was formerly apothecary, and afterward
sician and lecturer on medicine and chymistry, at Guy's H
His publications were not numerous: consisting of a Sys
Arrangement of Minerals, founded on the joint considera
their Chymical, Physical, and External Characters, 4to, 1
New System of Mineralogy, in form of a Catalogue of the
of M. de Raab, 4to, 1799; and some contributions to Nich
Journal, and the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.

He expired, after an illness of a few days' duration, at hi
in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, April 29, aged 76.

ADMIRAL SIR H. BLACKWOOD, BART.

Sir Henry Blackwood entered the naval service under t
tection of Admiral M'Bride. In 1790, he did duty as
midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte, bearing the
Earl Howe. On the memorable 1st of June, 1794, he was
lieutenant of the Invincible, 74; and on the return of th
torious fleet to Spithead, was promoted to the rank of com
in the Megæra fire-vessel. His post commission bore dat
2, 1795; and from that date until 1796, he command
Nonsuch, 64, stationed as a floating-battery at Hull. H
appointment was to the Brilliant, a small frigate, in whic
compelling a Spanish vessel, of superior force, to take
under the batteries of Teneriffe, he sustained an action w
French ships, each mounting 44 guns, and by a series of m
manœuvres succeeded in making his escape.

Soon after, Captain Blackwood removed into the Pene

new frigate of 36 guns, one of Lord Nelson's Mediterranean fleet. In this ship he was employed in the blockade of Malta, and in watching Le Guillaume Tell, of 86 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Ducrès, which had escaped from the battle of the Nile, and taken refuge in Valette Harbour. Under the cover of a dark night, March 30, 1800, the Frenchman ventured out; but was soon descried by Blackwood, who immediately gave chase, and in less than an hour came close up to her. The superior sailing of the Penelope enabled our officer to work her so that she became only casually exposed to the enemy's stern-guns, whilst she repeatedly raked Le Guillaume Tell within musket-shot, and with such effect that, just before the dawn of day on the 31st, the latter was reduced to her head-sails and spanker, and these were greatly damaged. The Lion and Foudroyant, ships of the line, were thus enabled to come up in succession, and bring the enemy to close action, which continued with great fury on both sides for several hours, when Le Guillaume Tell, being totally dismasted, struck her colours, and was taken possession of by the Penelope. Having towed her prize into Syracuse, the Penelope returned to the blockade of Malta, off which island she remained until its surrender, September 5, 1800. In 1801, Captain Blackwood served with considerable distinction under Lord Keith, in the expedition to Egypt.

On the renewal of war, Captain Blackwood was appointed to the Euryalus, a new 36-gun frigate, in which he served under Lord Gardner off the coast of Ireland, under Lord Keith at Boulogne, and under Lord Nelson off Cadiz. In Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Vol. I., will be found his account of the last interview he had with Lord Nelson, on the morning of the battle of Trafalgar. On his taking leave, the Admiral replied, "God bless you, Blackwood, I shall never speak to you again!" Captain Blackwood, however, afterwards arrived in the cockpit of the Victory, just as the dying hero was breathing his last. In 1806, Captain Blackwood was appointed to the Ajax, of 80 guns; in which he accompanied Sir J. T. Duckworth on the expedition against Constantinople. When at anchor off the Dardanelles, on the evening of February 14, 1807, the Ajax was destroyed by accidental fire. The lives of the crew were nearly all preserved by the boats of the other ships of the squadron; and the Captain was picked up after being about an hour in the water.

In 1807, Captain Blackwood was appointed to the Warspite, a new third-rate fitting at Chatham; and in the summer of 1810, he commanded the in-shore squadron off Toulon. In the spring of 1813, he captured three American letters of marque, and several valuable merchantmen. In May, 1814, he was appointed Captain of the Fleet assembled at Spithead, under the Duke of Clarence, on occasion of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to this

country. On the King's birth-day, in the same year, he the rank of Rear-Admiral; and on the 24th of July wa a baronet. In August, 1819, he was nominated a K.C about the same time appointed Commander-in-chief in Indies, for which station he sailed in the Leander, 60, J 1820; he returned to England December 11, 1822, hav promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, July 19, 1820. S subsequently held the command at the Nore. He was a a groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of Clarence, a year 1824; and re-appointed to the same office in th household, when a vacancy occurred, within the first ye present Majesty's reign.

VICE-ADMIRAL YOUNG.

This officer was made a commander by Sir John Jerv and on his return from the West Indies, in the Reprisal, pointed to the Comet fire-vessel. He subsequently acte tain of the Zealous, on the Mediterranean station, from again returned to the Comet. His post commission b October 5, 1795. He afterwards commanded the Gr frigate, employed first in the North Sea, and subsequ Marcou, where he captured l'Aventure and la Tartane privateers, each mounting sixteen guns.

About February, 1799, Captain Young was appointe Ethalion, 46; and on the 17th of October following, had fortune to capture, after a running fight of an hour, the frigate Thetis of 36 guns, laden with specie and cocoa. sort, the Santa Brigada, of similar force and value, was on the following morning by the Naiad, Alcmene, and The prize-money for the cargoes of those vessels was so l the shares of the four captains amounted to 40,730*l.* 18*s.*

In the following year Captain Young removed into th frigate; and during the remainder of the war was empl the Mediterranean station, from which he returned to July 2, 1802. His next appointment was to the Valia guns, in the spring of 1807. He became a rear-admiral and a vice-admiral in 1830.

He married at Gibraltar, in 1802, the daughter of Col late Lieutenant-General) Fyers, of the Royal Engineers at that time deemed "the beauty of the rock." They h merous family.

COUNTESS DE GREY.

May 4.—In St. James's Square, aged 82, the Rig Amabel Hume Campbell, Countess de Grey and Barones

Her ladyship was born, January 2nd, 1751, the elder of Phillip, second Earl of Hardwicke, by Jemima Marchi Grey, who was the only daughter of John, Earl of Brea

by Lady Amabel de Grey, eldest daughter of Henry, Duke of Kent, K.G., and the twelfth and last Earl of Kent.

Shortly after coming of age, her ladyship was married, July 16, 1772, to Alexander Lord Polwarth, son and heir apparent of Hugh, third and last Earl of Marchmont. His lordship was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Hume of Berwick, May 16, 1776; but died before his father, at Wrest, March 9th, 1781, in his 31st year. Her ladyship had no family by this alliance, and she ever after continued a widow.

On the death of her mother, January the 10th, 1797, the marquisate of De Grey (which had been conferred on that lady by a special remainder of a patent granted to her grandfather, the Duke of Kent, in 1740) became extinct, but the barony of Lucas descended to Lady Hume.

Her ladyship was advanced to the dignity of Countess de Grey, by patent dated October the 5th, 1816; with remainder to her sister Mary Jemima, Dowager Baroness Grantham, and her heirs male. In pursuance of this remainder, her nephew, Lord Grantham, has now become Earl de Grey, as well as Baron Lucas of Crudwell.

CAPTAIN MONTRESOR, C.B.

This officer served as senior-lieutenant of the Revenge, 74, Captain A. R. Kerr, at the attack of a French squadron in Aix Roads, April the 11th and 12th, 1809; and a commander's commission was conferred upon him as a reward for his gallantry in conducting a fire-vessel on that memorable occasion.

In August, 1811, he was appointed to the Helena sloop; and in the following year, accompanied a fleet of merchantmen to the Leeward Islands. In 1814 he was appointed, first to the Rover 16, and afterward to the Manby 12, from the latter of which he was removed by Sir Alexander Cochrane, to the temporary command of the flotilla which he had bravely assisted in capturing during the expedition against New Orleans. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, June 4, 1815; promoted to post rank on the 13th of the same month; and appointed to the Charwell 20, stationed on Lake Ontario, June 26, 1816. He was afterwards an inspector of the naval force in Canada. He died at Bath, May 8.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. J. CREIGHTON.

May 10.—In Dublin, aged 63, the Honourable John Creighton, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Governor of Hurst Castle.

He was the younger son of John first Earl of Erne, by his first wife, Catherine, second daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Howard, Lord Bishop of Elphin. He was appointed Captain in the 17th dragoons, 1793; Major in the army, 1795; and Lieut.-

Colonel, 1801. His rank was stationary, having been
years on the half-pay of the 24th foot, with the gover
Hurst Castle.

He married in 1797, Jane, second daughter of Walte
Esq., and had issue five daughters and three sons.

EDMUND KEAN.

May 15.—At his house, Richmond Green, aged 45,
Kean, the accomplished actor.

Kean was born November 4, 1787, in Castle-street,
square. His father, Aaron Kean, was a tailor, and
Moses Kean, the celebrated ventriloquist; his moth
daughter of George Saville Carey, a lyrist of the last
He was so neglected in nursing, that his deformity at
of age disqualified him for posturing feats on the D
stage; and it was only by timely application of brac
that his limbs ever resumed anything like symmetry.
appearance on any stage" was on the head of the El
Bluebeard. At five years old he re-appeared at Drur
John Kemble's goblin corps in Macbeth. He was after
to school in Orange-court, whence he ran away, and
cabin-boy on board a vessel bound for Madeira; he
sick, and was returned pennyless to his native shore.
his absence, his father had died, and his mother was
found; but his uncle Moses, and Miss Tidswell, of D
Theatre, supported and instructed him;—from the
learnt ventriloquism and mimicry—his skill in which
life, amused Lord Byron as greatly as his best acting.
death of his uncle, the young wight joined Saunders's
troop. He continued an unruly wayward boy till the
when he joined a small company.

Kean played at Birmingham with moderate succes
Edinburgh triumphantly, for twelve successive nights, a
This fame was but ephemeral; for, until 1812, he play
varieties enumerated by Polonius. His talents were al
versal; but he never succeeded in light comedy. M
pronounced him the worst Don Felix she ever played wi

The merit of having been the first to duly appreciate
Kean's talents, belongs to the late Mr. Nation, of
gentleman well known for his theatrical taste and profou
ledge of Shakspeare. During the Exeter seasons in 18
1811-12, Mr. Nation exerted every nerve to promote K
terests. At last, knowing the intimacy of Dr. Drury
Grenfell, then one of the committee of Drury-lane,
knowledge of theatrical merit, and being himself upo
terms with him, he requested him to visit his house
theatre, to see Kean's performances. Dr. Drury acc

invitation, and was so much delighted with his talents, that he immediately interested himself in his cause; and, from his connexion with Mr. Greenfell, was ultimately successful in bringing him before a London audience.

The following anecdote shows the state of Kean's funds at that time. The barber of the theatre (one Arnold) was also the tonsor of Mr. Nation. One morning, when he came to perform the usual operation, Mr. Nation asked him how Kean had performed the preceding night? "Is it not scandalous," said the tonsor, "that such a man should be so treated? He wanted a pint of porter to enable him to sustain the fatigue of his part; he had not twopence to pay for it, and the publican would not give him credit—but I lent him the money." Vandenhoff, who afterwards appeared at Covent-garden as Sir Giles Overreach, belonged to the Exeter company with Kean; as did Tokeley, who broke his thigh whilst playing clown to Kean's harlequin, at the Exeter Theatre.

Kean had a strong perception of his own powers, and always predicted that he should some day be at the head of his profession. He was a beautiful fencer, and his friends wished him to establish a fencing academy. His answer was, "It never shall be said, sir, that I was a fencing-master."

Whilst the Exeter company was at Weymouth, in the autumn of 1812, Betty came there as a star. Kean would not play second parts to him. After quitting Weymouth, the company proceeded to Guernsey. Kean was advertised there for Harlequin; when night came, he was not to be found. He was missing for two days, and then discovered in a pot-house muttering to himself—"He would not play Harlequin—he would be d—d if he would." This contumacy gave great offence to the Guernsey gentlemen, and his benefit was in consequence badly attended; and when the company left the island, he was unable to clear the demands against him, and was, with his wife and children, left in pawn. After some time he was allowed to depart, and came to Teignmouth, where he got up a concert at a small public-house, at 6*d*. per head, to carry him on to Exeter. He then produced a concert at 1*s*. per head, to carry him on to Barnstaple, where he had an engagement for himself and Mrs. Kean, at about 30*s*. per week.

He proceeded from Exeter to Barnstaple, and thence with the company to Dorchester. It was now the autumn of 1813.

In consequence of Dr. Drury's earnest recommendation, the committee of Drury-lane at last resolved upon sending Arnold, then the manager, *incog*. to Dorchester. Arnold saw him perform on two successive nights—to audiences of ten or twelve persons. After the second performance, Arnold introduced himself to Kean behind the scenes, and invited him to breakfast with him the next day. Kean went home in an agony of despair. "I have ruined myself for ever," said he to his wife. "Arnold has been in the house these two nights. I have been playing carelessly and

gagging; for who can play to such houses?" His wife cious reply was, "It is fortunate for you you were igu his presence, or you would certainly have overacted you After a sleepless night, Kean met Arnold. The confere very short. Arnold's address was nearly as follows: ' judgment, Mr. Kean, you must succeed upon the London but you know the caprice of the public. I make, theref propositions. I will either now engage you, successful successful, for three seasons, at eight guineas the first sea the second, and twelve the third; or I will pay your exp and in London until you can come out, and leave you your terms afterwards with the committee if you succeed your expenses back to Dorchester if you fail." Kean, eight guineas per week was wealth untold, closed with proposition.

The agreement was not ratified until after his successf It was then tendered by the Committee for his signatu *signed* it without hesitation; and the Committee imm *consigned* it to the flames, and presented him with another ment at a first-rate salary.

He selected *Shylock* for his first appearance, by the a Mr. Nation, for the merits of his *Richard* were then un indeed, he had few opportunities of appearing in Shaks the country. The pit was not more than two-thirds full; overflow from Covent Garden, where a new and popul was performing, soon filled the house respectably. T scene went off flatly; but he made a great impression in t with *Tubal*, in the third act; and his triumph was comple trial scene. The committee presented him with fifty guin his performance of *Shylock*, and one hundred after that of Lord Essex gave him a very handsome sword; and his soc eagerly courted by persons of the highest rank. During season he used to play *Othello* and *Iago* alternately.

Kean had the virtues with the faults of genius. generous and grateful, and never forgot his early friend Nation had presented him with a pair of old-fashioned sto buckles, whilst he belonged to the Exeter company. W afterwards came to Exeter as a star, and was dressed for he pointed to one of these buckles on his left wrist. Mr observed, "Why, surely, Kean, you do not wear those ol now?" "I never have played *Richard* without this buc and I never will. I value these buckles more than all th now receive. They were given me when I needed them."

From this period, till within a few weeks of his death, of nineteen years, Kean continued to perform in Lon the chief towns of the United Kingdom, with extraordi not always with equal success. Fame and money ha showered upon him unsparingly; and there may be some

inclined to consider him as a spoiled child of fortune. In the United States of America, where he stayed from October 1820 to June 1821, his success was equal to that in his native country. In France, in 1818, he was differently received; though Talma, a complete master of his science, entertained the highest opinion of Kean's abilities.

In person, Mr. Kean was scarcely the middle height, and was accordingly deficient in the dignity of deportment requisite for certain characters, as that of the noble Roman, *Coriolanus*. His features, though not sufficiently regular to be termed handsome, were capable of almost illimitable expression; his eyes, as it were, played with the passions in the very spirit of mastery; his voice, in the undertones, boomed with melancholy music, and in sudden transitions abounded with fine, meteor-like effect; and, although he was not of dignified stature, he walked the stage with the ease and self-possession attainable only by true genius. In short, the playgoers of the present century will never forget his best performances: as the chuckling scorn and revenge of *Shylock;* the versatile villainy of *Richard III.;* the maddening jealousy and anguish of *Othello;* the fine flashes of genius in *Hamlet;* the wailing melancholy of *Richard II.;* the patriotic spirit of *Brutus;* or the sycophancy and avarice of *Sir Giles Overreach.*

In private life, Mr. Kean was cherished by a large circle of friends. That he did not enjoy high society is well known; though at one period, his talents would have rendered him a welcome guest at any table. But his taste lay elsewhere; and Kean was no flatterer of the great: he coveted neither courtly acquaintance, as did Garrick, nor had he the dignity of Kemble to usher him into high life. He was generous even to profuseness, and his largesses were often injudicious. He gave the receipts of benefits to public charities, played gratuitously for needy managers, subscribed liberally to benevolent institutions, and was open-handed to the applications of private suffering. In a right spirit of enthusiasm for his profession, he raised, in 1821, a monument at New York, to the memory of Cooke; and, after the example of Doggett, he, since the year 1818, gave annually a wherry to be rowed for on the Thames. His eccentricities were unbounded, and he parted with money with the same delight that he seemed to earn it. Yet, with all this generosity, he was just in money transactions, to the letter or figure; and justice with generosity should be recorded in letters of gold.

He originally possessed an excellent constitution, which, had it not been impaired by excesses, would, in all probability, have enabled him to prop the drama in its decadence, for years to come. About the year 1808, he married Miss Chambers; she and her sister were natives of Ireland, and dancers at the Cheltenham Theatre. She was a warm-hearted and affectionate woman, devotedly attached to her husband. They had two sons, Howard, who

died in 1813, and Mr. Charles Kean, who inherits muc
genius of his father. Mr. Kean's last public appearanc
the stage of Covent-garden Theatre, as *Othello*, with hi
Iago, the only time he publicly acted with his son: du
performance, he was taken ill, and borne from the scene
line he uttered, being the conclusion of the touching vale

'Farewell! *Othello's* occupation's gone.'

The obsequies of this eminent actor were performed
mond with a befitting solemnity and with due honour, on
of May.

Poor Kean's worldly affairs were so deranged at the ti
death, that it was for some time a matter of doubt wheth
worth while to administer to his effects. Yet his usual
ment in London was 60*l.* per night, for three times a wee
often performed in the country on the other three nig
Gloucestershire, Mr. Kean, about five years after his
popularity, played thrice during a day; at Tewksbur
morning, the theatre being darkened; at Gloucester in
noon; and at Cheltenham at night; and for each per
he received fifty guineas. The total sum received by
in England, America, and France, since 1814, is stated at
or averaging upwards of 9,000*l.* per annum for nineteen

WILLIAM HOOD, ESQ.

May 16.—In the Inner Temple, in his 90th year,
Hood, Esq. senior bencher of the Inner Temple. He
in January, 1743-4, the eldest son and heir of John H
of Bardon Park, Leicester. Mr. Hood had enjoyed his fin
property at Bardon for the long period of seventy-six yea
succeeded his father in 1756. But, being brought up t
he preferred residing in the metropolis; whilst his you
ther, the late Edmund Hood, Esq. resided at the family
After the death of his lady in 1809, Mr. Hood wholly
his chambers in the Inner Temple, where he spent the r
of his long and blameless life, universally beloved and re

SIR T. H. APREECE, BART.

May 27.—At his seat, Effingham House, Surrey, age
Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart.

He was remotely descended from Gryffyth ap Rees,
South Wales; but more immediately from Robert Apre
a colonel in the army of Charles the First, who was slai
coln during the civil wars. From this cavalier Sir Th
fourth in descent. In two particular instances, Sir Th
dered very essential service to his country: first when
of the Huntingdon militia, by gallantly defending Aln
the pirate Paul Jones, during the earliest American

secondly, by submitting to Mr. Pitt a plan for embodying 200,000 men, free of expense, which was acknowledged and acted upon by that minister in the Yeomanry force afterwards enrolled.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B.

May 31.—In Princes-street, Hanover-square, aged 64, Sir John Malcolm, major-general in the service of the East India Company, G.C.B., K.L.S., and F.R.S.

This highly distinguished soldier and diplomatist was born on the farm of Branfoot, near Langholm, on the 2nd of May, 1769. This farm was granted to the paternal grandfather of Sir John, at a low rent, by the Earl of Dalkeith, in 1707; it subsequently became the residence of George Malcolm, the father of Sir John, who married Miss Pasley, daughter of James Pasley, Esq. of Craig and Burn, by whom he had issue seventeen children, fifteen surviving to maturity.

In the year 1782, young John Malcolm, then scarcely fourteen years of age, went out as a cadet to India; where, on his arrival, he was placed under the care of his maternal uncle, the late Dr. Gilbert Pasley. He soon acquired an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the natives, and with the Persian language. The first service of any moment in which he was engaged, was at the celebrated siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, when his abilities attracting the notice of Lord Cornwallis, his lordship appointed him Persian interpreter to an English force serving with a native prince. In 1794, the state of his health obliged him to re-visit his native country; and, in the following year, he returned to India, on the staff of Field-marshal Sir Alured Clarke. In 1797, he was made captain; and from that time to 1799, he was engaged in a variety of important services. He then received instructions to join the Nizam's contingent force, with the chief command of the infantry; at the head of which he continued to act, as well in a political as a military capacity, till the surrender of Seringapatam. He was publicly thanked for his services on that occasion.

After the fall of Seringapatam, he was appointed, jointly with the late Sir Thomas Moore, secretary to the commissioners for the division and adjustment of the Mysore territory, and investiture of the young Rajah with the government of that country. In the same year, he was selected by Lord Wellesley to proceed on a diplomatic mission to Persia—a country which no British ambassador had visited since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Upon his return to Calcutta, he was appointed private secretary to the Governor-General.

In January 1802, he was raised to the rank of major; and on the occasion of the Persian ambassador being accidentally shot at Bombay, he was again entrusted with a mission to that empire, in order to make the requisite arrangements for the renewal of the

embassy. In February, 1803, he was appointed Resider
Mysore Rajah, and to act without special instructions.

In January, 1804, he was sent to the court of the
chief, Dowlut Rao Scindia, on a special mission, with
the 27th of the following month, he concluded a treaty o
alliance and subsidy. In December, 1804, he was pr
the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the June of the follo
he was appointed chief agent of the Governor-Gener
continued to serve in that capacity until March, 180
successfully concluded several very important treati
that period.

Upon the arrival in India, in April, 1808, of the new
General, Lord Minto, Colonel Malcolm was sent by hi
to the court of Persia on a very important mission—that
vouring to counteract the designs of Buonaparte, then in
of his power, who threatened an invasion of India by w
sia, supported by the Persian and Turkish governments
difficult embassy Colonel Malcolm did not wholly succ
returned to Calcutta in the following August, and soon
proceeded to his residency at Mysore, after having,
words of Lord Minto, "laid the government under
obligations to his zeal and ability." Early in the yea
was again selected to proceed in a diplomatic capac
court of Persia. So favourable was the impression
made, on this occasion, on the Persian Prince, that he
sented by him with a valuable sword and star, and, at
time, made a khan and sepahdar of the empire. D
embassy, while at Bagdad, Colonel Malcolm transmit
government at Bengal his final report of the affairs of
document highly appreciated.

In 1812, Colonel Malcolm again visited his native sh
was met by the Directors of the East India-Company
deepest regard and acknowledgment of his merits; a
15th of December, he received the honour of knighth
returned to India in 1816, and soon became engaged in
political and military duties; he was attached, as polit
of the Governor-General, to the force under Lieutenan
Sir T. Hislop, and appointed to command the third divi
army, with which, after taking Talyra by surprise, h
prominent part in the celebrated battle of Mehidpoor,
army under Mulhar Rao Holkar was completely bea
skill and valour on this occasion were the theme o
admiration. A vote of thanks was awarded him on the
of Mr. Canning, by the House of Commons; and th
Regent expressed his regret that the circumstance o
having attained the rank of major-general prevented hi
him a Knight Grand Cross; but his intention to d
ordered to be recorded, and, in 1821, he accordingly re

highest honour which a soldier can receive from his sovereign. After the termination of the war with the Mahrattas and Pindarees, Sir John Malcolm was employed by Lord Hastings in settling the distracted territories of Mulhar Rao, which, and other services, he accomplished in a most satisfactory manner, and gained to British India a large accession of territory and treasure. In April, 1822, he returned once more to England, with the rank of major-general; and shortly afterwards he was presented by those who had acted under him in the war of 1818 and 1819, with a superb vase of the value of 1,500*l*. It was during this visit to England, too, that Sir John received a proud testimony of the favour of the East-India Company, and acknowledgment of the utility of his public career, in the grant passed unanimously by a General Court of Proprietors, of a thousand pounds per annum, in consideration of his distinguished merits and services.

Sir John had quitted India with the determination to spend the evening of his life in his native country; but the solicitations of the Court of Directors, and of his Majesty's ministers for Indian affairs, induced him again to embark in the service of his country. In July, 1827, he was appointed Governor of Bombay, which post he continued to fill until 1831, when he finally returned to England, having effected, during the few years of his governorship, incalculable benefits for this country, our Indian territories, and every class of the inhabitants there. Upon his leaving Bombay, the different bodies of the people seemed to vie with each other in giving proofs of the esteem and high consideration in which he was held.

The brief encomium of Mr. Canning in Parliament, that he was "a gallant officer, whose name would be remembered in India as long as the British flag was hoisted in that country," is only in accordance with the universal opinion of his merits.

Shortly after Sir John's arrival in England, in 1831, he was returned to Parliament for Launceston, and took an active part in the proceedings upon several important questions, particularly the Scotch Reform Bill. At the dissolution in 1832, Sir John became a candidate for the Dumfries district of burghs; but being too late in entering the field, and finding a majority of the electors had promised their votes, he did not persevere. He was then solicited to become a candidate for the city of Carlisle, and complied; but it was at the eleventh hour; and being personally unknown to the place, the result of the first day's poll decided the election against him. Sir John then retired to his seat, near Windsor, and employed himself in writing his work upon the Government of India, now published.

As an author, the name of Sir John Malcolm will occupy no mean place in the annals of his country's literature. His principal works are:—Observations on the Disturbances of the Madras Army in 1809, in 2 parts 8vo. 1812; a Sketch of the Sikhs, a

singular Nation in the province of the Penjaub, in India, 1 vol. 8vo. 1812; the History of Persia, from the earliest period to the present time, 2 vols. 4to; Sketches of Persia; a Report on Molwa, in 1 vol. 4to; a Memoir of Central India, 2 vols. 8vo. 1832; and his last, on the Administration of British India, 1 vol. 8vo. 1833. Sir John had also been engaged for some time in writing a life and editing the papers of Lord Clive.

Sir John married on the 4th of June, 1807, Charlotte Campbell, daughter of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., who was commander-in-chief at Madras, by whom he has left five children.

WILLIAM MORGAN, ESQ. F.R.S.

May .—Died, William Morgan, Esq. F.R.S., Actuary to the Equitable Assurance Society.

Mr. Morgan was a native of Wales, and was nephew of the celebrated Dr. Price. He was originally educated for the medical profession; but his uncle having observed his strength of mind and peculiar facility and power in the acquirement of mathematical and philosophical knowledge, persuaded him to relinquish that intention, and procured for him the situation of Actuary to the Equitable Society. Mr. Morgan was engaged in conducting the affairs of that institution for the long space of upwards of fifty-six years, and lived to see it rise from the possession of a capital of only a few thousands to an establishment of national importance, possessed of many millions, diffusing its benefits to thousands of families, and securing them in the enjoyment of comforts of which they would otherwise have been redered destitute by the death of their friends and relations.

Mr. Morgan's mathematical and scientific attainments were of the highest order, and he contributed many original and invaluable papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and to other scientific publications.

T. C. HANSARD, ESQ.

Mr. Hansard was the eldest son of the late Luke Hansard, Esq., printer to the House of Commons, and having been brought up in the same business, was for many years in partnership with his father. In 1805, he migrated to Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, where he succeeded to the business of Mr. Rickaby; and on the expiration of his lease in 1823, he removed his establishment to the more central part of the city, and having purchased a house in Paternoster-row, he fitted it up for business, and named it the *Paternoster-row Press.*

Mr. T. C. Hansard was a very ingenious practical printer, and was thoroughly versed in every branch of his business; as evinced by his publication of "Typographia, or an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing; with practical

directions for conducting every department in an office; with a description of Stereotype and Lithography."

SAVARY, DUKE OF ROVIGO.

June 1.—At Paris, the Duke of Rovigo, one of the ministers of France under the Emperor Napoleon.

Anne Jean Marie René Savary was a native of Mare, in Champagne, and born April 26, 1774. He entered the army at an early age. His promotion was not rapid: though he served in the campaigns under Hoche, and Pichegru, and Moreau, at the time of the expedition to Egypt he had obtained no higher rank than that of lieutenant-colonel.

In the Egyptian campaign, he was aid-de-camp to Genera Dessaix. When that brave chief fell at his side, he went to communicate the event to Buonaparte, who placed him on his personal staff.

Savary was not slow in perceiving that the surest way to fortune was the favour of the First Consul, whose ready instrument he became. He neither hesitated to superintend the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, nor to preside over the most odious system of espionage ever despot devised. As head of the Counter or Private Police, his object was not merely to spy the spyers—to watch the motions of Fouché and his police—but to trace the footsteps of every one whom he suspected to be unfriendly to Buonaparte.

At the peace of Tilsit, Savary was sent on a mission to St. Petersburgh—not so much to transact any important business, as to spy out the sentiments of the court and people. With the latter, his being a Frenchman was sufficient guilt; he acknowledged that he found every house closed against him. But to many of the Russians, the infamy of his character was well known: he was universally shunned, and often insulted. On his first arrival, the very innkeepers refused to admit him, and he might have starved in the street, had he not met an old acquaintance who kept the *Hotel de Londres*. The Emperor received him with civility, but the Empress and the whole court regarded him with equal scorn and hatred. His manners were not of a character to conciliate, and he soon made way for the more plausible, but equally worthless, Caulaincourt.

The next exploit of General Savary was to prevail on the Prince of Asturias to meet Buonaparte at Bayonne. On his first interview with Ferdinand, he assured him that the only object of his mission was to ascertain whether the new King wished to remain on friendly terms with the Emperor. He observed, with apparent carelessness, that Napoleon was coming to Spain, and that he was sure that, if the Prince would meet him on the way, this mark of respect would be very favourably received. He was not, he said, empowered to make any such proposal; he spoke

only from his knowledge of the Emperor's character, and from his own good-will to the new King. Fearing that, if he did not see Napoleon, his father Charles would, and in his presence declare the preceding abdication at Aranjuez compulsory, Ferdinand at length resolved to go. He reached Vittoria, but no signs of Buonaparte. He began to take the alarm, and even refused to proceed: "Then how can your Majesty expect that the Emperor will acknowledge you?" inquired Savary: "Assuredly, sire, you should meet him on the frontiers!" The Prince was disgusted with the villain, and would see him no more, but the attendants saw him. He continued to protest that the Emperor would not dismember Spain of a single town, and that if Ferdinand proceeded to meet him, he would be immediately acknowledged. Still Ferdinand's friends asserted they should not advise him to go any farther. "Then you may all take the consequences!" answered the ruffian. "We wish to have nothing to do with your Emperor," said one of them; "we do not require or expect him to interfere in our concerns." "But he *will* interfere, whether you choose it or not!" replied Savary. The weak Ferdinand had gone too far to recede.

When Napoleon, in the exultation of success, and in the consciousness of power, declared that the house of Bourbon had ceased to reign, and that the crown of Spain must adorn the brows of his brother Joseph, Savary, whom he had created Duke of Rovigo, was sent to assume *ad interim* the command of the French forces at Madrid. But the general directed none of the great military operations; indeed, none of the marshals would have obeyed him.

In the Austrian campaign of 1809, Savary accompanied the Emperor, and served with some distinction.

Soon after his return (June 1810), on the disgrace of Fouché, he was presented with the portfolio of the General Police; an appointment which gave great dissatisfaction to the Parisians. For the sake of his own popularity, Fouché had lately exercised his tremendous powers with moderation; and had been severe only with respect to such as were plotting for the overthrow of the state. But Savary! what might not the people expect from *him*, now that the prisons, and spies, and gens-d'armerie of all France were under his command?

But if the severity of Savary was equal to expectation, he soon proved that he was unfit to succeed so extraordinary a man as Fouché. The 23rd of October, 1812, while the Emperor was absent in Russia, he was seized in his own bed by the soldiers engaged in a conspiracy, who conveyed him to prison, even without allowing him to put on his clothes. There, however, he did not long remain; the conspiracy was immediately suppressed, and the leaders punished. Every one expected that he would be dismissed in disgrace, but though Napoleon censured him for want of vigilance, he did not deprive him of his office.

After the first abdication, Savary, as he was not well received by the King, retired to the country. He was deeply implicated in the plot for the Emperor's return, yet that event brought him no other advantage beyond a seat in the Chamber of Peers, and the inspectorship of the gens-d'armerie. The portfolio of Police was given to Fouché. When, after the disasters at Waterloo, Napoleon fled to Rochfort, the Duke of Rovigo accompanied him, and would have proceeded with him to St. Helena, had not the British Government opposed his intention, and landed him at Malta. Afraid to return to France, where the fate of Labedoyere and Ney might have awaited him, and not being permitted to reside in England, he proceeded, by the advice of a friend, to Smyrna. There, however, he did not find the repose for which he sighed. Through the French ambassador at the Porte, he was again constrained to depart, and with precipitation. In June, 1819, he landed in England, where he obtained permission to remain a short time. Tired of his wandering, uncertain course of life, he resolved to visit Paris, though he well knew that he had been condemned to death for contumacy by a council of war. He proceeded by way of Dover, Ostend, and Brussels, where he bought a vehicle, and, attended by an English officer, he audaciously passed the frontiers, and reached the capital without being arrested. A council of war was summoned,—less to punish him, than to revise the former sentence. He was unanimously acquitted, permitted to retain his honours, and to live in retirement.

In 1824, the Duke of Rovigo, anxious to relieve himself of the ignominy attending the part he had taken in the murder of Condé, put forth a pamphlet in which he endeavoured, as others had done before him, to throw the blame on any shoulders but his own. His protestations of innocence convinced no man; the affair remains as it did; and not all the asseverations in the universe will wash away the guilt of Savary.

Dark as are the traits we have noticed in the life and character of Savary, it would be unjust to withhold our meed of praise to the fidelity with which he served Napoleon. He adhered to that emperor when the world forsook him; and he has ever since shown great zeal in vindicating his memory.

The Duke of Rovigo's *Memoirs*, recently published, are written with considerable talent; and though, of course, far from meriting implicit credit, will always rank among the necessary materials for the history of Napoleon.

Since the accession of the house of Orleans, the Duke of Rovigo has again been employed in public service, as Governor of Algiers. His death was owing to an inveterate cancer in the throat; his duchess arrived from Algiers too late to take a last view of her husband. His fortune had suffered much ere he went out to Algiers; and his son, the present Duke, will by no means rank amongst the richest of the French nobility. A watch, more pre-

cious as a relic than for its cost (4,000 franks), being the gift of Napoleon, was especially recommended by the late duke to the present, as a treasure never to go out of the family.

LORD KING.

June 4.—In Dover-street, after several weeks' illness, in his 58th year, the Right Hon. Peter King, seventh Lord King, of Oakham, in Surrey.

His lordship was born August 31, 1775, the elder son of Peter, the sixth Lord King, by Charlotte, daughter of Edward Tredcroft, of Horsham, Esq. He succeeded to the title whilst yet a minor, November 23, 1793; and was educated, it is said, at Cambridge.

In 1803, he took an active part relative to the stoppage of money payments at the Bank of England, on which subject he published a pamphlet. In 1811, he also printed "A Speech in the House of Lords on Earl Stanhope's Bill respecting Guineas and Bank-notes."

In 1829, Lord King published, in 4to., "The Life of John Locke, with Extracts from his Correspondence, Journals, and Common-place Books." The materials for this important work were in his own possession; the great moral philosopher having been uncle to Lord King's great-grandfather, Peter, first Lord King, the Lord High Chancellor. A second edition appeared in 8vo., 1830, with additional historical documents from the Lord Chancellor's own note-books.

Of late years, Lord King had chiefly signalized himself as the bitter enemy of the church.

His lordship married, May 26, 1804, Lady Hester Fortescue, eldest daughter of Earl Fortescue; and by her ladyship, who survives him, he had issue two sons and three daughters.

SIR E. C. HARTOPP, BART.

June 10.—At Redland-place, near Bristol, in his 85th year, Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, of Freathby, in Leicestershire, and Four Oaks Hall, in Warwickshire, Bart.

The family of Hartopp were an ancient stock in the county of Leicester, and divided into several branches, all of which are now extinct in the male line.

Sir Edward's paternal name was Bunney. He married Miss Hartopp, August 8, 1777, and in consequence took the name of Hartopp. They shortly after went abroad; and their eldest son was born at Florence in the following July. Mr. Hartopp served the office of High-Sheriff of Leicestershire, in 1781; and he was created a Baronet by patent, dated May 12, 1796. In 1798, on the death of William Pochin, Esq., he was elected the Whig member for the county of Leicester; which post he resigned in favour of Lord Robert Manners, in 1806.

By Lady Hartopp, who survives him, Sir Edmund had five sons and six daughters.

VICE-ADMIRAL PEARD.

This officer was born at Penryn, in Cornwall, in 1761, a son of Captain George Peard, R. N. He entered the naval service in 1773; was at Newfoundland when the war commenced between Great Britain and her American Colonies; and in 1774, was taken prisoner in a Spanish vessel, captured by the Thetis frigate. Being carried into Cadiz, he was conveyed with his crew to Cordova, where he remained until exchanged. In 1780, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and in 1795, he became a Post-captain. After commanding the Britannia, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Lord Hotham, on the Mediterranean station, he was from that ship removed to the St. George, a 98, in which, when off Cadiz, in July, 1797, he quelled an alarming mutiny, by his promptitude and determined spirit in jumping into the waste of the ship, followed by his first lieutenant, and seizing two of the ring-leaders. Captain Peard continued to command the St. George until February, 1799, when he was appointed to the Success frigate, and again ordered to the Mediterranean and employed in the blockade of Malta. In February, 1800, the Success was mainly instrumental in capturing le Genereux, of 74 guns, by lying across her hawser and raking her, by which she became so crippled that the Northumberland had time to reach her, and she surrendered; but in the February of the following year, he had the misfortune to be taken himself by a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Gantheaume. Soon after his return to England he was appointed to the Audacious 74, and, on the 16th of June, in the same year, he sailed with the squadron in Algesiras Bay. On the 6th of the following month, the Audacious bore a conspicuous part in an action off Toulon, and had 8 men killed and 32 wounded. She returned to Spithead in October, and from that time until 1802, formed one of the Channel fleet. In 1803, Captain Peard was appointed to the command of the Sea Fencibles, from the Ram-head to the Dodman. He was superannuated with the rank of rear-admiral, in 1814; but in 1825 was restored to his proper station among the flag officers.

EGERTON LEIGH, ESQ.

June 22.—At High Leigh, Cheshire, aged 81, Egerton Leigh, Esq.—This gentleman was the representative of a very ancient family, seated at the West Hall, at High Leigh. His immediate ancestors, for three generations, were all rectors of Lymme, in that county; as was his uncle, the Rev. Egerton Leigh, who was also Archdeacon of Salop and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield. He was born at Lymme, the second son of the Rev. Peter Leigh.

Mr. Leigh lost his father in infancy, in 1758. In 1814, he rebuilt the chapel of West Hall, which had been long desecrated. It is of Grecian architecture, with an Ionic portico, after a design by Harrison.

Mr. Leigh married, at Rosthorne, September 21, 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Jodrell, Esq., and had issue three sons and six daughters.

J. J. PARK, ESQ.

June 23.—At Brighton, aged 38, John James Park, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; professor of English Laws and Jurisprudence at the King's College, London; and Doctor of Laws of the University of Gottingen.

Mr. Park was the only son of Mr. Thomas Park, the author of some elegant poems, and editor of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, and many other works. Before he was of age, he published the Topography and Natural History of Hampstead, the most judicious and complete parochial history that has ever been published. In closing the preface, which is dated Nov. 30, 1813, Mr. Park remarked:—"The severer studies of an arduous profession now call upon me to bid a final adieu to those literary blandishments which have beguiled my youthful days." To this resolution he firmly adhered.

Mr. Park studied conveyancing under Mr. Preston, who always considered him a profound and acute lawyer, although occasionally too subtle a theorist for ordinary practice.

His next publication was, we believe, a tract on tithes, which was considered to evince some original and just notions on that subject. This was followed, in 1819, by a Treatise on the Law of Dower, with a view to the modern Practice of Conveyancing, which fixed his character as a lawyer.

In 1830, he published three "Judicial Letters" under the name of Eunomus, addressed to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, in reference to the question of Law Reform.

In order of time, we may next mention the honourable, but we fear not very lucrative, appointment of Mr. Park, as the Professor of Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, London. This took place in January, 1831.

It was the question of the expediency of a code, which first induced Mr. Park to look into the foreign systems of jurisprudence, a branch of study which he afterwards pursued with a zeal that led him to make those exertions which shortened his valuable life. His reading was very extensive; indeed, there is scarcely a modern jurisconsult in this country whose writings contain such apt and copious illustrations, drawn from sciences unconnected with the law.

He was all his life a reformer, legal and political; but his reforms were based upon principles so little understood, that with

many he passed as an advocate for preserving unchanged the existing systems.

The infirmity of deafness, under which Mr. Park laboured, appears to have been a principal cause of the seclusion in which he passed the greater part of his days.

EARL OF POMFRET.

June 29.—Of paralysis, in his 63rd year, the Right Honourable Thomas William Fermor, fourth Earl of Pomfret, Lieutenant-General in the Army, K.T.S., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. His lordship was born November 22, 1770, the younger son of George the second Earl, by Anna-Maria, daughter and heir of —— Drayton, esq., of Sunbury, in Middlesex. As the Hon. T. W. Fermor, he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 3d guards early in 1791. He served in Flanders in 1793, and was present at the battle of Famars, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and the battle of Lincelles. In 1794 he was promoted to a lieutenancy. He served in Ireland during the Rebellion, and in the expedition to the Helder, where he was present at the several actions. The 16th of March, 1800, he was appointed to a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served with the guards in the Peninsula, until his promotion to the rank of major-general, June 4, 1813. For the battle of Salamanca, he had the honour of wearing a medal; and he also was a knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. His lordship succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother, Earl George, without issue, on the 7th of April, 1830. His lordship voted in the minority when the Reform Bill was rejected from the House of Lords, October, 1831; and again when Lord Lyndhurst's motion led to the temporary resignation of the Ministry, May 7, 1832.

His lordship married the eldest daughter of Sir Richard Borough, Bart., by whom he has left issue two sons and two daughters.

COLONEL M. W. BROWNE.

June 30.—At Taplow, Buckinghamshire, Colonel Marmaduke Williamson Browne, of the Bengal Artillery. This officer went out to India very early in life. In 1797-8 he was Adjutant and Quartermaster to the Artillery of the army at Lucknow; and in 1798-9, Major of Brigade to that of Sir James Craig's army, assembled on the north frontier. In 1799, he had the command of a detachment of artillery sent out against several refractory forts in the Benares district; and in November, 1800, he was appointed Quartermaster to the 2d battalion of artillery, which post he held until promoted to be Major of Brigade to the regiment in March, 1806. From February to November, 1800, he had the charge of the experimental horse artillery. He served

during the whole of the campaign against the Mahrattas from August, 1803, to July, 1805. In January, 1809, he was appointed Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; on the 1st of November, 1821, to the highest and most honourable staff situation held by officers of the artillery—that of Principal Commissary. He was also for twelve years, from November, 1809, to January, 1822, one of the agents of army clothing. At the latter date, after having served thirty and a half years in the East Indies, Lieutenant-Colonel Browne at length resigned his staff situation, and returned home.

SIR HENRY HOTHAM, K.C.B.

Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean, died in the 57th year of his age. Sir Henry was the youngest son of the second Lord Hotham, and in the early part of the revolutionary war commanded the Flèche sloop of war; he was posted, in 1795, into the Mignone, and was constantly in active service in that ship, and in the Dido, Blanche, and Immortalité frigates, until the peace of Amiens, being particularly successful in the capture and destruction of several large French privateers. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he was appointed to the Impérieuse, and then to the Révolutionnaire, in which latter frigate he assisted at the capture of Admiral Dumanoir's squadron of four sail of the line, by Sir Richard Strachan's squadron. In 1809, in the Defiance, he assisted in the destruction of three French frigates in the Sable d'Olonne; and, subsequently, on the north coast of Spain, greatly aided the guerillas and Spanish patriots in resisting the usurpation of the French army, furnishing them with advice, supplies of provisions, and ammunition, and the constant assistance of his ship. In 1812, in the Northumberland, Sir Henry, in a neat and gallant manner, drove on shore and destroyed, near the entrance of L'Orient, two French frigates of 44 guns each, and an 18-gun brig; and during the American war he was Captain of the Fleet to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren. In 1813, he was nominated Colonel of Marines, and in the following year became flag officer, and, on Buonaparte's return from Elba, served as such in the Channel fleet. Sir Henry officiated as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, from 1818 to 1822; and was appointed, in March, 1831, to the command which he held until his death. Sir Henry married, in 1816, Lady Frances Rous, by whom he had three children.

MAJOR-GENERAL BOWNESS.

July 6.—At Sutton-Benger, Wiltshire, Major-General George Bowness, Madras establishment.

On this officer's first arrival in India, he was attached to the

grand army, and continued with it until after the battle and siege of Cudalore. He then went with a detachment to the northward, with Colonel George Muat, to secure a refractory Ranee, who, after some delay, gave herself up, and was escorted by this officer to within a march on Masulipatam. He was next placed in charge of another widowed Ranee, at the fort of Mugleetore, near Muddipullam; where he had to withstand at first the intrigues and the proffered bribery of Bopiah, the minister of the late Rajah, and afterwards his attack in arms at the head of a chosen band of Rajpoots. To oppose this force Lieutenant Bowness had only one company of sepoys and a few invalids; but, having frustrated Bopiah's intentions, the collector, Mr. Gambier, requested the formation of a revenue corps for the protection of his district, and that the command should be given to Lieutenant Bowness. This request was immediately granted, and Captain Bowness commanded this corps for seven years. When a major, he was appointed to the command of Nellore, and afterwards to that of Masulipatam. He returned into England in 1817, after a residence of thirty-three years in India, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1819.

LORD DOVER.

July 10.—At Dover-house, Whitehall, aged 36, the Right Hon. George James Welbore Agar Ellis, Baron Dover, &c.

This accomplished nobleman was born January 14, 1797, the only son of Henry Welbore, the present Viscount Clifden, by Lady Caroline Spencer, sister to the Duke of Marlborough. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. April 21, 1819. In 1818, he was returned for the borough of Heytesbury; in 1820 he sat for Seaford; in 1826 for Ludgershall; and in 1830 for Oakhampton. During this period of twelve years, he distinguished himself as an active member of the legislature—seldom, indeed, taking a very conspicuous part in debates upon great political questions; but applying himself with congenial and prominent zeal to every subject which involved the cause of learning, the fine or useful arts, charities, and the improvement of the people. Thus, in 1824, when the sum of 57,000*l.* was appropriated to the purchase of Mr. Angerstein's pictures, as the foundation of a National Gallery, Mr. Agar Ellis was the first person who suggested this illustrious design. On the formation of the present administration, in November, 1830, he was selected by Earl Grey to succeed Viscount Lowther as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. This office, however, he resigned only two months after, on account of his delicate health.

In his patronage of painting, Lord Dover was the steady and generous friend of our native school. His literary studies were

chiefly directed to the investigation of history, particularly that of his own country.

Lord Dover's first published production was "The True History of the State Prisoner commonly called the Iron Mask, extracted from documents in the French archives." In 1828 he published "Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England." In 1829, Lord Dover edited "The Ellis Correspondence," consisting of letters written between January, 1666, and December, 1688, by various persons, to his ancestor, Mr. John Ellis, who was secretary of the revenue at Dublin. In 1831, he published a Life of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, in 2 vols. 8vo. His last literary task was that of editing the letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann. A small volume of Lives of the most eminent Sovereigns of Modern Europe, written for the instruction of his son, has also been published since his death. Besides these works, he was a writer of some able articles in both the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, as well as in the annuals, magazines, and other periodicals.

Lord Dover received his title of peerage by patent, dated June 16, 1831. He married March 7, 1822, Lady Georgiana Howard, second daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. She is left with three sons and three daughters.

Amiable and exemplary in all his private relations—an upright, zealous, and intrepid supporter of his political opinions,—Lord Dover will long be regretted by his family and friends.

EARL OF PLYMOUTH.

July 10.—On board his yacht at Deptford, aged 44, the Right Honourable Other-Archer Windsor, sixth Earl of Plymouth, &c.

His lordship was born July 2, 1789, the eldest son of Other-Hickman, the fifth Earl, by Sarah, daughter of Andrew, second and last Lord Archer. He succeeded his father on the 12th of June, 1799; and received his education at Harrow. His lordship never entered deeply into politics; but he voted with the majority which rejected the first Reform Bill, October 8, 1831.

His lordship was passionately fond of the sports of the field, and kept a large stud at Hewell Grange, in Worcestershire, and at Melton. On the day before his death he was in the full enjoyment of health and spirits. He dined with the Countess in Grosvenor-square, at six o'clock, and afterwards proceeded with her ladyship in a carriage and four to Deptford, where they embarked on board his lordship's yacht, which was to sail at an early hour on Wednesday morning, for Cowes. During the night the noble Earl was attacked by apoplexy, and expired at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

His lordship married, August 5, 1811, Lady Mary Sackville,

elder daughter of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset. Her ladyship survives him, without issue, and his titles have in consequence reverted to his uncle, the Hon. and Rev. Andrew Windsor, a bachelor.

MAJOR E. J. RIDGE, C.B.

July 13.—At Blackbrook Cottage, Hants, Major Edward Jervoise Ridge, C.B., of the E. I. C.'s Bengal Establishment.

This officer was brother to Lieut.-Colonel Ridge, who fell, in the moment of victory, at the head of the 5th Foot, in the siege of Badajoz. He went to India as a cadet in 1798, and was appointed Cornet in the 4th Bengal cavalry, which he joined at Benares. In May, 1800, he obtained a lieutenancy; and, during the Mahratta campaigns, under Lord Lake, was actively employed with his regiment, which he never quitted until 1809. He then visited England to recruit his health; and having been promoted to the rank of Captain during his absence, returned to Calcutta in 1813. He rejoined the 4th regiment at Kietah, in Bundlecund, where it remained for two years; and having then, for two more, occupied the station of Purtaubghur, returned to Kietah in the beginning of 1817. On the last remove, however, Captain Ridge was detached with the light squadron to join Major Alldin at Lohorgong, and meeting with the Pindarrees, routed 5000 of them with a force of 190 men. Shortly after, Captain Ridge was ordered to Kietah, to take the command of a regiment. In August following he assisted in storming the town of Jaude, Jan. 29, 1818. Captain Ridge was promoted to the rank of Major in July, 1819.

In Sept. 1820, the regiment was called into the field to put down the refractory Rajah, Kishor Sing, who had assembled a large force in Horrowtee. The commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Maxwell, attacked the Rajah's position, Oct. 1, 1821; and, on his immediately retiring, Major Ridge was ordered to pursue them with two squadrons. He soon came up to a body of 500 or 600 horse, under the Maharoo in person; and, having immediately formed, charged with the greatest promptitude. In this affair he lost two brave young officers, and was himself severely wounded on the head by a sabre.

Having never been absent from his corps when it was employed on any kind of service, from his first joining it in 1798, Major Ridge was at length obliged to return to England, where he arrived in Jan., 1823, and retired from the service Nov. 3, 1824. He was rewarded with the insignia of a Companion of the Bath.

CAPTAIN HARVEY, C.B.

July 16.—At Thetford, in his 70th year, Captain Booty Harvey, C.B.

Captain Harvey entered the navy in 1775, and served in vari-

ous ships until the conclusion of the American war. In 1794, in the Vengeance 74, he landed with a party of seamen to co-operate with the army in Guadaloupe. In 1796, he was appointed to the Canada, which bore Sir John B. Warren's broad pendant in the action with Mons. Bompard, off the north-west coast of Ireland, Oct. 12, 1798; and formed part of the expedition to Quiberon, in the summer of 1800. In November of that year he removed to the Renown 74, then on the point of sailing to the Cadiz station with the flag of Sir J. B. Warren, and employed in the Mediterranean under that officer and Sir R. J. Strachan, until the spring of 1805.

Lieut. Harvey afterwards served in the Bellona 74, from which he was appointed first-lieutenant of the Foudroyant 80.

On the evening of Dec. 10, 1810, Captain Harvey, then commanding the Rosario 10-gun brig, on the Dungeness station, fell in with two privateers, one of which, the Mamelouck, of 16 guns and 45 men, he immediately captured; and in March, 1812, he made a very spirited attack on a division of the Boulogne flotilla, which ended in the capture of two brigs, driving three on shore, and much damaging several others. For this service he was rewarded with a post commission.

He afterwards remained unemployed until Sept. 21, 1814, when he received an appointment to the Porcupine 22. Soon after, he lost the use of his left side by a paralytic attack. He was rewarded with the insignia of C. B. Dec. 8, 1815; and the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, Dec. 8, 1823.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

July 19.—At his seat, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, aged 75, the Most Noble George-Granville Leveson-Gower, first Duke of Sutherland (1833), second Marquis of Stafford (1786).

This illustrious nobleman was born, Feb. 9. 1758, the eldest son of Granville, the first Marquis of Stafford, K.G., by his second wife, Lady Louisa Egerton, eldest daughter of Scroop, first Duke of Bridgewater. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M.A., Oct. 31, 1777. Before he became of age, Lord Viscount Trentham (then his title by courtesy) was elected to Parliament, in Sept., 1778, for the borough of Newcastle-under-Line; for which he also sat in the following Parliament. On the 4th of September, 1785, Lord Trentham married the Right Hon. Elizabeth Sutherland, in her own right Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver, in the peerage of Scotland. Her ladyship is still living.

The death of Sir John Wrottesley, in April, 1787, having created a vacancy in the representation of the county of Stafford, his lordship (then Earl Gower) succeeded to that honourable station; and held it in three Parliaments, until called to the Upper House.

On the 22d of May, 1790, Earl Gower was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France; and, in consequence, swora a Privy Councillor. He was resident at Paris during many of the most important scenes of the revolution, until recalled, in August, 1792, upon the royal family being placed in imprisonment.

In 1798 or 1799, his lordship was appointed Joint Postmaster-General, which office he held until 1801. On the 25th of Feb., 1799, he was summoned by writ to the House of Peers, and placed in his father's barony of Gower of Stittenham. On the 25th of September following, he took the oaths as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Stafford, in the place of his father. In this office the late Earl of Uxbridge was appointed his successor, June 2, 1801; but, a few years after, he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of Staffordshire, which appointment he held until his death. On his father's death, Oct. 26, 1803, Lord Gower became Marquis of Stafford; and in Jan. 1803, on the death of his uncle, Francis, last Duke of Bridgewater, he succeeded to his immense property, in shares in numerous and magnificent inland canals.

After the union of the Stafford, Sutherland, and Bridgewater possessions, the income of the Marquis was estimated as exceeding 300,000*l.* per annum. He expended that vast revenue nobly and munificently. From the Duke of Bridgewater, and by his own extensive purchases, he possessed a superb collection of paintings, which, during a certain portion of the year, he was accustomed to open to the public, at his mansion in Cleveland-row. Subsequently to his purchase of Stafford House (at the sum of 75,000*l.*, from the executors of the Duke of York, who did not live to complete it), many pictures have been removed thither; but the Bridgewater pictures remain at Cleveland-row, and have now become the property of the Duke's younger son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

On the 22d of March, 1806, his lordship was elected a Knight of the Garter.

The Marquis of Stafford supported Mr. Pitt's administration for many years; but, towards the close of that minister's career, he differed from him on several occasions. On the celebrated trial of Lord Melville he did not vote; and, in 1807, he divided in favour of the Catholic petition. He voted in favour of reform in Parliament, and generally supported the present administration.

REV. P. TOURNAY, D. D.

July 19.—At Peterborough, the Rev. Peter Tournay, D. D., Prebendary of Peterborough and Westminster, and formerly Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.

He was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Tournay, B. A., by Elizabeth, daughter of Antony Worger, of Smethe, in Kent. He was admitted a Commoner of Wadham College in 1780, and at-

tained the degree of M. A. 1790. He filled the office of Tutor till 1795; holding, at the same time, the perpetual curacy of Whitfeld, near Dover. In 1795 he was collated, by Archbishop Moore, to the rectory of St. James's, in Dover, and the Vicarage of Haugham. Having resigned his fellowship, in 1799, he was, in 1806, re-called to College, where, upon the death of Dr. John Willis, he was elected Warder. He proceeded to the degrees of B. D. 1802, and D. D. 1806. Dr. Tournay was collated, in March, 1817, to a Prebend in the Cathedral of Peterborough, and in the following year he was promoted to a Prebend of Westminster, on the recommendation of the late Earl of Liverpool. These stalls he continued to hold till his death. Dr. Tournay possessed talents of the highest order, cultivated by very extensive reading, and general intercourse with the world. His manners were courteous and unaffected, and his conversation distinguished by a peculiar felicity of expression, and a fund of natural humour. Force, and clearness of thought and language, appeared in his written compositions, which were remarkable for their perspicuity, terseness, and idiomatic propriety.

MR. THOMAS ALLEN.

July 20.—In the City-road, of cholera, after an illness of less than twelve hours, aged 30, Mr. Thomas Allen.

This ingenious young man was the son of the late Mr. J. Allen, an engraver of maps; and at a very early age undertook the history of the parish of Lambeth, which he completed in 1827. He subsequently became the author of various works, published in a periodical form:—"*The History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, Southwark, and Parts adjacent.*" "*History of the County of York.*" "*History of the County of Surrey.*" "*The Panorama of London; and Visitor's Pocket Companion;*" a "*History of the County of Lincoln;*" a "*Guide to the Zoological Gardens,*" &c. He also wrote articles in some of the magazines.

In the early part of the present year he engaged in the manufacture of filters, with a view of establishing himself in business; and his exertions would have been, probably, crowned with success, but for his premature and awfully sudden dissolution.

JOHN HERIOT, ESQ.

July 29.—At the Royal College, Chelsea, aged 73, John Heriot, Esq. Comptroller of that establishment.

Mr. Heriot was a native of Haddington, and originally an officer in the marines.

In 1787, he published "*The Sorrows of a Heart, a Poem,*" which he followed by a novel called "*The Halfpay Officer;*" and, in 1792, "*An Account of the Siege of Gibraltar.* In 17—, when the Pitt administration resolved to have a newspaper faithful to its

cause, and *The Sun* was established with that view, Mr. Heriot was chosen to be its first editor.

About the year 1810, Mr. Heriot received, from the present Lord Farnborough, the appointment of Deputy Paymaster-General to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands; and he resided for some time in Barbadoes. On his return he obtained his office at Chelsea Hospital.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.

July 29.—At the house of Mr. Smith, in Cadogan Place, aged 73, William Wilberforce, Esq., M.A., the venerable opponent of slavery.

He was the son of Robert Wilberforce, Esq. a merchant of Hull, and grandson of William Wilberforce, Esq. who twice served the office of mayor of that town.

Mr. Wilberforce was born August 24, 1759, in the handsome old-fashioned mansion in the High-street of Hull. He was educated at the free school of Pocklington; and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1781, M.A. 1788. He was a contemporary, and formed an intimate friendship with William Pitt and Dr. Isaac Milner, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, with both of whom, on quitting the University, he made a tour on the continent. Having become of age only a few weeks before the general election of 1780, he was almost unanimously returned as one of the representatives of his native town; and at the election of 1784, he was not only re-elected for Hull, but also chosen for the county of York, for which he made his election.

It was at the particular solicitation of the celebrated Mr. Clarkson that Mr. Wilberforce was first induced to interest himself on the subject of Slavery. At their first interview, he appeared to doubt the justice of some of the charges contained in Clarkson's book on the Slave Trade; but, after further investigation, he satisfied himself of their correctness, and at a dinner given by Bennet Langton, he consented to belong to a society which had been established with the view of carrying the benevolent object of Clarkson into effect. Having also undertaken to bring the matter before the House of Commons, he gave notice of that intention soon after the meeting of Parliament in 1787. In 1788 he was for some time very ill, and in consequence of petitions on the subject from all parts of the country, Mr. Pitt brought forward a motion in his name, hoping that by the next session Mr. Wilberforce would himself be able to take the conduct of it. The business was not, however, proceeded with until nearly twelve months afterwards, when Mr. Wilberforce's first motion respecting the trade in slaves was carried without a division; in the next, however, he was less successful, for in 1791 his motion to bring in a bill to prevent the further importation of African negroes into the British colonies, was lost by a majority of 75. In 1792, having

redoubled his efforts, and been greatly assisted in them by Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, they were crowned with success, and the question for a gradual abolition of the trade was carried, only 85 having voted against it. In 1807 an act for the total abolition of the trade by British merchants, completed all that the Legislature could accomplish on that branch of the question.

In 1797 Mr. Wilberforce published "An Apology for the Christian Sabbath;" and also a work entitled "A Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians in the Higher and Middle Classes of this Country, contrasted with Real Christianity," which has had a very extensive circulation, having passed into three editions within twelve months of its publication, and twelve or fifteen since.

Mr. Wilberforce was re-elected for the county of York, at the elections of 1790, 1796, 1802, and 1806; but at the election of 1807 had to encounter a powerful competition from the two great families of Fitzwilliam and Lascelles, who were each supposed to have spent upwards of 100,000*l.* upon the contest. Mr. Wilberforce, however, was supported by a public subscription collected throughout the county, and was again successful.

In 1812 Mr. Wilberforce retired from the representation of Yorkshire; and was elected for Bramber, for which borough he also sat in the two subsequent parliaments, until he finally retired from his senatorial duties, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, in 1825. He had then sat in Parliament for forty-five years.

Mr. Wilberforce possessed in perfection the two most essential attributes of popular declamation—the choicest flow of pure and glowing English, and the finest modulation of a sweet and powerful voice. The exclusive and limited system of opinions which he adopted, not only with sincerity but with passion, rendered him earnest, vehement, affecting, where a philosopher would be indifferent and frigid. That he was often unconsciously led into exaggeration, and unwittingly overstepped the bounds of truth,—that he sometimes allowed his feelings to predominate over his reason, and attributed unworthy motives to those whose honour was as spotless as his own, cannot be denied; but, on the other hand, he devoted all his energies to the cause of humanity, and to the promotion of those objects which, in his view, were likely to conduce to the moral improvement of mankind. In the course of his parliamentary career, he supported Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary reform; reprobated the lotteries as injurious to public morals; insisted that the employment of boys of a tender age in the sweeping of chimnies was a most intolerable cruelty; and, shortly after the hostile meeting took place between Tierney and Pitt, attempted, although in vain, to procure a legislative enactment against duelling. By the present Lord Chancellor he has been described as the "venerable patriarch of the cause of the slaves; whose days were to be numbered by acts of benevo-

lense and piety; whose whole life had been devoted to the highest interests of religion and charity."

In 1823 Mr. Wilberforce published an "Appeal to the Religion, Justice, and Humanity of the inhabitants of the British Empire, on behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies." He was the writer of an introductory essay to Wetherspoon's Treatises on Justification and Regeneration, in a series of Christian Authors, published at Glasgow; and he also made many communications to the Christian Observer.

Mr. Wilberforce married, at Walcot Church, near Bath, May 30, 1797, Barbara, eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq., of Eldon House, in Warwickshire, by whom he has left four sons. With this lady he received a handsome fortune; but the expenses of his Yorkshire elections, and other circumstances, considerably diminished it before his death. He had latterly resided at a house near Hendon, in Middlesex, called Highwood Hill.

Mr. Wilberforce directed that his funeral should be conducted without the smallest pomp, and that his body should be interred in the family vault of the Stephen family, Stoke Newington. It was, however, a general wish among the more distinguished of his brother senators, to pay this philanthropist the honour of a public funeral. The following requisition was in consequence prepared:

"TO THE REV. R. WILBERFORCE.

"We, the undersigned members of both Houses of Parliament, being anxious upon public grounds to show our respect for the memory of the late William Wilberforce, and being also satisfied that public honours can never be more fitly bestowed than upon such benefactors of mankind, earnestly request that he may be buried in Westminster Abbey, and that we, and others who may agree with us in those sentiments, may have permission to attend his funeral."

Then follow the signatures of the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Eldon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Earl Grey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, and a large number of the most eminent members of both Houses. The funeral took place on Saturday the 3rd of August. The procession from Cadogan-place to the Abbey was plain and unostentatious, except from its great length. It consisted of a hearse and six horses, eight mourning coaches, and twenty-nine private carriages. The Peers and members of the House of Commons went directly across from the parliament house. The pall-bearers were placed in the following order:—

Lord Chancellor.	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Marquess of Westminster.	William Smith, Esq.
Sir R. Inglis, Bart.	Lord Bexley.
Earl of Ripon.	Right Hon. C. Grant.
Right Hon. the Speaker.	Duke of Gloucester.

The Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Wellington, the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chichester, walked foremost of the procession of peers. Dr. Holcombe, the prebendary in residence, read the burial service; and the choirs of St. Paul's and the Chapel Royal were united with that of the Abbey, to perform Croft's and Purcell's funeral service, and Green's fine anthem—"Lord, let me know mine end!" The spot selected for Mr. Wilberforce's last resting-place is within about three yards of the tombs of Canning, Pitt, and Fox, nearly equi-distant from each. Mr. Wilberforce was in person below the middle size, of a spare habit, and of rather a weakly constitution; nor were his great oratorical exertions unattended by subsequent suffering. But his main characteristic was philanthropy, and that philanthropy took its origin in love to God; it was kindled at the sacred fire of Divine love, and burned with a bright and steady lustre, because it was daily replenished from its hallowed source.

ROBERT PETTIWARD, ESQ.

July 30.—At Trafford Park, Lancashire, aged 78, Roger Pettiward, Esq. of Finborough Hall, Suffolk, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Mr. Pettiward was originally a partner in the respectable firm of Wright and Gill, wholesale stationers, Abchurch-lane, but continued in business only a few years. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1788. He served the office of Sheriff of Suffolk in 1811; and was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1831-2.

NATHANIEL SNEYD, ESQ.

July 31.—Assassinated at Dublin, Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., an eminent wine-merchant in that city, custos rotulorum for the county of Cavan, and deputy-governor of the Bank of Ireland.

He was attacked on Monday, July 29, in the middle of the day, by Mr. John Mason, the son of a gentleman of respectability residing in Dawson-street. Mr. Sneyd was returning from the Bank, along Westmoreland-street, to his house in Sackville-street, when the assassin discharged a loaded pistol at his head. He fell immediately, and then received a second shot, and a violent blow from the but-end of the pistol. Mason was secured by the sentries of the Bank, and made no resistance or attempt to escape. He was examined at the Police-office; but nothing was extracted from him, except an avowal that to have shot either of Mr. Sneyd's partners, Mr. French or Mr. Barton, would have answered his purpose equally well. It appeared that the assassin had been confined in a lunatic asylum some years ago.

Mr. Sneyd was returned to the Irish House of Commons in the year 1794, for the borough of Carrick. In 1802 he was elected to the Imperial Legislature for the county of Cavan, which he continued to represent during six parliaments, until the dissolution in 1826. He was a supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration,

and voted in 1805 against the reception of the Catholic petition. During the war, he raised a troop of volunteer cavalry, in the neighbourhood of his seat at Ballyconnell.

THOMAS WALFORD, ESQ.

Aug. 6.—Aged 81, Thomas Walford, Esq., of Whitley Birdbrook, Essex, a Fellow of the Antiquarian, Linnæan, and Geological Societies.

Mr. Walford was an officer of the East Essex Militia, in 1777. He was made deputy-lieutenant of the county in 1778; in March, 1797, appointed a captain in the Provisional Cavalry; and in May following, gazetted as major in the same regiment. In February, 1788, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; in October, 1797, a Fellow of the Linnæan Society; in 1814, a member of the Geological Society, and in 1825, a Fellow of the Geological Society.

He was the author of the "Scientific Tourist in Great Britain," 2 vols. 12mo., and some other works.

REV. SAMUEL JONES.

Aug. 9.—The Rev. Samuel Jones, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Congregation, Shrewsbury.

Mr. Jones was, for several years, domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Stafford, at Cossey-Hall, Norfolk. On the decease of the Rev. Mr. Le Maitre, in 1832, Mr. Jones succeeded him as priest in Shrewsbury, where he established, and constantly superintended, a school for the benefit and instruction of the humbler classes of his flock.

In 1831, he published a small 12mo. volume, entitled "The Rule of Faith," wherein he gave a concise statement of the fundamentals of the Roman Catholic religion, principally founded on a larger work of the late Bishop Milne.

He was an excellent classical scholar, and well read in the early fathers of his church. His active benevolence and polished manners had obtained for him the respect of all his neighbours.

GODFREY HIGGINS, ESQ. F.S.A.

Aug. 9.—Aged 62, Godfrey Higgins, Esq. F.S.A., a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Higgins was the author of the following works:—

"A Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam on the Abuses of the York Lunatic Asylum, 1814," 8vo.; a second Tract on the same subject, together with the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons; "A Letter to the House of Commons, on the passing of Mr. Peel's Bill for the Restoration of a Metallic Currency;" "An Address to the House of Lords and Commons on the Corn Laws;" "Horæ Sabbaticæ, in which the Christian Sabbath,

Sunday, is shown to be a human not a divine institution,—a festival, not a day of humiliation;" "The Celtic Druids, 1827;" and "Mahomed, an Apology for the Life and Character of the celebrated Prophet of Arabia, 1829," 8vo.

His opinions, both in religion and politics, were levelling and destructive; but his personal manners were mild and courteous. He was accustomed to spend a portion of every year in the metropolis, where he had a town house, and was a frequent attendant at the several scientific societies and literary circles.

REV. ROBERT WINTER, D.D.

Aug. 10.—At Hastings, the Rev. Robert Winter, D.D., for more than twenty-six years the rev. pastor of the Independent Congregation, New Court, Carey-street, London.

He was the youngest son of John Winter, Esq., of Shenley Hill, Herts, by the eldest daughter of the celebrated Non-conformist Minister, Thomas Bradbury. Mr. Winter received his theological education at the Old College, Homerton. Having completed the course of study, he received a call from the congregation, at Hammersmith, over which he was ordained Pastor, December 10, 1783. In 1790, he succeeded Mr. Jacomb, as Morning Lecturer, at Salters' Hall Meeting-house; continuing, however, to preach in the afternoon at Hammersmith, till the year 1796, when he succeeded Dr. Harris, at Hanover-street, Long-acre. In 1802, he resigned both these engagements, and removed to Newport, Isle of Wight, where he remained until 1806, when the pulpit at Carey-street becoming vacant by the removal of Mr. Thorpe to Bristol, Mr. Winter received the gratifying invitation to succeed him.

In all the religious and benevolent institutions of the metropolis Dr. Winter took an active part. His opinions were decidedly evangelical; and, as he advanced in years, a great increase of spirituality was remarked in his public addresses. As a preacher he was solid and practical, without affecting eloquence, but he possessed in no ordinary measure the gift and grace of extemporaneous prayer.

GENERAL SIR JAMES AFFLECK, BART.

Aug. 10.—At Dalham Hall, Suffolk, Sir James Affleck, Bart. He was the only son of the Rev. James Affleck, by Miss Mary Proctor, and commenced his military career in 1776. In the following April he went out to America, where he remained until the end of 1778, when, in consequence of a severe wound, he returned to England, with the rank of Captain. In the following spring he again went to America. In September, 1770, he received a company in the 26th, which he exchanged for the captain-lieutenancy in the 23rd Light Dragoons, in January, 1782,

and sailed for India in the March following. In 1786, he returned to England, in consequence of ill-health; and in July of that year, obtained the majority of the 19th Light Dragoons. In the spring of 1789, he went a second time to India, and in 1791 again returned. He was appointed Brigadier-General in Ireland in May, 1803; a Major-General in 1805; Lieutenant-General in 1811; and General, 1825. He died unmarried.

LEWIS MAJENDIE, ESQ.

Aug. 13.—At Hedingham Castle, Essex, aged 77, Lewis Majendie, Esq., F.R.S., F.A.S., F.L.S.

Mr. Majendie was a son of the Rev. John James Majendie, D.D., Canon of Windsor. In early life he was an officer in the army, having been appointed to a Captain-Lieutenancy in the 15th Dragoons, in 1781. He acquired the estate of Hedingham Castle, where he constantly resided for upwards of forty years, by marriage with Elizabeth, only child by the first marriage of the late Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1791.

MRS. GOUGH.

Aug. 18.—At Forty Hill, Enfield, in her 93d year, Mrs. Gough, relict of the late Richard Gough, Esq., the celebrated antiquary.

She was Anne, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq., of Golding, Herts; was married to Mr. Gough, August 18, 1774; and after a long and happy union, became his widow on the 20th of February, 1809. They had no children.

SIR H. J. GOODRICKE, BART.

Aug. 22.—At Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, in his 36th year, Sir Harry James Goodricke, Baronet, of Ribstone Hall, Yorkshire.

This wealthy Nimrod was born September 16, 1797, the only son of Sir Henry, the sixth baronet, by Charlotte, second daughter of the Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth. He succeeded to the baronetcy, when only in the fifth year of his age, and was educated at Rugby. The death of his maternal uncle, William Charles, last Viscount Clermont, in March, 1829, left him possessed of very large estates in Ireland; and the aggregate of his income is said to have amounted to 40,000*l.* a year. He served the office of sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1831.

Sir Harry Goodricke had been known in Leicestershire for the last ten years as a leading member of the Quorn Hunt, of which he became Master on the retirement of Lord Southampton two years ago. He kept the whole of the establishment at his own expense; and resided during the winter season, in conjunction with Lords Gardiner and Rokeby, and L. Gilmour, Esq. in a

spacious house at Melton Mowbray. At Thrussington, about seven miles from that town, he only last year completed a fine range of stabling, kennels, &c.; and his stud usually averaged between fifty and sixty of the finest horses. At the period of his death seventy-five capital hunters were in his stables, ready to commence the next season with renewed vigour and spirit. In the voluntary duties which he had thus assumed, Sir Harry Goodricke was exceedingly popular; and his courtesy, hospitality, and attention, were as fully evinced towards the neighbouring farmers as to the opulent and titled members of the Hunt.

A. H. HAWORTH, ESQ.

Aug. 24.—At his residence at Queen's Elm, Chelsea, of spasmodic cholera, Adrian Hardy Haworth, Esq. F.L.S., H.S., &c.

Mr. Haworth's fame as an entomologist is scarcely less exalted than as a botanist; but doubtless his great work, and which will live to the remotest posterity, is the Lepidoptera Britannica, already several times reprinted on the continent; and his principal botanical work, the Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum, is the *vade mecum* to all cultivators of this interesting tribe of plants.

Of the private life of this distinguished naturalist we know but little, except his having constantly resided in the bosom of his family, and though frequently pressed by the earnest solicitations of foreign friends and correspondents, he could never be induced to visit the continent, or in fact to travel farther from his usual residence than occasionally into Yorkshire, his native county. He was born at Hull, of an old and well-connected family, which had been many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and where he was articled to a solicitor, but with whom, in consequence of death, he did not complete his clerkship.

No sooner was our young naturalist released from the trammels of the law, than he at once renounced it for ever, and retired to Cottingham, where he married. At this village, he commenced his career of entomology, ornithology, and botany.—Shortly after this, he changed his residence to Little Chelsea, near London, where he wrote the Lepidoptera Britannica, and successfully cultivated all the succulent plants at that time known in the kingdom.

About the year 1812 he resolved to return to his favourite town and garden at Cottingham, and thither he repaired with the greater part of his extensive collection of natural history. During his stay at that place (about five years) he was principally instrumental in forming and arranging, systematically, the Botanical Garden at Hull.

The neighbourhood of London was, however, evidently the field most adapted to a mind so evidently endued with the love of scientific pursuits; accordingly, he soon again bade adieu to his

native country, and resided till his death at Queen's Elm, Chelsea.

Mr. Haworth's most important works are the following:—Observations on the Genus Mesembryanthemum, 8vo., 1794. The first part of the Lepidoptera Britannica, 1803; finished in the fourth part, 1828; Miscellanea Naturalia. The sixth volume of the Botanist's Repository, 4to., 1803. Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum, 8vo., 1812. Supplementum Plantarum Succulentarum, 8vo., 1819. Narcissorum Revisio, adjoined to the last work, but separately paged, 1821. Saxifragearum Enumeratio, adjoined to the last work, but separately paged, 1821. Narcissinearum Monographia, royal 8vo., 1832.

Most of the periodical publications relative to natural history were also favoured by his contributions, particularly the Transactions of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and the Philosophical Journal.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLACKWELL, C.B.

Aug. 28—At Cheltenham, Major-General Nathaniel Blackwell, C.B., late Governor of Tobago.

This officer served at Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope, and in the East Indies, during the Mysore war, and the siege of Seringapatam. He returned to England in bad health; and December 11, 1800, was appointed to a company in the 60th foot, from which he was removed to the 41st foot, August 7, 1801. With the latter he served in Canada for four years, and then, returning to England, was appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General the Earl of Banbury. He next obtained a majority in the 1st West India regiment, with which he served at Dominica, Barbadoes, and Antigua, and was present at the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. In 1808, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 4th West India regiment. He accompanied the troops sent from Barbadoes to Marie Galante, when that island was attacked by the French, and was present at the reduction of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

In 1811, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 62nd foot, and in October, 1812, embarked with the 2nd battalion of that regiment for Spain, where he joined the army on its crossing the Bidassoa, and was present at the battle of the Nile.

In 1819, Colonel Blackwell was appointed commandant of the Hibernian school, Dublin. He atttained the rank of major-general in 1825, and was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Tobago, April 17, 1828.

THE REV. THOMAS JERVIS.

Aug. 31.—At his house in Brompton Grove, the Rev. Thomas Jervis.

The subject of this notice, to whom Cicero's description of a green and virtuous old age was strikingly applicable, was born on the 13th of January, O. S. 1748. After completing the term of his education at the academy at Hoxton, he was in 1770 chosen classical and mathematical tutor to the dissenting academy at Exeter. About the same time he was also elected minister of the congregation at Lympston, and soon afterwards joint minister of Lympston and Topsham with the Rev. J. Bartlett.

In 1772 an application from the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne, induced Mr. Jervis to resign his charges in Devonshire, and to remove, in October of that year, to Bowood, to undertake the education of the two sons of that nobleman by his first marriage.

Lord Fitzmaurice, the elder of his pupils, completed his education for the university under his instruction. The younger, the Hon. William Granville Petty, died at an early age.

In 1783, Mr. Jervis accepted the appointment of minister of the Presbyterian congregation of St. Thomas's, Southwark, which he retained until the death of Dr. Kippis in 1795, to whom he was chosen immediate successor, as minister at Princes-street Chapel, Westminster, since removed. In 1808, he quitted the metropolis, in consequence of receiving an unanimous invitation to succeed his friend, the Rev. William Wood, as pastor at Mill Hill Chapel, in Leeds. He resigned his connection with this society in 1818, and never afterwards engaged in any stated ministerial duties; although he continued occasionally for several years, to assist his friends in the services of the pulpit.

T. W. DYER, M.D.

Aug. .—At Bristol, at an advanced age, Thomas Webb Dyer, M.D.

He was from his early years a zealous and able botanist, and contributed towards the perfection of the British Flora, by communicating notices of the rare plants growing in the neighbourhood of Bristol. For about twenty-one years he filled the arduous and useful situation of House Apothecary to the Bristol Infirmary, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. Whilst engaged in this situation, Dr. Dyer's leisure hours were employed in forming a museum, rich in most of the departments of natural science; and, at the same time, a valuable library of books on natural history and medical subjects.

CAPTAIN C. J. KERR, R.N.

Captain Kerr entered the navy in 1799, on board the Ajax 80, Captain the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, under whom he served until that ship was paid off, in 1802. He then joined the Diamond frigate, Captain Thomas Elphinstone, who gave him an

charge of a detained American from Bourdeaux, in which vessel he was captured by l'Aventure French privateer, and carried into St. Andrés, where he fortunately obtained his release, through the interference of the British consul. In December, 1804, he assisted at the capture of the Spanish corvette Infanta Carlos, with a valuable cargo, and 120,000 dollars in specie, from the Havannah, bound to Corunna. In October, 1805, Mr. Kerr removed to the Northumberland 74, Rear-Admiral Cochrane, by whom he was promoted into the Jason frigate on the Leeward Islands station, December 31, following.

On the 1st June, 1806, he was sent in the Jason's barge, with two other boats under his command, to destroy a battery, supposed to contain only one gun, near Aguadilla, on the north-west side of Porto Rico. In attempting to land close to it, the barge grounded on a piece of coral, and the men unexpectedly plunged breast high into a hole between her and the shore, by which their ammunition was rendered totally useless: the Spaniards in the mean time kept up a smart and well-directed fire. In this situation, Lieutenant Kerr, considering that either hesitation or retreat threatened certain destruction to the whole party, instantly determined to storm the fort, and succeeded in carrying it, with the loss of several men killed and wounded. In the battery, instead of a single gun, were found mounted one long 24-pounder, three brass twelves, an 8-pounder, and a field piece. The latter was quickly turned against the Spaniards, who had fled into the woods; but, unfortunately, a spark fell on some loose powder, which communicated with the magazine, and caused a most destructive explosion. Lieutenant Kerr was wounded in the leg by a splinter, and had his face very much burnt; of forty men who landed from the boats, only eighteen remained uninjured. On this circumstance being communicated to the Committee of the Patriotic Fund, they distributed rewards to the wounded sailors, and voted Lieutenant Kerr 100*l*., for which a handsome sword was afterwards substituted, at his particular request.

MRS. HANNAH MORE.

Sept. 7.—At Windsor-terrace, Clifton, in her 88th year, Mrs. Hannah More.

This deservedly celebrated lady was born in 1744, at Stapleton, Gloucestershire. She was one of the five daughters of a schoolmaster, who at the time of her birth kept the charity school at the Fish-ponds, Stapleton. His means were not sufficient to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance; and the literary abilities of Hannah having been made known to some of the neighbouring gentry, a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own.

Her first publication, "The Search after Happiness, a pastoral drama," was written when the authoress was eighteen years of age, although not published until 1773, when it was dedicated to Mrs. Gwatkin, of Cornwall, through whose means the Misses More had obtained many pupils from that county and Devonshire. Another of their warmest friends was the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. who was a very popular preacher at Bath Abbey Church. The establishment proved eminently successful, and for a long series of years stood foremost among the female schools in the west of England.

Miss More's next production was "The Inflexible Captive, a Tragedy," printed in 8vo., 1764. It was founded on the story of Regulus, and was acted one night at Bath. In the same year she published "Sir Eldred of the Bower, and the Bleeding Rock, two Poetical Tales."

Through the means of Sir James Stonhouse, she was now introduced to Mr. Garrick, and her intimacy is marked by an "Ode to Dragon, Mr. Garrick's house-dog," which was printed in 4to., 1777. Her tragedy of Percy, which was her next and best approved dramatic work, was brought forward at Govent Garden.

Her last tragedy, "The Fatal Falsehood," was produced in 1779, but acted for only three nights, at Covent Garden. Shortly after, her opinions on public theatres underwent a change; and, as she has herself stated in the preface to the third volume of her works, "she did not consider the stage in its present state as becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian; on which account she thought proper to renounce her dramatic productions, in any other light than as mere poems."

In 1785, Miss More wrote a Biographical Preface to the Poems of Ann Yearsley, the Milkwoman, a person by whom she was subsequently treated with singular ingratitude, and which led to some bitter satirical attacks; a collection of the controversy on which would form an octavo volume. In 1786, she published "Florio, a Tale for Fine Gentlemen and Fine Ladies;" and the "Bas Bleu, two Poems;" and in 1786, "Slavery," a Poem.

Her first prose publication was "Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great," printed in 1788; and followed, in 1791, by her "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World," both of which attracted considerable attention.

About the same time, she wrote a series of cheap "Tales of the Common People," one of the most popular of which was "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." In 1793, she published "Village Politics," in 12mo.; and after retiring about this period from the school at Bristol, to a residence at Mendip, she actively employed herself in establishing schools in that rude mining district. In 1793, she published, "Remarks on the Speech of M. Du Pont in the National Convention, on Religion and Education." In 1799, appeared her "Strictures on the Modern System of

Female Education;" a work which so greatly confirmed her already high character as a preceptress, that, when the education of the Princess Charlotte of Wales became a subject of serious attention, her advice and assistance were requested by Queen Charlotte. Her ideas on the subject were afterwards given to the world, under the title of "Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess," 2 vols. 8vo. 1805.

In 1809, appeared in 2 vols. 8vo., her "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife." The title of this work was attractive, and the subject captivating, especially to young persons; and it was seasoned throughout with a happy vein of sarcasm, which enlivened the conveyance of its graver morals. There were no less than ten editions in less than one year.

Her chief subsequent productions were:—"Practical Piety, or the Influence of the Religion of the Heart on the Conduct of Life," 2 vols., 1811; "Christian Morals," 2 vols., 1812; "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," 2 vols., 1815; and "Moral Sketches of Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer." The collection of her works is comprised in eleven octavo volumes.

About 18—, Mrs. More took up her residence at Barley Wood, near Wrington, Somersetshire. When, however, she had for many years been confined to her room, she at length determined to remove to Clifton.

Few persons have enjoyed a higher degree of public esteem and veneration than Mrs. Hannah More. Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured with the intimate acquaintance of many highly eminent individuals. But she quitted in the prime of her days the bright circles of fashion and literature, and devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her Christian principles. She was the delight of a widely-extended sphere of friends, whom she charmed by her mental powers, edified by her example, and knit closely to her in affection by the warmth and constancy of her friendship.

Mrs. More is said to have realized upwards of 30,000*l.* by her writings. Her charitable bequests amount to upwards of 10,000*l.*

FERDINAND VII., KING OF SPAIN.

Ferdinand VII., King of Spain and the Indies, son of Charles IV., and of Maria Louisa of Parma, was born in the Palace of St. Ildefonso, on the 14th of October, 1784; consequently, at his demise, (September, 1833,) he had not quite completed his 49th year. At the age of six, he was proclaimed Prince of the Asturias. On the 19th of March, 1808, upon the abdication of his father

(who lived till the 19th of January, 1819), he ascended the throne. Six or seven years previously to this, Godoy, the Prince of the Peace, undertook to bring about a marriage between Ferdinand and a Princess of England; but the rupture with Britain put a stop to the negociation, and a double alliance was concluded between the heir of Spain, with his cousin, Maria Antoinetta, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies, and between the Prince Royal (now King of the Two Sicilies), and the Princess Maria Isabella, of Spain. The marriage took place in 1802. Ferdinand was devotedly attached to his wife; but she was hated by the King and Queen of Spain; and, after a life spent chiefly in melancholy retirement, she died childless, suddenly, and not without suspicion of poison.

Godoy proposed, as a second wife for Ferdinand, a French lady of the house of Beauharnois; but the Prince refused the connexion. It was not until the year 1816, that King Ferdinand again married. He was then united to his own niece, the Infanta Isabella of Portugal, daughter of King John VI. She died on the 26th of December, 1818; and, in 1819, he married his third wife, Maria Josephina, daughter of Prince Maximilian of Saxony. Her Majesty died on the 17th of May, 1829. Shortly afterwards, he married his surviving Queen, Maria Christiana, (born April 27th, 1806,) third daughter of Francis I., present King of the Two Sicilies, and, consequently, niece of Ferdinand. By her, he had a daughter, Donna Isabella, in favour of whose succession he obtained the sanction of the Cortes.

Ferdinand's eldest brother, Charles Maria Isidore, (by many still regarded as the rightful heir of the Spanish crown,) was born on the 29th of March, 1788; and he married, on the 29th of September, 1816, the Infanta Maria Frances, daughter of John VI. of Portugal; by whom he has three sons, the eldest of whom is in his sixteenth year.

G. F. ROBSON, ESQ.

—— In Golden-square, George Fennel Robson, Esq., the highly-gifted and eminent painter in water-colours.

Mr. Robson was a native of Durham. His taste for drawing displayed itself at a very early age; when three or four years old, he made bold efforts, and attempted to draw from memory the objects he had observed while walking with his mother in the fields. This propensity to imitation was not checked by his school exercises. His vacant hours and holidays were occupied in drawing. If an artist visited Durham for the purpose of sketching its beautiful romantic scenery, George Robson was to be found hanging on his footsteps, creeping up by his side, and eagerly watching the progress of his labours. At length he was put under Mr. Harle, the only drawing-master the city furnished.

Before he was twenty he came to London, and was soon known as a most active and persevering student. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to visit the Highlands of Scotland.

In the habit of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back, and Scott's poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains, winter and summer, until he became familiar with the various aspects they presented under the different changes of season, and laid up a stock of materials which lasted him his life. On his return he published outlines of the Grampian mountains. In 1813, he first appeared as an exhibitor in the ninth annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and was elected a member the following year. But it was not till the exhibition of 1815 that his works commanded that public attention which gained for him extensive and abundant patronage. From this time his interests became identified with the interests of the society.

As an artist, Mr. Robson was remarkable for vigour of execution. His conception of form might be sometimes wanting in grandeur, but his effect and colour were always powerful.

He was always fond of representing his native city Durham, and its vicinity; in the last exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, "The City of Durham from the North East," was one of the finest of no fewer than 88 contributions by Mr. Robson.

In 1826, Mr. Robson published, in conjunction with Mr. Britton, a most delightful series of "Picturesque Views of English Cities."

Many of his drawings were made conjointly with Mr. Halls, whose admirable mode of treating animals accorded perfectly with Mr. Robson's magnificent and characteristic back grounds.

JOHN GORDON SMITH, M.D., F.R.S.L.

Sept. 15.—Dr. John Gordon Smith, expired an unfortunate inmate of the Fleet Prison.

This eminent character, who was born in the year 1792, was at a very early period educated to become a member of the medical profession, of which he was an eccentric but distinguished ornament. He entered the army as surgeon to the 12th regiment of Lancers, with which corps he served during the greater part of the Peninsular war, and, when the illustrious Colonel Ponsonby, their leader, was dreadfully wounded at Waterloo, it was through the skill and most unremitting attentions which that gallant soldier received from the subject of our memoir that his life was preserved. On Professor Smith's return to England, he was placed on the half-pay list, and was appointed to the honourable office of Librarian to his Grace the late Duke of Sutherland (then Marquess of Stafford), in which situation he continued for the

space of four years. He subsequently made his appearance as an author, with his celebrated work on Medical Jurisprudence; which has, in many important features, been the guide of the learned judges, in cases of forensic medicine, and gone through several editions.

In his "Hints to Medical Witnesses, Counsel," &c., a work which ought to be in the possession of every medical practitioner and barrister, he proves to demonstration, that the unfortunate Elizabeth Fenning was innocent of the crime for which she was executed in 1815.

When the University of London opened in 1828, Dr. Smith appeared enrobed as the first English Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. His introductory lectures delivered within the walls of that establishment will point out to posterity his talent and philanthropy. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that an unfortunate soldier named Butler was charged with the wilful murder of a gentleman of the name of Neale, whom he had accompanied home in a state of intoxication, and who afterwards in his company died of apoplexy. The evidence given at the coroner's inquest tended to an opinion that Butler had murdered Mr. Neale. Dr. Smith, on seeing the printed evidence of the witnesses, waited upon them, and convinced them that, from the appearances produced on dissection, the deceased died of apoplexy.

At the London and Westminster Medical Societies, Dr. Smith introduced the subject of this gentleman's death, and the majority of the members of those learned bodies (nearly 300 in each) coincided with Dr. Smith in his opinion; the result of these discussions caused a subscription to be raised to defend Butler; and several members, with one of the sheriffs, accompanied Dr. Smith to Newgate to assist the prisoner in his defence; which was intrusted to that scientific barrister, Mr. Clarkson, and the prisoner was acquitted. Another case was that of an unfortunate female, who wished to procure abortion, and took medicines in order to effect it; finding herself ill in consequence, she consulted a medical gentleman, but subsequently died. At the coroner's inquest, Mr. Hely, of St. James's-street, stated that certain appearances found on dissection were the result of violence on the part of the surgeon. A *verdict of wilful murder* was returned, and the unfortunate practitioner was tried for his life. On the trial Dr. Smith, by permission of the Court, proved that the appearances said to be that of violence were nothing more than what is always found on dissection; and on this being stated, the Court instantly directed an acquittal. When the late coroner for the City of London, Mr. Shelton, died, Dr. Smith became a candidate for the office; but his sterling talent was neglected on behalf of private friendship, and the present coroner, Mr. Payne, appointed. Shortly after, he resigned his chair in the University of London, and

lectured at his private residence in Foley-place. As a sedulous student he was an almost daily visitor in the reading-rooms of the British Museum, and to add to his information on his favourite subject of medical jurisprudence, he attended almost every criminal trial where life was concerned at the Old Bailey, and the neighbouring circuits. The judges invariably listened to his opinion on medico-legal subjects, with that attention they deserved. In conjunction with Dr. Ryan, his exertions have caused the examiners of the Apothecaries' Hall to compel candidates for licentiate to study the important subject of forensic medicine. Notwithstanding all his knowledge and ability, he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, combined somewhat with irregular habits, which terminated his existence within the walls of a prison.

JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, ESQ. F.S.A.

Sept. 21.—At Addison Road, Kensington, in his 64th year, Joseph Haslewood, Esq. of Conduit-street, solicitor, and F.S.A.

Mr. Haslewood's fondness for early English literature and bibliography led him to the collection of a considerable library of black-letter lore and Elizabethan poetry. In books on Angling, and in those on Hawking and Field Sports, his collection is confessedly unrivalled; and the productions of the private press of his friend, Sir Egerton Brydges, at Lee Priory, are more complete than will be probably found in the library of the worthy baronet himself, who invariably presented a copy of every work to his friend Mr. Haslewood, who was his coadjutor also in several literary undertakings. He was one of the founders of the Roxburghe Club, and has left a very curious manuscript volume, tracing the rise of that society.

Although neither a classical scholar, nor an elegant writer, Mr. Haslewood was a laborious and faithful editor of many rare and beautiful reprints of early English poetry and prose, which might otherwise have perished.

H. J. HEARD, L.L.D.

Sept. 28.—At his residence, Ballybrack, near Cork, Henry Joseph Heard, Esq., L.L.D., Vicar-general of the united dioceses of Cork and Ross.

Dr. Heard was the eldest son of Henry Heard, Esq, an opulent merchant in Cork. At an early age he was put to school with the Rev. Joseph Brown, D.D. Vicar of Castlelyons, under whose tuition he made great progress in classical study.

It was at first designed to rear the subject of this memoir as a physican; however, an eminent Scotch practitioner represented that the constitution of young Heard was not sufficiently robust to support the fatigues of that profession. He was therefore sent to Mr. Furlong, a solicitor in Dublin, with a view to being subse-

quently entered at the Temple. Whether ill health or other causes operated, he never became a member of any of the Inns of Court, although he went over to England for that purpose, and remained some time in London. Returning to Dublin, he was sworn in an attorney, and practised in that calling at the Irish Bar. In 1791 his father died, and from that time Mr. Heard resided at Ballybrack, his patrimonial property. In the year 1802, the Hon. Dr. Thomas Stopford, then bishop of Cork and Ross, appointed him registrar to the united dioceses. In 1815, having been created Doctor of Laws, he was promoted by the late Bishop St. Lawrence to the place of vicar-general, the duties of which office he most zealously and efficiently discharged until a short time before his death.

When he came permanently to reside in his native county, he was confessed to be the first as to erudition there, and for extent and variety of information, he had perhaps few equals any where. As an historian and antiquary, as well as in his legal capacity, he was looked up to and consulted by all within his sphere. Nor did he neglect the pursuit of lighter literature. As a linguist he had mastered most of the modern tongues. In particular may be noticed his proficiency in the Irish language. In addition to these attainments he had much rare and curious reading. He was peculiarly felicitous in quotation, and could make prompt and dextrous use of what he knew. Without seeking to display his multifarious acquirements, he was not unwilling to communicate information, and as he was skilful in maintaining hilarity by repartee, wit, and lively anecdote, it was the delight of his admiring friends to court his society and draw from his richly-stored memory. Dr. Heard spent a life of the strictest celibacy, owing, it is said, to an early disappointment of the heart.

RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY.

Sept. 27—At Stapleton Park, the residence of Dr. Lant Carpenter, near Bristol, the Rajah Rammohun Roy.

This learned Brahman, who during his sojurn in this country has attracted a large portion of public attention, was the son of Ram Hant Roy. His grandfather resided at Moorshedabad, and filled some important offices under the Moguls; but being ill-treated by them towards the end of his life, the son took up his abode in the district of Berdouan, where he had landed property. There Rammohun Roy was born. After studying at Benares, and travelling to Persia and other countries of the East, he accepted employment under the East India Company, and attained the highest trust which could be enjoyed by a native, that of dewan, or revenue officer of the province of Rungpoor. Here he formed a friendship with Mr. Digby, a servant of the company, who assisted him in acquiring the English language. The following sketch of the progress of his studies, and his attempts to

enlighten his countrymen, was written by himself, at the request of an English friend.

"My ancestors were Brahmans of a high order; and, from time immemorial, were devoted to the religious duties of their race, down to my fifth progenitor, who about 140 years ago gave up spiritual exercises for worldly pursuits and aggrandisement. His descendants ever since have followed his example, and, according to the usual fate of courtiers, with various success, sometimes rising to honour, and sometimes falling; sometimes rich, and sometimes poor; sometimes excelling in success, sometimes miserable through disappointment. But my maternal ancestors being of the sacerdotal order by profession, as well as by birth, and of a family than which none holds a higher rank in the profession, have, up to the present day, uniformly adhered to a life of religious observances and devotion, preferring peace and tranquillity of mind to the excitements of ambition, and all the allurements of worldly grandeur.

"In conformity with the usage of my paternal race, and the wish of my father, I studied the Persian and Arabic languages,—these being accomplishments indispensable to those who attached themselves to the Courts of the Mohammedan Princes; and, agreeably to the usage of my maternal relations, I devoted myself to the study of the Sanscrit and the theological works written in it, which contain the body of Hindoo literature, law, and religion.

"When about the age of sixteen, I composed a manuscript calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindoos. This, together with my known sentiments on the subject, having produced a coolness between me and my immediate kindred, I proceeded on my travels, and passed through different countries, chiefly within, but some beyond the bounds of Hindoostan, with a feeling of great aversion to the establishment of British power in India. When I had reached the age of twenty, my father recalled me, and restored me to his favour; after which I first saw and began to associate with the Europeans, and soon after made myself tolerably acquainted with their laws and form of government. Finding them generally more intelligent, more steady and moderate in their conduct, I gave up my prejudice against them, and became inclined to their favour, feeling persuaded that their rule, though a foreign yoke, would lead more speedily and surely to the amelioration of the native inhabitants; and I enjoyed the confidence of several of them even in their public capacity. My continued controversies with the Brahmans, on the subject of their idolatry and superstition, and my interference with their custom of burning widows, and other pernicious practices, revived and increased their animosity against me; and through their influence with my family, my father was again obliged to withdraw his countenance openly, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to me.

"After my father's death I opposed the advocates of idolatry with still greater boldness. Availing myself of the art of printing now established in India, I published various works and pamphlets against their errors, in the native and foreign languages. This raised such a feeling against me, that I was at last deserted by every person except two or three Scotch friends, to whom, and the nation to which they belong, I always feel grateful.

"The ground which I took in all my controversies was, not that of opposition to Brahmanism, but to a perversion of it; and I endeavoured to show that the idolatry of the Brahmans was contrary to the practice of their ancestors, and the principles of the ancient books and authorities which they profess to revere and obey. Notwithstanding the violence of the opposition and resistance to my opinions, highly respectable persons, both among my own relations and others, began to adopt the same sentiments.

"I now felt a strong wish to visit Europe, and obtain, by personal observation, a more thorough insight into its manners, customs, religion, and political institutions. I refrained, however, from carrying this intention into effect until the friends who coincided in my sentiments should be increased in number and strength. My expectations having been at length realized, in November 1830, I embarked for England, as the discussion of the East-India Company's charter was expected to come on, by which the treatment of the natives of India and its future government would be determined for many years to come, and an appeal to the King in council against the abolition of the practice of burning widows was to be heard before the Privy Council; and his Majesty the Emperor of Delhi had likewise commissioned me to bring before the authorities in England certain encroachments on his rights by the East-India Company. I accordingly arrived in England in April 1831.

(Signed) RAMMOHUN ROY."

He gradually gathered round him inquiring intelligent Hindoos of rank and opulence, some of whom united as early as 1818 in a species of monotheistic worship.

The body of Hindoo theology is comprised in the Veds, which are writings of very high antiquity, very copious, but obscure in style. Rammohun Roy translated them into the Bengalee and Hindoo language, for the benefit of his countrymen; and afterwards published an abridgment, for gratuitous and extensive distribution, of which he published an English translation in 1816. He subsequently printed, in Bengalee and in English, some of the principal chapters of the Veds.

The father, Ram Hant Roy, died about 1804 or 5, having divided his property among his three sons. It was not long before Rammohun Roy became the only survivor; and he thereby possessed considerable property. From this period he appears to

have commenced his plans of reforming the religion of his countrymen; and in the progress of his efforts to enlighten them, he must have expended large sums of money, for he gratuitously distributed most of his works which he published for the purpose. He now quitted Bordouan and removed to Moorshedabad, where he published in Persian, with an Arabic preface, a work entitled "Against the Idolatry of all Religions." No one undertook to refute this book; but it raised up against him a host of enemies, and in 1814 he retired to Calcutta, where he applied himself to the study of the English language both by reading and by conversation; and he also acquired some knowledge of Latin, and paid much attention to the mathematics.

On directing himself to the Christian religion, Rammohun Roy found himself much perplexed by the variety of the doctrines which he found insisted upon; he resolved, therefore, to study the original Scriptures for himself; and for this purpose, he acquired the knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages. Becoming strongly impressed with the excellence and importance of the Christian system of morality, he published in 1820, in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, a series of selections, principally from the three first Gospels, which he entitled "The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide of Peace and Happiness." He passed by those portions of the Evangelists which have been made the basis of distinctive doctrines; and also (except where closely interwoven with the discourses of Christ) the narratives of miracles, believing these not fitted to effect the convictions of his countrymen. This work brought upon him some severe and unexpected animadversions in "The Friend of India." Under a designation of "A Friend to Truth," Rammohun Roy published "An Appeal to the Christian Public, in defence of the 'Precepts of Jesus';" in which he declares, "That the compiler believed, not only in one God, whose nature and essence is beyond human comprehension, but in the truths revealed in the Christian system." Dr. Marshman, of Serampore College, also published a series of animadversions, which led to a very remarkable reply from Rammohun Roy, with his name prefixed, which is distinguished by the closeness of his reasoning, the extent and critical accuracy of his Scriptural knowledge, the comprehensiveness of his investigation, the judiciousness of his arrangement, the lucid statement of his own opinions, and the acuteness and skill with which he controverts the position of his opponents.

His long-formed purpose to visit Europe, and England in particular, seems to have been suspended by legal proceedings, which were instituted for the purpose of depriving him of caste, and thereby of his patrimonial inheritance; but which, at an immense expense, and by means of his profound acquaintance with the Hindoo law, he eventually defeated. At length, the Emperor of Delhi having given him, by firman, the title of Rajah, he embarked for England, where, shortly after his arrival, he was

presented to his Majesty by the President of the Board of Control, and had a place assigned to him at the Coronation among the ambassadors.

Mr. Hare, an Englishman of Calcutta, of great respectability, from his attachment to the Rajah, had urged his brothers in Bedford-square to do everything in their power for him. With great difficulty they prevailed upon him to accept a home in their house; and, when he went to France for a few weeks, one of them accompanied him to Paris, where he was more than once at the table of Louis Philippe. He continued to reside with Mr. John and Mr. Joseph Hare, till he left London for Bristol.

While in London he was present at several anniversary dinners, and other public meetings; and repeatedly attended the worship of the Unitarians, at their different chapels in or near the metropolis. It was, however, his system to avoid so far identifying himself with any religious body, as to make himself answerable for their acts and opinions; and he also wished to hear preachers of other denominations, who had acquired a just celebrity. He appears to have most frequented the church of the Rev. D. Kenny, (St. Olave's, Southwark,) who particularly interested him by the Christian spirit and influence of his discourses. In Bristol he attended worship at the Unitarian Chapel, in Lewin's-mead.

One of the Rajah's most intimate friends was Sir Alexander Johnstone, at whose suggestion he had determined to translate two English works into Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian,—the Lord Chancellor's introductory Discourse to the Library of Useful Knowledge, and Archbishop Whateley's Elements of Logic. The Rajah's progress in these works is not stated, but a production of more immediate interest to this country was his Remarks on the Judicial and Revenue System of India, contained in the Reports of the House of Commons on the Company's affairs.

The great notoriety of the Rajah exposed him to extreme interruption and inconvenience. Habitual custom to shun every overt act by which his Brahminical rank might be forfeited, seems to have given to his conduct the air of uncertainty. But, where he was best and fully known, the simplicity and openness of his mind were striking and acknowledged: and from these, together with his profound acquirements, his extensive information, his quick discrimination of character, his delicacy and honourable sentiments, his benevolent hopes and purposes for human welfare, his affectionateness, humility of disposition, and quick sensibility, there was a charm in his presence and conversation which inspired love for him as well as high respect. Those who had the best opportunities of knowing him say that the perusal of the Scriptures was his constant practice, and that his devotion was habitual.

The Rajah had been at Bristol about ten days, when he was attacked by the disorder, which in less than ten days more proved

fatal; it seems to have been a fever, accompanied by inflammation of the brain. In consequence of a dread of further attacks on the property and the caste of his children, on the part of his bigoted countrymen, in case his body should have been deposited in a Christian cemetery, it was silently interred, October 18, within the precincts of Stapleton Grove.

It is added that, so soon as he thought himself seriously ill, he called his native servant, Ram Rotton, to him, and directed him to closely observe all his actions, that he might on his return to India testify to his countrymen that he had never changed his religion, or lost his caste.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR E. J. FOOTE, K.C.B.

Sir Edward was the youngest son of the Rev. Francis Hender Foote, of Charlton Place, in Kent.

In 1791, Captain Foote was Commander of the Atalante sloop in the East Indies. At the commencement of the ensuing war he was appointed to the Thorn, 16; and was promoted to Post rank, June 7, 1794, in which year he obtained the command of the Niger, 32, in which he assisted at the capture of a French convoy, off Jersey, May 9, 1795. On the 12th of April, 1796, he destroyed l'Ecurieul, 18, near the Penmarks; and February 14, 1797, the Niger was one of the three frigates present at Sir John Jervis's action off Cape St. Vincent.

In October, 1797, he was appointed to the Seahorse, 46, in which he cruized for some time on the coast of Ireland, and assisted at the capture of la Belliqueux, a French privateer of 18 guns. He afterwards returned to the Mediterranean; where, on the 27th of June, 1798, off the Island of Pantellaria, he captured, after a close action of eight minutes, la Sensible, of 36 guns.

In 1799, Captain Foote, in the Seahorse, took charge of the blockade of the Bay of Naples, by order of Lord Nelson. Whilst on this service, he concurred with Cardinal Ruffo, the Sicilian minister, in signing a treaty with the insurgents; but which Lord Nelson thought proper to annul, on the ground that "Captain Foote had been deceived by Cardinal Ruffo." These transactions gave rise to various accounts, and various reflections upon the parties concerned: whilst by some it was considered that Lord Nelson, in the height of his self-confidence, had exceeded his authority, by others they were deemed to cast disgrace upon Captain Foote.

It is evident that Lord Nelson himself did not attach any very grave censure upon Captain Foote's conduct, from the letter which he wrote to him shortly after, in which he declared, "I can assure you, my dear Sir, that it affords me infinite pleasure to convey to you this distinguished mark of his Sicilian Majesty's approbation." This was an elegant snuff-box, with the initials F. R. in small diamonds, and worth about three or four hundred guineas.

For several years, Captain Foote commanded, first the Princess Augusta, and afterwards the Royal Charlotte, yachts. He was promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1812; and shortly after hoisted his flag, as second in command at Portsmouth, which station he retained until February, 1815. He was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1821, and nominated a K.C.B., May 19, 1831.

Sir E. J. Foote was twice married, and has left a family. He had resided for many years in the neighbourhood of Southampton, where he died, much respected.

RICHARD HEBER, ESQ.

Oct. 4.—At his house in Pimlico, Richard Heber,, Esq. M.A., formerly M.P. for the University of Oxford.

He was the eldest son of Reginald Heber, and half-brother to the late amiable Reginald, Bishop of Calcutta. Towards this brother he acted a most affectionate part, superintended his education, took great interest in his literary efforts, and was justly proud of his talents and virtues.

Mr. Heber was born, in Westminster, on the 5th of January, 1773, and was educated under the private tuition of the late learned George Glasse. He then proceeded to the University of Oxford, and was entered at Brasenose College. There he acquired that taste for Greek and Latin classics which accompanied him through life, and which was the means of introducing him to the friendship of Porson, Dr. Burney, and other eminent scholars. There, too, it was that he laid the foundation of his extensive collection of books; but at this time his views were limited to the formation of a classical library, with the addition of critical works, and the modern Latin poets.

During his stay at the University, he formed a design of editing such of the Latin poets as were not printed in Barbon's collection; in pursuance of which he published "*Siclus Italicus*," in 2 vols., in 1792.

The School for Illustrating the Works of Shakspeare, and other English Authors, from the pages of contemporary writers—at the head of which were the Wartons, George Steevens, Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, Mr. Malone, and other eminent scholars—occupied, at the time Mr. Heber entered life, a distinguished rank in English literature; and this, joined to his natural love for the drama, led him to form a collection of our ancient poets and dramatic writers.

In the year 1804, he succeeded, on the death of his father, to estates in Yorkshire and Shropshire, which he augmented by purchase, and considerably improved. In the year 1806, he offered himself as a representative for the University of Oxford; but was successfully opposed by the late Lord Colchester. Whilst resident there as a student, he had become a great admirer of Par-

liamentary oratory; and, on any great question arising, was often known to leave the University, at mid-day, to be present at the contests of Pitt, Fox, Burke, &c., generally returning to Oxford on the following day. He thus became conspicuous among his contemporaries as a warm politician: and he is supposed to have early formed the desire to become one of the representatives of the University, which was at length accomplished in 1821.

Soon after the peace of 1815, Mr. Heber went on the continent, visiting France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. In the year 1818, he was one of the persons whose opinions were taken by the committee appointed by the House of Commons relative to the purchase of Dr. Burney's Library. In 1821 he served the office of sheriff of Shropshire. It was about this time, also, that he was engaged in founding the Athenæum Club; besides which, he was a member of several other literary societies;—indeed, to use the phrase of Dr. Johnson, "he was an excellent clubber."

Mr. Heber's conduct in Parliament was by no means answerable to the expectations of many of his constituents, as on no occasion did he venture to speak in the House, though constant in attendance, and frequently engaged in committees. At length, he felt that the retention of the honour was incompatible with the pursuit to which he had devoted himself, and whilst he was at Brussels, in 1826, he resigned his seat. He had quitted England in the preceding year, and he prolonged his stay for several years, during which he was occupied in increasing his collection; keeping up, at the same time, through his agent in London, his intercourse with the sale-rooms in England, so as to let nothing escape him that was valuable or rare.

In the year 1831 he returned to England, but, alas! not into the society which he had left; living, with the exception of his visits to the auction-rooms and booksellers' shops, entirely secluded among his books at Pimlico or Hodnet. His constitution, from fatigue and anxiety, united to considerable irregularity of hours both in diet and sleep, had become greatly impaired, and his friends saw with anxiety his health suffering those changes which he either did not, or would not, see himself. During the last six weeks of his life, his decline was very rapid, and he did not take that care of himself which his delicate state required. Even in the last week of his life he was imprudent enough to venture out in the night air, against the kind remonstrances of his attendants. This accelerated the progress of his disorder—an attack on the lungs, attended with great difficulty in breathing, and jaundice. Mr. Heber's mania for book collecting commenced, as we have said, at an early period of life; and at every sale, during the last thirty years, he was a great purchaser. His library contains many of the principal treasures possessed by the late Dr. Farmer, Isaac Reed, J. Brand, George Stevens, the Duke of Roxburghe, James Bindley, Benj. Heath, J. Perry, Gilb. Wakefield, J. Kemble, E. Malone, R. Wil-

Isaham, J. Dent, Dr. Gosset, Sir M. M. Sykes, &c. He collected with great avidity the manuscript, as well as the printed, works of the early English poets, and was well acquainted with their contents and merits.

He was in constant communication with most of the old booksellers in every city and town of the united kingdom; and those that periodically published catalogues frequently sent the sheets to Mr. Heber by post as they were printed. On hearing of a curious book, he has been known to put himself in a mail coach, and travel three, four, or five hundred miles, to obtain it, fearful to entrust his commission to a letter. Nor was it in English literature alone that his stores were extensive: his collection of Greek and Latin classics, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and French, far, very far, exceeds any that ever was made by a private individual. His collection of *Mexicana* books is singular indeed. He had an insuperable objection to books printed on large paper, because they occupied so much room on his shelves. Some years ago he built a new library at his house at Hodnet, which is said to be full. His residence in Pimlico, where he died, is filled, like Magliabehi's at Florence, with books, from the top to the bottom—every chair, every table, every passage, containing piles of erudition. He had another house in York-steet, leading to Great James-street, Westminster, laden, from the ground floor to the garret, with curious books. He had a library in the High-street, Oxford, an immense library at Paris, another at Antwerp, another at Brussels, another at Ghent, and at other places in the Low Countries, and in Germany. In short, there is neither end nor measure to his literary stores.

But Heber was not a mere book collector; few men were better acquainted with the contents of their books, or could more eloquently expatiate on their merits. He has always been considered as a delightful companion, abounding with literary, political, and critical anecdote, relating to past and present times. Mr. Heber was never married.

MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN.

Oct. 29.—In London, suddenly, Major-Gen. Lemuel Warren. This officer entered the army in 1787, obtained a lieutenancy in 1789, and in the latter year embarked with his regiment on board Admiral Lord Hood's fleet, where they were ordered to serve as marines.

1793, he raised an independent company, and in the following year exchanged into the 27th regiment, then forming part of Lord Moira's army, encamped at Southampton. The critical situation of the Duke of York, in Flanders, at this period, occasioned his lordship to be despatched, with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, to aid his Royal Highness; with whom, though nearly surrounded by much superior armies in point of numbers, Lord Moira, by a

well-directed movement, effected a junction near Malines, and thus relieved the British army from the difficulties of its situation, to the mortification of the French general, Pichegru. In this well-conducted expedition, Captain Warren served with the 27th. He was also present at the siege of Nimeguen, the sortie on the evening of the 6th of November, and commanded the advanced picquet of the garrison. In December he accompanied the forces under Lord Cathcart, sent to attack the French army that had crossed at Bommell, and was present in the action of Geldermalsen, the 8th of January, 1796.

The 27th regiment embarked in September, 1796, for the West Indies, and Captain Warren was accordingly present at the siege of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and accompanied the grenadiers at the storming of the enemies' advanced posts; at the conclusion of which service he was compelled by sickness to return, on leave, to England.

In 1799, he served in the expedition to the Helder, and was engaged in the actions of the 27th of August, 19th of September, 2d and 6th of October.

In August, 1800, this officer, then senior Major of the 1st battalion 27th foot, served in the expedition to Ferrol. In September following, the 1st battalion joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition before Cadiz; it afterwards proceeded to Malta, where it was disembarked in consequence of sickness. In 1801, Major Warren sailed with the battalion for Egypt, and was employed with it on the whole service against Alexandria, from the beginning of May until the surrender of that place; the battalion forming, on the 27th of Aug., General Sir Eyre Coote's advanced guard, on his approach to Alexandria on the western side.

In 1804, this officer became Lieutenant-Colonel in the 27th regiment; and in Februay, 1806, he embarked with it for Hanover, from whence he returned in the April following. He next embarked for Sicily, and was in the expedition to the Bay of Naples, under General Sir John Stuart. From August, 1809, when Sir John Stuart returned from the Bay of Naples, until November, 1812, Lieut.-Colonel Warren continued in Sicily. He afterwards embarked, with the 1st battalion of his regiment, for the eastern coast of Spain, where he was immediately appointed to the command of a brigade, with which he served at the battle of Castalla, the 13th of April, and at the siege of Tarragona. In the following year he was at the blockade of Barcelona.

Colonel Warren accompanied the division of the British army across the Peninsula to Bayonne, and from thence to Bourdeaux, where the 27th was immediately embarked for North America. He then obtained leave of absence; but in the following year, 1815, joined the 1st battalion of the 27th regiment before Paris, a few days prior to the entrance of Louis XVIII.

In 1819, this officer obtained the brevet of Major-General: he

maintained, throughout his career, the character of a brave and skilful regimental officer.

REV. JOHN CARR.

Oct. 30.—At Durham, the Rev. John Carr, M.A., for upwards of twenty years Head Master of Durham Grammar School, and latterly Professor of Mathematics in the new University.

He was descended from a family which has been seated at Stackhouse, near Giggleswick, in Craven, at least from the reign of Henry the Eighth. He was formerly a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807, as second Wrangler, and second Smith's Prize-man, M.A., 1810. He was appointed Master of Durham Grammar School in 18—, and continued to fill the duties of that situation for upwards of twenty years. Eminently distinguished as a mathematician, he was, perhaps, not less accomplished as a classical scholar, and he peculiarly excelled in pure Latin composition. His private character was most amiable.

JOHN ELLMAN, ESQ.

This gentleman was considered one of the most eminent agriculturists in the kingdom. For many years he was one of the judges of Smithfield Cattle Show. He was the confidential adviser of Bakewell and Culley, whose exertions did so much to raise the character of the native breeds of sheep and cattle. While Bakewell was actively pursuing his improvements of Leicester sheep in the North, Mr. Ellman was no less zealous in the South, in effecting those great and valuable changes in the habits and constitution of the Southdown sheep, which gave them that high reputation which they now enjoy. Mr. Ellmann was much consulted by the Board of Agriculture during its existence. The only publication in which he was engaged, and in which his practical opinions are detailed by himself, was the Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge, which appeared before the public in 1829.

In 1805, his Grace the Duke of Bedford presented Mr. Ellman with a silver cup, as a token of acknowledgment for the improvement of the South-down sheep. The Board of Agriculture, also, in 1819, awarded to him the gold medal for the "best cultivated farm in Sussex." Several medals, at various periods, were presented to him, for the exhibitions of his breed of sheep at Smithfield.

After nearly sixty years' practice as an agriculturist, in 1829 he retired from business. A meeting was convened in August of the same year, when the principal agriculturists of Sussex, &c., presented to him a silver tureen, for which a subscription had been previously raised, signed by one hundred and eighty-one individuals, "for the zeal he had at all times evinced, for upwards

of half a century, and his readiness to come forward on every occasion to promote the cause of agriculture, and particularly to improve the breed of South-down sheep." In addition to the piece of plate, a portrait of Mr. Ellman was presented to his family, painted by Lonsdale.

Mr. Ellman's familiar habits and kind disposition gained for him, while living, the respect of all to whom he was known. He died, at Lewes, November 22, in the 78th year of his age.

SIR GEORGE ROBINSON, BART.

Nov. 23.—In South-street, Park-lane, aged 68, Sir George Robinson, Baronet, of Cranford, Northamptonshire, and Stretton Hall, Leicestershire.

He was the eldest son of Sir George the fifth baronet, formerly M.P. for Northampton, by Dorothea, only daughter of John Chester, Esq., of London. He completed his education at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1797. He succeeded his father in the title and estates October 10, 1815, and served the office of Sheriff of Leicestershire, in 1818. He was returned to Parliament for Northampton in 1820; and again in 1826, at the head of the poll. Sir George was re-elected in 1830 and 1831, but retired at the last election. In his political career, he proved himself a firm and consistent Whig. So strict was he to his parliamentary duties, that he never missed a single day without remaining to vote, or pairing off with an opponent; and he was even so scrupulous that he would not leave the house for a time without having adopted a similar precaution.

Having died unmarried, Sir George Robinson is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, the Rev. George Robinson, Rector of Cranford St. Andrew's, Northamptonshire.

REV. JOHN WOOLL, D.D.

Nov. 23.—At Worthing, the Rev. John Wooll, D.D., for twenty-one years Head Master of Rugby School.

He was educated at Winchester, under Dr. Warton, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1794, B. and D.D. 1807.

From 1799 to the close of 1806, Mr. Wooll was Master of the Free Grammar School at Midhurst, in Sussex, the character of which he considerably raised by introducing the system of tuition practised at Winchester. In 1807 he succeeded the late Dr. Henry Ingles, at Rugby, and he remained in that situation until 1828. During his mastership the school was entirely rebuilt, and the boys increased to the unprecedented number of 380. The many very excellent scholars who, from his previous tuition, have distinguished themselves at both our Universities, will long continue to bear ample testimony to his merits as a teacher.

MR. ANDREW PICKEN.

Nov. 23.—In London, aged 45, Mr. Andrew Picken. Mr. Picken was born at Paisley, the son of an eminent manufacturer, and was educated for mercantile pursuits. At an early age he visited the West Indies, but finding no very bright prospects, he returned to Europe, and obtained a confidential situation in the Bank of Ireland. To the great regret of his Irish friends, he subsequently removed into Glasgow, and entered into business. Here he first came before the world as an author, by publishing "Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland;" in which appeared for the first time the pathetic story of "Mary Ogilvie." Shortly after this he removed to Liverpool, where he established himself as a bookseller.

The unfitness of literary men for business is proverbial; dwelling in the ideal world, they shrink from encountering the stern realities of life,

"And pen a stanza when they should engross."

Poor Picken was, besides, as simple as a child; the most unsuspicious, the most charitable in judgment, of all mortals; full of enthusiasm, and ardent in hope. The mania of speculation, which, in 1821, seized even on those who were deemed paragons of worldly wisdom, found him too ready a victim; he joined in some of the wild projects of the time, and lost his all. He came to London with the manuscript of a novel, the composition of which had been the amusement of his leisure hours, and subsequently his consolation in difficulty and distress. "The Sectarian," as this production was called, was published by Colburn, and excited considerable interest at the time of its appearance; it showed great skill in what may be termed the morbid anatomy of the mind; but one picture, of madness caused by religious melancholy, which was drawn from nature, gave considerable offence to persons who are apt to confound an attack upon fanaticism with hostility to religion. This error prevented "The Sectarian" from obtaining the success which its merits deserved.

Mr. Picken now became a frequent contributor to magazines and reviews. The publication of "The Dominie's Legacy," in 1830, finally established his fame as an historian of Scottish humble life, and had great success.

When Colburn's "Juvenile Library" was projected, Mr. Picken undertook to supply "The Lives of Eminent Missionaries," but before his work was completed, the Library was at an end. The volume was subsequently published by Kidd, and two large impressions sold.

Mr. Picken's next publication was "The Club Book," to which several of the most popular living writers contributed. The tales written by the editor were in the happiest style; that entitled

"The Three Kearneys," was founded on circumstances which he had witnessed during his residence in Ireland, and it showed that Mr. Picken had thoroughly investigated the mixed character of the Irish peasantry. "The Deer-Stalkers" was also a tale of great interest; it was recently dramatized at the Queen's Theatre, and was much admired. Soon after appeared a work on the Canadas, professedly a compilation; in preparing this volume, Mr. Picken received very valuable assistance from his friend, Mr. Galt. This was followed by "Waltham," a tale published in Leitch Ritchie's "Library of Romance."

In the course of the present year, was published his "Traditionary Stories of Old Families," in two volumes; designed as the first part of a series which should embrace the legendary history of Scotland, England, and Ireland.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, he made a request for assistance in obtaining materials. Before he could avail himself of the communications which had been made to him, he was attacked by the disease which terminated his life. On the 10th of November, while conversing with his son, he was suddenly struck down by apoplexy, and was conveyed home insensible. After a short time strong hopes were entertained of his recovery, but on the 23d his spirit passed away almost without a struggle.

A little before his last illness, Mr. Picken had completed a novel, entitled, "The Black Watch." This was the original name of the gallant 42d regiment; the date of the story is about the time of the battle of Fontenoy, a period new to novel-readers. This manuscript is the only legacy, besides the memory of his virtues, that he has bequeathed to his widow and six children.

Mr. Picken resembled the Dominie of his own tale, simple, affectionate, retiring; dwelling apart from the world, and blending in all his views of it, the gentle and tender feelings reflected from his own mind.

MR. ALFRED NICHOLSON.

Nov. 23.—In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 45, Mr. Alfred Nicholson, painter of landscape in water colours.

This gentleman was the only surviving son of Francis Nicholson, the celebrated and now veteran artist. Early in life Mr. Alfred Nicholson entered the royal navy, and saw some service on the coasts of Holland and Portugal. When employed at Lisbon in 1808, embarking the French troops under the Convention of Cintra, he was severely wounded.

After a few years, Mr. Nicholson abandoned the naval profession for the arts. In 1813, he was induced to visit Ireland, where he resided for three or four years; and, during this period, he accumulated a large collection of elaborate sketches of Irish scenery, particularly in the counties of Sligo, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Wicklow, and Dublin.

About the year 1818, he became permanently resident in London, and was almost exclusively occupied by the instruction of pupils. In 1821 he made a short excursion through Ireland and North Wales, considerably enriching his collection of sketches; and in subsequent summer excursions, he visited the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and his native county of York, where his pencil was assiduously employed.

The drawings of Mr. Alfred Nicholson are chiefly remarkable for a graceful and delicate touch, combined with the force and vigour of general effect which distinguish those of his father, after whom his style was naturally modelled. They are generally of small sizes, and very rarely to be met with. In his sketches, neatness and freedom are singularly combined. In private life, he maintained the highest character. He has left a widow and two infant children.

MARSHAL JOURDAN.

Nov. 23.—At Paris, aged 71, Marshal Jourdan, Governor of the Hotel des Invalides.

In 1790, he became Captain of Chasseurs in the National Guard of his native town.

In 1791 he commanded a battalion of volunteers of Haute-Vienne, which he led to the army of the North, and distinguished himself under Dumourier in the campaign of Belgium. His military talents were appreciated; and, in May, 1793, he obtained the rank of General of Brigade. In 1794 he was advanced to the command of the army of the Moselle. At the head of these troops he gained the victory of Fleurus, and planted his colours on the Rhine from Coblentz to Cleves.

In the succeeding year he crossed the Rhine, and maintained the war with various success till 1796. In 1797 he started in his political career, having been nominated to the Council of Five Hundred. On the 18th Brumaire he was among those who foresaw the ambitious views of Bonaparte, and who acted on the reserve. The Emperor eyed him with disfavour, but he eventually rendered justice to his deserts and his unbending integrity.

In 1802 he was called to the Council of State; the year succeeding saw him at the head of the army of Italy: and on the memorable 19th of May, 1804, he was created a marshal; but on the breaking out of the Austrian war (1805), he was superseded by Massena, an indignity of which he complained. In 1806 he governed Naples under Joseph Bonaparte; and in 1808 he accompanied that personage into Spain as his major-general. In the latter post Marshal Jourdan was overwhelmed with disgust, and his counsels were met with contempt, by the courtiers who surrounded the King of Spain; he demanded and obtained his recall at the close of 1809. However, when the Russian campaign was decided, to his chagrin he was sent back to Spain, where he con-

dacted the inglorious retreat from Madrid, and was at length overwhelmed in the ruin of Vittoria. Jourdan had already the reputation of having sustained more defeats than any other French general; but this last threw all his former ill success into the shade. In his flight from the field he threw down his truncheon, which was found and ludicrously displayed by some of our soldiers. Jourdan did not think himself safe until he reached Paris. There he quietly watched the declining fortunes of his master, after whose abdication he received a command from Louis.

When Bonaparte returned from Elba, Jourdan retired into the country. He was one of the first to recognize the authority of Louis after the second restoration. In 1817 he was placed over the seventh military division, and in the year following, was admitted among the new peers. During the first days of the revolution of July, he was called to the ministry for Foreign Affairs, but the men of the next day came in, and he willingly surrendered to them his place. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Governor of the Invalids, where he made himself as beloved by the aged warriors under his care as he had been by the soldiers when he was in the army.

Marshal Jourdan was the last representative of the military glories of the Republic. "Jourdan is a poor general," said Napoleon at St. Helena; "but he possessed the virtues, rare among his competitors, of honour, integrity, and humanity."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUSSELL.

This gallant officer was born March 7, 1793, the eldest son of Lord William Russell, by Lady Charlotte Anne Villiers, eldest daughter of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey. He entered the army in 1811, and distinguished himself during the whole of the Peninsular war. He was severely wounded at the storming of Badajoz, and was present at nearly all the great battles from Albuera to the final victory of Waterloo, where he acted as aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and afterwards to the Duke of Wellington.

He was after elected to Parliament for Tavistock in November 1831.

The gallant Colonel was well known on the turf.

SIR W. M. BANNATYNE.

Nov. 30.—At Whiteford House, co. Ayr, aged 90, Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, one of the retired senators of the College of Justice.

This venerable man was descended from an ancient and honourable family, and born January 26, 1743, O. S.

He was admitted advocate January 22, 1765. He was the intimate friend and companion of Blair, Mackenzie, Cullen, Erskine, Abercrombie, and Craig; one of the contributors to the Mirror and Lounger, the last survivor of that phalanx of genius which shed so brilliant a lustre on the periodical literature of Scotland half a century ago. He was also one of the original founders and promoters of the Highland Society of Scotland, a national institution which has eminently and essentially contributed to the internal improvement of the country.

He was promoted to the Bench on the death of Lord Swinton, and took his seat as Lord Bannatyne, May 16, 1799; and his judicial career for twenty-four years reflects high honour on his memory. He resigned in the year 1823, and was succeeded by the late Lord Eldin.

GENERAL FROMONT.

—— By his own hand, aged 62, General Fromont, latelyin the service of Don Pedro.

He served with distinction under Napoleon, and followed his friend General Solignac to assist the liberal cause in Portugal. Having been absent to recruit, on his recent return, instead of a hospitable reception, as he had reason to expect from the emperor's invitation and promise, he met with a very cold and repulsive one on the part of Don Pedro and of his minister of war. The latter, when importuned by the General, told him at last, that it was his majesty's intention not to admit any more foreigners into his service, and that, in consequence of this resolution, he (the general) was enjoined to go back to France with his personal staff. Despairing, after so many examples under his eyes, of seeing the government reverse a decision which compromised his honour, forced as he was to fail in his private engagements, and being made wretched by having induced other officers to accompany him to France, the general determined to destroy himself. The order of the minister of war for seizing and putting on board, without any form of legal proceeding, eighty-one French and English officers, whose only offence was that they were creditors of the government for the arrears of their pay, gave the finishing stroke to his resolution. He was found dead next morning in his chair, in the attitude of a man sleeping, although two balls had passed through his chest. His obsequies, by order of Don Pedro, were directed (contrary to the usual custom, which was an intentional insult) to take place in the forenoon.

DR. JEBB, BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

Dec. 9.—At East Hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, aged 58, the Right Rev. John Jebb, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfort, and Aghadoe.

The Bishop was born at Drogheda, September 27, 1775. In his early years he enjoyed the blessings of a domestic education, and at the age of 11 he was sent to a public school. Having passed through the ordinary routine of studies at Colbridge and Londonderry, he entered the Dublin University in 1791, and almost immediately became distinguished as a sound and elegant scholar.

This was the "golden age" of the Dublin University; never was there a period in its history when science and polite literature were so ardently cultivated and so closely united. Among Jebb's contemporaries were Lord, the present Provost; Davenport, the unflinching advocate of liberal principles; Wray, Sandes, Sadlier and Wall, now Fellows of the University; M'Mahon, Wallace, Torrens, Peresi, Blacker, and other ornaments of the Irish bar; with George Croly and Charles Maturin, who have gained for themselves a universal fame. In this galaxy of talent, Jebb shone not the least conspicuous; he won the honours of the University nobly, and he wore them unenvied; for his amiable temper, his kind heart, and his utter disregard of self, had endeared him to all.

Mr. Jebb was a distinguished member of the Historical Society, and the charms of his eloquence are still among the pleasant reminiscences of his contemporaries. One only of his addresses has been preserved; it was delivered from the chair of the society on the occasion of the death of two young men, Reid and Sargeant, youths of high promise, cut off prematurely at the moment that the hopes and proud anticipations of their friends seemed about to be realized. Similitary of diposition and pursuits had united them to Jebb in the strictest bonds of affection, and he, who had to pronounce their funeral eulogy, was the person who felt their loss most bitterly. No stranger can read this simple and pathetic address without being affected; but those alone who heard it, can picture the effect that its delivery produced.

In 1797, Mr. Jebb obtained two of the three divinity premiums established that year on the foundation of Mr. Downes; and in 1799 he left the University, and was admitted to holy orders by Bishop Young.

For about five years Mr. Jebb continued curate of Swanlinbar, and was universally beloved; by the Catholics he was revered as highly as by the Protestants; in works of charity he knew no religious difference, and his spirit was too mild for controversy.

The late Archbishop of Cashel embraced the earliest opportunity of removing Jebb to his diocese, by presenting him to the rectory of Abingdon; and he consulted him in his plans for rendering the Irish church more truly national.

In January, 1823, Dr. Jebb was consecrated Bishop of Limerick. This diocese, one of the most extensive in Ireland, contained in it some of the most miserable and disturbed districts.

It had also its full share of neglected curates, and a fair sprinkling of negligent rectors. The gentle mind of Jebb seemed ill-calculated to encounter such a complication of difficulties, but he soon showed that mildness is not inconsistent with firmness, and that the meek, when principle is concerned, manifest a strength of resolution which cannot be shaken. The new bishop declared that he would disregard aristocratic influence, and he kept his word; in bestowing patronage, his choice was guided by merit alone; the unostentatious claims of the working clergy were with him more powerful than the pressing solicitations of the great; and the curate who despaired of reward because he had no patron, found that his labours were his best introduction, and his most powerful advocate the heart of his diocesan.

In 1824, Dr. Jebb, for the first, and it is believed for the only time, addressed the House of Lords; the professed object of his speech was the defence of the Irish Church, but he added to it a terrible exposure of the inhumanity of Irish landlords, resident and absentee. His name became at once popular in England; inquiries were made respecting his literary productions, their value for the first time was made known; and, at the same moment, he came into possession of the fame of an accomplished orator and a sound theologian.

His original works are not numerous, but they are all of sterling merit. His first publication was a Sermon preached in 1803 before the Lord-Lieutenant and the members of the Irish Association for Discountenancing Vice. In 1815 he published a volume of "Sermons on subjects chiefly practical." His "Essay on Sacred Literature" is his most finished and valued performance; it is one of the finest specimens of sacred criticism in our language. "Practical Theology" was his last original work.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LEWIS.

Dec. 27.—At Rochester, aged nearly 80, Lieut.-Gen. Theophilus Lewis, colonel-commandant in the royal marines.

This officer was appointed second-lieut. to that force in 1773, first-lieut. 1776, captain-lieut. 1780, captain in 1781, major in the army 1798, in royal marines 1801, lieut.-colonel 1803, colonel in the army in 1808, major-general 1811, and lieut.-general 1821. He had served in every quarter of the globe, and was present in ten general actions at sea, six of which were on board the Hero, in the squadron commanded by Commodore Johnston, between 1781 and 1783. From the latter year, until the close of 1791, he was on half-pay. In 1793 he embarked on board the Leviathan, in the fleet commanded by Lord Howe, and was engaged on the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June, 1794; and again, June 23rd, 1795, on board the Sans-Pareil, in Lord Bridport's fleet, when it took three French sail of the line. The death of this veteran was occasioned by an altercation and scuffle which he had

with his drunken housekeeper, of whose violence he had been frequently warned by his friends; but whom, being an old servant, he could never be prevailed upon to discharge.

GENERAL STACK.

At Calais, at a very advanced age, General Edward Stack. He was an Irishman by birth, and his life was full of adventure. In his youth he was one of the Aids-de-Camp of Louis XV., and went to America with Gen. Lafayette. He was on board Paul Jones's ship Le Bon Homme Richard, when she took the Seraphis, Captain Pearson. He afterwards went to the East Indies with the Marquis de Bouillé, and there distinguished himself in supporting the honour of the flag under which he served. At a later period he was a companion in arms of General Clark, after Duke de Feltre. He then commanded the regiment of Dillon, in the Irish brigade, which he did not leave till the revolution, when it ceased to exist. He was at Coblentz with Charles X., then Count d' Artois. He afterwards entered the service of his native country, and was one of Buonaparte's *detenus*, first remaining a prisoner at Biche for three years, and afterwards at Verdun, where he was detained till the restoration. Not only was he the fellow-prisoner of the Duc d' Enghien, for secret service to his own government while in France, but it was intended he should suffer death immediately after that prince, in the same manner and on the same spot. He was fully prepared for it, when, only half an hour before the appointed time, a countermand was received, for which various motives were alleged; but the general attributed it to fear of retribution.

At the period of his promotion to the rank of major-general in the British service, Roman Catholics were not eligible to hold a higher commission than colonel, and an official letter was written to him from the Horse Guards, to know if he was of that religion; his answer was short and plain, and was as follows:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and beg to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that *I am of the religion that makes General officers*, and have the honour to be your obedient servant, "EDWARD STACK, Major-General.

"To the Military Secretary."

He was tall and thin in person, sprightly and elegant, his manners most accomplished, and he might be said to be learned. Nothing in all his varied career was forgotten, and there is reason to believe he has left some curious memorials behind him.

CHAP. XI.

Chronicle of Events and Occurrences.

Jan. 1.—A DREADFUL fire at Liverpool, in which property to the amount of nearly 300,000*l.* is said to have been destroyed. It broke out in the office of Mr. Godie, on the New Quay, and rapidly communicated to the buildings and warehouses in the neighbourhood. Ten lives were sacrificed, and Colonel Jordon, the inspecting field-officer of the district, had both his legs broken, by the falling of the wall of a warehouse in Lancelot's-quay. The vessels in the Prince's dock were in imminent danger during its progress. So intense was the heat from the burning pile, that those which lay opposite to the space ravaged by the flames, were only saved from destruction by the incessant use of water, which kept their rigging, decks, &c., wet. The property insured in the different offices stands thus:—Phœnix, 34,000*l.*; Sun, 25,000*l.*; Protector, 5,000*l.*; Globe, 1,500*l.*; Imperial, 16,000*l.*; Royal Exchange, 4,000*l.*; West of England, 4,000*l.*; Manchester, 16,000*l.*; Atlas, 4,000*l.*; Norwich, 1,000*l.*; Leeds and Yorkshire, 3,000*l.*; Alliance, 8,000*l.*:—total 121,000*l.*

5.——— Wren, the young man convicted at the Lewes assizes, in December, of setting fire to a rick at Uckfield, executed at Horsham. He slept soundly the night previous to the execution, and when the goaler awoke him from his last sleep in this world he said, "If you had not awoke me, I should have slept for two hours longer." He ascended the platform with a firm step, and just before he was turned off he advanced to the front and addressed the spectators, beseeching them to lead good lives, but persisting in his innocence. His last words were, "I am a murdered man,—I die innocent, so help me God!" which declaration he accompanied by stamping his foot.

7.—Execution of William Johnstone, for the murder of Benjamin Crouch Danby, at Enfield, in December, 1832.—See our last year's REGISTER, p. 365. He confessed the murder.

—— On the same day, at Horsemonger-lane, was executed John Hallahan, convicted at the Surrey assizes, for robbing and maltreating David Green, 72 years of age. The offence for which

he suffered, was committed in November, 1832, near Addington, in Surrey, and upon the testimony of the prosecutor, who identified the prisoner after the commission of the offence, it appeared that after the old man was robbed, his assailant dragged him towards a ditch and beat him unmercifully over the head and body with a blackthorn stick, until he rendered his victim insensible. Since the condemnation of Hallahan, he had uniformly denied that he was of the party who had attacked the prosecutor, and declared that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged; and up to the moment the drop fell the unhappy man reiterated his innocence of the crime, although he had been guilty of many heinous offences.

10.—An adjourned inquest held on the body of Signor George Deville, aged 45, one of the principal singers at the King's Theatre. It appeared that the deceased, who was intimately acquainted with Spagnoletti, the leader of the band at the King's Theatre, and other distinguished musical characters, was engaged to sing at the Opera House. On the night of the 8th he retired to bed at his customary hour, at his residence, at 34, Wardour-street. On the following morning his servant went to call him, when, receiving no answer, the door was burst open, and he was discovered in bed a corpse. A surgeon gave it as his opinion that the deceased had died of apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was returned. A large sum of money (together with his gold watch and appendages) were found under his pillow.

11.—A fire in the house of Mrs. Harrison, Downing-street, Deptford, which totally destroyed the premises and furniture. It is supposed that the fire originated by a cat throwing down a clothes-horse, which was placed near the grate. The damage estimated at between 4 and 500*l*.

14.—Fifty female convicts, sentenced to various terms of transportation, removed in a van from Newgate, to be conveyed to the hulks at Woolwich, preparatory to their being sent to New South Wales.

16.—An inquest held at the sign of the Swan, West Wickham, before Mr. C. J. Carttar, on view of the body of Mary Bishop, upwards of 82 years of age. Verdict—"Accidental Death." It is supposed the old lady's clothes caught while sitting by the fire, and that she, being so far advanced in years, was unable to call for assistance. The same day, before the same Coroner, another inquest was held, at the Castle Inn, Woolwich, on view of the body of John Green, an infant, aged 10 months. It appeared in evidence that the mother, who was endeavouring to save the child from falling, overturned a large basin of boiling water upon its head, which so dreadfully scalded the poor little sufferer as to cause its death. Verdict "Accidental Death."

—— An inquest held at Brunswick-terrace, Ball's-pond, Islington, on the bodies of Ann Slymm and John Dickson. The

woman was in the habit of taking young children to nurse, and on the Sunday previous, in consequence of some alarm, a neighbour entered her room, and found her in the agonies of death. Assistance was procured, but she was quite dead. On lifting her body, the child, John Dickson, was found underneath, quite dead. The child must have been clasped in the arms of the poor old woman at the time she was seized with a fit, and in the agony of the attack, she had lain upon it in such a way as to produce suffocation.

18.—A daring and extensive robbery committed at the house of Mr. Emanuel, jeweller, Lamb's Conduit-street. The thieves contrived to slide one of the shutters from underneath the iron bar with which they were secured; they then managed to cut a square of plate glass, of great substance, and stole from the window jewellery to the amount of upwards of 200*l*., amongst which were 120 gold rings, with which they effected their escape.

19.—A fire at the Eagle Brewery, Mitchell-street, St. Luke's. Engines were speedily in attendance, but the building, principally of wood, was soon destroyed; the flames having first communicated to some workshops adjoining, belonging to Mr. Stothard, a carpenter, and Mr. Crooks, a turner, the whole of which were entirely consumed. A small brewery, belonging to Mr. Pape, adjoined Mr. Crook's shop, the interior of which was reduced to a heap of ruins. The buildings belong to the Ironmongers' Company, and were insured for 1000*l*.

—— An inquest, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Mr. George Buxton, aged 32. The deceased, who was a remarkably fine, tall man, was a tailor, residing at 10, Queen-street, Pimlico. On the 15th he was walking with a friend, when he, unfortunately, trod upon a *piece of orange peel* on the pavement. In falling, the inside of his right thumb struck against a sharp stone, and the nerve was completely laid bare. The wound was dressed, and no dangerous consequences were anticipated; but the next day the thumb became stiff, an abscess having formed in the wound, and a lock-jaw came on. When the unfortunate man was taken to the hospital, a medical gentleman attempted to administer some medicine, and he had just succeeded in getting his mouth open, when the deceased was seized with the most violent convulsions, and in that dreadful state he expired. Verdict—"Accidental death." On the same day, by a remarkable coincidence, an inquest was held, at the London Hospital, on James Parsons, a potboy at the Golden Chain Tavern, in the Tower. It appeared, that the deceased was cutting wood on the 7th instant, and accidentally *cut* his *thumb* in a very slight manner. He took no notice of the wound, and did his duty as usual. The wound healed; but, shortly after, his arm became inflamed, and was so bad, that he was admitted a patient to the hospital. Before a proper course could be effected, he died of *delirium tremens*. The surgeon was of opi-

nion, that, in cleaning the pots with the open cut, the wound was poisoned by the oil of tartar, and other materials, which he used. Verdict—"Accidental death."

20.—Died, within the rules of the King's Bench prison, Mr. Charles Dibdin, the dramatic writer, in his 65th year.—See BIOGRAPHY.

21.—A dreadful explosion at Dartford, Kent, at the extensive powder-mills of Messrs. Wilks and Co. The town was nearly deserted, and the damage done for miles round was almost incredible. Two thousand five hundred pounds of powder exploded, and three men, four women, and a lad, were killed. The shock was felt at Greenwich, a distance of ten miles.

—— The warehouse of Mr. Wheeler, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, broken into, and robbed of articles of jewellery, trinkets, &c., to the amount of upwards of 1000*l.*

22.—The first annual meeting of the General Ship Owners' Society, at the City of London Tavern; Mr. Ingram, M.P.; Mr. A. Chapman, M.P.; Mr. G. R. Robinson, M.P.; Mr. A. Seton; Mr. George F. Young, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Buckle; Mr. T. D. Powles; Mr. Gould: Mr. Stevenson; Mr. Tindale; Mr. D. Caruthers; Captain Neilson; Mr. Sheriff Pirie; together with several of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, &c., were present. G. Palmer, Esq., took the chair, and in his opening address said—"The attention of the committee had been solely directed to those measures of government immediately affecting them and the country. The right honourable member for Manchester had openly declared, that it was his intention to proceed in his mischievous projects. He even termed them a greedy and unconscionable body of shipowners, because they exercised the undoubted right of Englishmen in addressing their sovereign to redress their grievances. Mr. Thompson's words, then, as a minister, were sufficient grounds for their union and exertions. He hoped the landed interest would join them, and that, together, they would be able to unscarf the hoodwinked eyes of the ministry."—The report was favourably received.—Mr. G. A. Grey, in moving a resolution expressive of the necessity of such a society, said—"That he, as a British subject, had always considered it to be his duty to employ British vessels in preference to foreign ones; but the heavy losses he had sustained made him declare, that, unless an alteration took place, and the ships were better stored, he should be obliged to employ foreign vessels."—The resolution was agreed to. The new committee was then balloted for, and the meeting adjourned.

—— An individual, passing under the name of Eliza Edwards, died, on the 18th of January, in Union-court, Orchard-street, Westminster. There were no claimants for the body, which was therefore taken for dissection to Guy's Hospital, under the Anatomy Act. There, to the astonishment of all, the body was discovered to be that of a man. The principal Secretary of State

(with very bad taste) ordered a public investigation, which commenced this day. The jury visited St. Margaret's workhouse, where the body lay. It appeared that of a youth of seventeen, very effeminate, the whiskers having been plucked out by tweezers, and the chin without a beard. Dr. Clutterbuck proved that he visited the deceased as his patient, Miss Edwards, and had no idea of her being a man. Maria Edwards said she was sister to the deceased; they had constantly lived together for ten years, and only knew each other as sisters. The deceased was an actress; had played in the country—last at Leatherhead, or Tewksbury; had been three years in London living less reputably. She had been visited and *kept* by several men; but she died in great distress, and had received a small relief from the parish. Miss Edwards was introduced to the stage by Talma; had acted under the name of Walstein, and played the first characters in tragedy. Mary Mortimer had known the deceased for eleven years, and never suspected her sex. She appeared a most lady-like woman; witness saw her act at Norwich. The body was satisfactorily identified, and the jury adjourned. On Thursday the jury met again and received further evidence. The room was ordered to be cleared of strangers, but this was found impossible; the jury retired to an adjoining room, aud, after a few minutes' consultation, the Verdict was returned—"That the deceased died by visitation of God: and, in returning this verdict, the jury are compelled to express their horror at the conduct of the deceased, and strongly recommended to the proper authorities that some means may be adopted for the disposal of the body, which will mark the ignominy of that conduct."

23.—An inquest held at the Wimble-hall, Northfleet, the residence of Thomas Harman, Esq., on the body of Sarah Parker, the housemaid, who was shot by William Farmer, a coachman, living in the same gentleman's service. Phillis Angel, a fellow-servant, was in the kitchen on Monday, when Sarah Parker and William Farmer were there; he went to the servant's hall; he had a gun; deceased said "What, are you going to shoot us?" he answered "Yes, really;" and immediately witness heard the report. She turned, and saw Sarah lying on the floor, bleeding. Witness ran for the footman, and then for the other servants; returned, and found William Farmer laying beside the housemaid, with his throat cut. Farmer had dined in the kitchen, and conversed with Sarah; they had no quarrel, never had; he was a passionate man, and loved the deceased; he was married, and she repulsed him; he kept his own gun; he said that he should be happy if Sarah were dead. John Eynan, the footman, corroborated the evidence of Phillis, and heard Farmer say, that he did not know that the gun was loaded. He ran to the stable, saddled a horse, and sent the gardener for a doctor. Witness said, that he himself had left the gun loaded on Friday, and did not believe that it had been used

afterwards until the accident. Farmer did not like his wife, but spoke of her as very chaste: was attached to this girl Sarah. She never encouraged him. The gardener confirmed the above statement. Miss Hannah Halford, the ladies' maid, said—"I think that Farmer was attached to the deceased, but do not think that it was reciprocal on her part. I have heard him say he loved her as his life; and when I remonstrated on the impropriety of it, he being a married man, he has replied, that he could not help it. He frequently spoke about his wife; never heard him speak ill of her; have heard him say, more than once, that he should be a happy man if Sarah Parker were dead. I have heard Farmer say to the deceased, 'I shall be the death of you some day,' but considered that it was said in joke; this was three or four months since." Mr. Purrell, the surgeon, described the wound as seated immediately over "the basis of the heart." The whole charge, or nearly, entered the wound, and death must have been instantaneous. She bled little outwardly, but Farmer's blood was clotted on her hair; he must have cut his throat while leaning over the deceased. Mr. Harman stated to the jury, that he was totally ignorant, until the recent evidence adduced, that any intimacy existed between the deceased and his coachman. They were all good servants, more especially Farmer, with whom he had an excellent character of five years' standing. After the jury had had a long consultation, they agreed to adjourn until the 30th. Farmer was still alive.—See *January* 30, and *March* 15.

23.—Admiral Lord Exmouth died at Teignmouth. See BIOGRAPHY.

24.—The Bishop of London consecrated the burial-ground of the General Cemetery Company, at *Kensall Green*. The whole thirty-nine acres to the north of the Regent's Canal, and which have been inclosed within a lofty wall, were consecrated; being the space of fifteen acres on the other side of the Canal reserved for Dissenters, whose services cannot be performed on ground attached to the Established Church. The first interment was made on the 31st of January, being the corpse of Margaret, wife of Bernard Gregory, Esq. of Great Russell-street. Several other interments have since taken place.

—— The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells presided at a meeting in Bath, where was organized the first branch association of the Labourers' Friend Society. The Earls of Cork and Ossory, Mr. Perry, the father of the parent society, Mr. Brigstock, Dr. Parry, Lord Ashtown, Captain Schobell, R.N., G. W. Hall, Esq., S. W. Cockburn, &c. &c., exhorted and encouraged the meeting in proposing the resolutions. This society has been established with the laudable view of supplying the labourer with a small portion of land, to raise food for his family by the work of his own hands.

—— In the Court of King's Bench, the solicitor-general moved that Henry Colburn and others be brought up to receive judgment. The defendants were accused of a libel which appeared in the *Court Journal* in the following words:—"Rumours of a very painful nature, and it is to be feared but too well founded, are in circulation of an alleged elopement of a lady of high rank and distinguished beauty, the wife of a cabinet minister, with a captain in the army." Affidavits stated that this paragraph was understood to point to the Duchess of Richmond, but that that lady and the Duke had always lived together in uninterrupted harmony, and that there was no foundation for the statement. The affidavit of Henry Colburn stated that he was the proprietor of the *Court Journal*, but that the libel was inserted therein entirely without his knowledge; and that the editor under whose superintendence the paragraph had appeared, had been dismissed, and another appointed in his place. Mr. Justice Littledale then gave the sentence of the Court, that Henry Colburn pay a fine of 100*l.* to the King, and the other defendants 5*l.* each.

On the same day, William Shackell, Thomas Arrowsmith, and Edward Shackell, proprietors and publishers of the *John Bull* newspaper, were brought before the Court to receive judgment for a libel similar to the above on the same parties. The affidavits of the defendants, admitting the paragraph inserted in consequence of that in the *Court Journal*, stating their great concern that it had appeared, and that a contradiction was inserted immediately afterwards, were read. The defendants, William Shackell and Thomas Arrowsmith, as proprietors, were fined 50*l.* each; and Edward Shackell, the publisher, 5*l.* See also May 7th.

25.—A fire broke out in Castle-street, Liverpool, on the premises of Mr. Benjamin, a dealer in marine stores. Mr. Benjamin and his wife had gone to the Liverpool Theatre, leaving his premises shut up. About eight o'clock the neighbours discovered that the premises were on fire, alarm was given, and a messenger sent for Mr. Benjamin. The West of England and Norwich engines were speedily on the spot. As usual, however, there was no water to be had, and the engines consequently could not proceed. The rapidity with which the buildings and its contents were consumed was truly extraordinary. The flames burst from every window almost across the street, and threatened the houses opposite with immediate destruction. The sky was brilliantly illuminated; and as the sparks ascended over the brush manufactory of Messrs Marsden, the greatest fears were apprehended for those extensive premises, as well as for other splendid buildings in South John-street. After a lapse of half an hour a full supply of water was obtained from the mains, and then the engines, which were admirably played, speedily succeeded in extinguishing the

flames. The whole of the premises of Mr. Benjamin, however, were destroyed.

28.—A grand ball and supper at the Eyre Arms Tavern, St. John's Wood, by the electors of Marylebone, to celebrate the enfranchisement of that borough. The company included the two representatives, Mr. Portman and Sir William Horne, Mr. Hume and the Lord Mayor. Although accommodation was provided for more than 1000 persons, yet so numerous was the assemblage, that the rooms were hardly accessible.

30.—The inauguration dinner of the members of the Incorporated Law Institution took place in their hall in Chancery-lane, when 230 members assembled. William Tooke, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., in the chair. After adverting to the origin and progress of the institution, the chairman dwelt eloquently upon the important advantages which the charter had conferred—a boon for which they were indebted to the special grace and favour of his Majesty, but which was fully justified by the improved state of the profession, which had thus enabled it, with all the weight attached to its collective character, to make its complaint by petition, remonstrance, and appeal to Parliament, the Bench, &c. Donations of upwards of 1500 volumes had been made to the library.

—— A convocation of the clergy held at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the purpose of electing a prolocutor to represent them in the new parliament, and on other matters, when the Dean of Chichester was appointed.

—— The jury summoned to inquire into the murder at Northfleet sat again, and brought in a verdict of "wilful murder" against Farmer. His master gave him an excellent character, and stated circumstances which justified his belief that the gun was fired by accident. See March 15th.

31.—In the Court of Chancery, the Lord Chancellor, in the cause of *Murray* v. *Heath*, directed the defendant to pay all the costs under the various proceedings in this cause, which were commenced for the purpose of trying the right of the defendant, an engraver, to retain to his own use a certain number of copies of each engraving executed by him for the plaintiff, who is a bookseller: the result was that the custom was declared illegal.

—— The new church of St. Dunstan's Fleet-street, consecrated by the Bishop of London.

—— A destructive fire took place at the blanket manufactory of Messrs. Early and Co., of Whitney, by which the valuable machinery and all the property on the premises were destroyed in the short space of two hours.

—— Death of Mr. O'Keeffe, the dramatic writer, in his 86th year, near Southampton. See BIOGRAPHY.

—— Several incendiary fires occurred during this month.

—— Various parochial meetings held during this month to devise measures for procuring the repeal of the house and window

taxes. By the general committee of delegates of the united parishes of Westminster, it was determined that parochial meetings should be held throughout Westminster in furtherance of their object.

Feb. 4.—The Master of the Rolls directed that the sum of 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* bequeathed by Mr. Lylacker to the Hospital Ship, should be paid to the trustees of that charity, without reference to the Master.

5.—The ship Hibernia, Capt. Brend, from Liverpool to New South Wales, with 232 persons on board, of whom 208 were passengers going out as settlers, destroyed at sea by fire, kindled through the negligence of the second mate, in W. long. 22°, and S. lat. 4°. One hundred and fifty lives lost, through the inefficiency of the boats to contain more than a third of the people on board. Those who were fortunate enough to obtain a place were taken up by the Lotus of Whitley, and carried to St. Domingo, were they were treated with great humanity, and hired a vessel to take them to Hobart Town.

—— On the evening of this day there was a tremendous rush to the gallery of Sadler's Wells Theatre; the man who entered first was forced so rapidly to the front, that, missing his foot, he fell over into the pit, a height of 30 feet. He was taken to the hospital suffering under a violent concussion of the brain. See FEB. 9.

6.—A meeting of the patrons of the Seaman's Hospital held at the City of London Tavern, at which Lords Howe, Colville, and Radstock were present. Since 1821, 15,588 patients had been received into the Hospital Ship: during 1832, 2,243 cases, besides cholera patients. At the dinner, which was eaten on the 27th of February, at the City of London Tavern, the subscriptions amounted to 1300*l.* Amongst these were, in addition to 100 guineas from his Majesty, 500 guineas from the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and 100 guineas from the East India Company.

7.—T. H. Goldsmid, Esq. of the Hebrew persuasion, called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. He was the first of that creed who entered the profession, and the novelty of the occurrence induced the society, the day previously, to call a council, at which the Speaker of the House of Commons presided: the opinion was general on his behalf. He took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and was sworn on the old testament; he did not put on his hat whilst in the act of being sworn.

—— In the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Davenport, late stage manager of the Strand Theatre, had a verdict of 50*l.* returned against him, for causing dramatic performances to be represented there without a licence, and also for performing for hire therein. The action was brought by Mr. Mash, chief-clerk in the Lord Chamberlain's office.

—— Mr. Alderman Waithman died, in his 69th year. See BIOGRAPHY.

8.—Earl Fitzwilliam died at Milton House, near Peterborough. —See BIOGRAPHY.

9.—An inquest held at the house of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., on the body of Mrs. Ann Brogden, aged 57. The deceased and her husband were left in care of the Baronet's house while the family were out of town, and latterly the deceased had laboured under the delusion that, if the house were not kept clean, she would be sent to prison on the return of the family. On the 6th of February she nearly severed her head from her body, with a large clasp knife, which she had previously sharpened on a stone. Verdict "Insanity."

—— An inquest was held at the King's Head, Buckingham Gate, on the body of Ann Baker, aged seven years, who had been left with a little boy in a room where there was a fire, with a large saucepan of water on it. The children were playing, and the boy pushed the deceased towards the fire; to save herself from falling into it, she caught hold of the saucepan and overturned it; the water, which was boiling, came all over her, and scalded her so dreadfully that she survived but two days.—Verdict "accidental death."

—— An inquest held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of John Kinsey, the person who was precipitated from the gallery of Sadler's Wells Theatre into the Pit. It appeared that there was no fracture of the skull or any of his bones. He died from ruptures of the blood vessels of the brain and the liver.—Verdict "accidental death."

12.—Lady Sarah, the wife of Sir Wastel Briscoe, indicted at the Middlesex sessions for a libel on Mrs. Mary Tolson, whom she represented as a faithless woman, and a cheat, and charged her with having committed felony. Her ladyship was convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the house of correction. She wept bitterly.

—— In the Bankruptcy Court, the balance sheet of Thomas Monk Mason, the late proprietor of the Italian Opera House, was produced, and the following is the result:—

It appeared that the debts to artists, tradesmen, and for money lent, had amounted to 17,471*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* To meet this there were debts recoverable, together with the value of the properties at the theatre, amounting to 6,154*l.* 12*s.*

The receipts of Mr. Mason during the season had been as follow:—From the Italian Opera, 38,583*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; From the French ditto, 3,522*l.* 10*s.*; from the German, 10,555*l.* 12*s.*; from miscellaneous, 2,277*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; making a total of 54,929*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

The expenses during the season had been as follow:—For conducting the French and Italian Opera, 17,660*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; for the German, 6,358*l.* 1*s.*; for the ballet, 8,269*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; for the orchestra, 6,448*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; for rent, 16,050*l.*; for miscellaneous,

11,470*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; making a total of 66,256*l.*, and showing a loss of 11,317*l.*

13.—A meeting was held at the Thatched House to receive the report of the committee as to the measures taken to preserve St. Alban's Abbey. Earl Verulam in the chair. The report stated that part of the nave of the church which fell down in February, 1832, had been repaired at the expense of 347*l.*, and that the roof of the nave, west of that part, had been ordered to be repaired, the estimated expense being 728*l.* The committee had in hand, 2,400*l.*, and the expense of repairing the whole building was estimated at 7,000*l.* The Bishop of London, Mr. Muir, Lord Grimston, the Rev. Archdeacon Watson, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. Etty, Mr. Cottingham, and the Rev. Archdeacon Pott, addressed the meeting, trusting the public would not allow so magnificent a structure to decay.

—— An inquest at the Magpie and Horseshoe, Cold-bath-square, on the body of Elizabeth Smith, aged 60, one of the nurses of the insane ward of Clerkenwell workhouse. About a month previously a patient in the ward, named Ann Gatehouse, escaped from the ward while the prisoner was asleep, and jumping out of the window, was killed on the spot. This circumstance preyed on the mind of the nurse, and she attempted to hang herself, but without success. On the 9th of February, a female with whom she had quarrelled taunted her about the accident, and told her to go and hang herself, and not pretend to do it as before. She got up in a passion, and in a few minutes an alarm was given that she had jumped from one of the passage windows. A watchman who was standing near her, had caught hold of her, and held her as long as he was able, but she nearly pulled him after her. The deceased died of the injuries. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

18.—Mr. Harmer, the celebrated solicitor in criminal cases, elected Alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without.

—— In the Court of Excise, James Johnson, a common brewer, was fined 500*l.* for adulterating his beer with vitriol, &c., the effect of which is to give it a fine brown full head.

20.—An action tried in the Court of Exchequer respecting the Rothsay Castle. Mr. Watson, owner of the vessel, instituted proceedings against Captain Colquitt, to recover damages for injury done to his character by a letter which the defendant caused to be published in the *Liverpool Albion*, declaring the vessel to be quite unfit for sea before the voyage commenced. The plaintiff's chief witness, however, the pilot, proved that the vessel was not sea-worthy until she had undergone her third repair. Verdict for the defendant.

21.—The Willey-house of Messrs. Eyres and Sons' woollen-mill, at Armley, near Leeds, took fire, by which property valued

at more than 10,000*l.* was destroyed, and 300 persons, in consequence, thrown out of employment.

22.—At the Middlesex Sessions, Charles and Thomas Littler were sentenced to transportation for seven years, for having defrauded a number of persons, by delivering fictitious letters, purporting to be two-penny post letters.

23.—Robert Channens, who, at the Admiralty Sessions, was found guilty, and sentenced to death, for the murder of Thomas Eaves, the Captain of the brig Matilda, bound for St. Domingo, from Liverpool, died in Newgate. He had been respited during his Majesty's pleasure, and was seriously ill at the time the ship sailed, and during his whole confinement.

—— A meeting held at the City of London Tavern, to petition in favour of Lord Ashley's bill for restricting the labour of children in all British factories to ten hours daily, and for preventing children under nine years of age from being employed at all. The meeting was numerously attended, and included Colonel Williams, M.P., Mr. O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Duncombe, M.P., Lord Teynham, Rev. Dr. Russell, the Lord Mayor, &c. &c.

25.—John Carter, the younger, was tried at Reading, for setting fire to the coach-house, stables, barn, and other out-buildings of Mr. John Spicer. A number of persons spoke of the instrument of destruction as resembling a thumb poultice. Chivers, an accomplice, related the conspiracy, and a fellow-prisoner of Carter gave the following account from the lips of the incendiary:—"On the day of the fire Chivers and I were working together, and it was agreed that Chivers should set the Lion on fire, and I Mr. Spicer's, because it was handiest to my own house; and Chivers said he would have had a fire at Spicer's before, if he had lived as near to it as I did. I made three matches, and gave Chivers one of them. The prisoner Carter also told me how they were made, and said he should not have known except that Winkworth had told him. I asked what kind of matches they were, and he said, they were made of touchwood, tinder, and rag; and he said, the brimstone was tied up at one end, and it would go off like a gun and set fire to anything. I asked how he carried them, and he said, he lighted one and put it into his breeches pocket, and carried it down to the Lion, and put it into the loft full of straw. He said he had gone home, and lighted the other at his own candle, and put it into the thatch at Mr. Spicer's. He said the people called 'Fire,' and he went down to the Lion, and had eighteen-pence and a good blow-out for helping to put out the fire; and he also said, in conclusion, that he had set both places on fire himself, because he thought Chivers would not go." He was found guilty and condemned to death.

26.—A very numerous meeting of the Temperance Society held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, Lord Henley in the chair.—

Among the numerous facts related was the following:—Mr. Beckett, an eminent distiller of Clapham, it was stated, had, from conscientious motives, broken up his old and valuable establishment. The report stated, that the society had issued from its London press alone 1,311,250 tracts, advocating the principles of temperance. About 250 associations had been formed in England, including the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, comprising more than 47,000 members. In Scotland, there were 380 societies and 55,000 members. In Ireland, 20,000 persons have subscribed to the declaration of the Temperance Society. In the Canadas, there are several thousands of members, amounting in the whole, to 150,000 members in the British dominions. In Sweden, a Temperance Society had been formed, of which the Crown Prince was patron; and in Russia, the Government had taken steps for establishing Temperance Societies throughout the kingdom. The contributions were very considerable.

27.—The proprietors of the London University held their annual meeting. The report was unfavourable in a most unexpected degree. The report stated, that the pecuniary capital of the university was 158,882*l.* 10*s.*, which, with arrears of instalments due, made 163,727*l.* 10*s.*; that measures had been taken to obtain payment of arrears, but that only about 200*l.* had been obtained, independent of 400*l.* expected from proprietors in India. From a statement of finances up to the 1st of January last, it appeared that, deducting 3,506*l.* for fees, there was a balance against the establishment of 2,946*l.* 1*s.* The extraordinary expenses had last year exceeded the estimate by 1,100*l.*, and the annual expenditure was computed at not less than 4000*l.* The unfavourable state of the classes, owing to the dissensions, had increased the debt, and a loan of 1,500*l.* had been raised to carry on the university this session. The result of the present session, as far as regarded the general school, had not equalled the hopes of the council. It was estimated that at the end of the session in October there would be a total balance against the university of 3,715*l.*

—— Lord Miltown dismissed from the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, for entering himself a member of the "Volunteers."

—— Several meetings during the month, in the metropolis and elsewhere, to endeavour to obtain the repeal of the House and Window Duties, and the Assessed Taxes generally; also for the repeal of the Septennial Act; for Vote by Ballot; Annual Parliaments; Universal Suffrage, &c.

—— The Deputation of Saxony rejected a motion for an address to the King in answer to the speech from the throne, alleging that it was a mere formality, and occasioned a loss of time.—*French Paper.*

—— The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the year ending December 31, 1832, ascertained to exceed 45,000*l.*

—— Several dreadful gales towards the end of the month, and many vessels wrecked and lives lost. In one instance, nine lives were saved by the intrepidity of one man, named Field.

March 1.—Mrs. Sarah Draper, aged 87, immediately after taking a glass of wine, at the dinner-table of Lady Dillon, uttered a loud scream and expired.

2.—At Tibshelf colliery, near Chesterfield, nine of the colliers, chiefly young men and boys, got into the machine, but when they had descended a few yards only, the chain used for drawing up the coals by some means got misplaced, when the poor creatures were precipitated to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 90 yards; the whole of the heavy chain, with the wheels, &c., went down with the shaft, and fell upon the sufferers, eight of whom were killed on the spot. The only survivor was a boy, who had both his thighs and legs, and one arm, fractured.

5.—The Earl of Dudley died at Norwood, in the 52d year of his age. See BIOGRAPHY.

6.—The National Society for the Education of the Poor held a meeting, for general business, at St. Martin's-place, the Archbishop of York in the chair. The Bishops of London, Lichfield and Coventry, Bristol, Carlisle, St. Asaph, and Chester; other clerical dignitaries; Lord Kenyon, Sir John Nicholl, and Joshua Watson, Esq., were present. The schools of fifteen places were received into union with the society, and grants voted in aid of the building of new school-houses in nineteen places, amounting in the whole to 1,400*l.*

11.—The body of a fine boy, named Pavior, about 13 years of age, discovered in the Regent's Canal, mutilated and bruised in a shocking manner. At the inquest, held on the 13th, it appears he was forced away from his father's door, ill-treated by some unknown villains, and then murdered to prevent detection. The surgeon who examined the body stated, that a severe blow must have been inflicted on the temple, and another on the centre of the forehead. The eyes were closed, which is unusual in persons who are drowned. There was no fracture of the skull, but there were revolting marks of injury on the body, which could not be described. The Jury returned a verdict of—Wilful Murder against Frederick Marshall, William Taylor, and George Evans. The circumstances which excited suspicion against these persons were as follow: Marshall had come forward offering to produce the boy, in consequence of hand-bills having been circulated promising a reward for his discovery; Taylor was his companion; and Evans had made use of some revengeful expressions to Mr. Pavior, the boy's father. The prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey for the murder, on the 13th of April, when, according to the statement made by Mr. Adolphus, for the prosecution, it

appeared that the deceased had been violently taken from his home, and never heard of until his corpse was found in the Regent's Canal. The prisoner Taylor was a French polisher, living next door to the deceased, and had been seen speaking to him a few hours before he disappeared. Marshall was a japanner, and lived in the neighbourhood. Taylor had been heard to say to Evans "The boy is safe enough, now; there will be no more trouble about him;" and Evans had been heard to say, "I think I could get two pounds for his body, if he was sent to Plymouth." The evidence adduced was by no means conclusive, and all the prisoners were acquitted.

12.—Major-General Robert Evans died suddenly, in the Library of the Royal Artillery, at Greenwich.

13.—The Rev. Edward Irving tried before the Presbytery of Annan, on a charge of heresy, and a sentence of deposition passed upon him.

15.—William Farmer tried at Maidstone, for the murder of Sarah Parker, at Northfleet, and convicted of manslaughter. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

16.—The Anniversary of St. Patrick's Day falling this year on a Sunday, the 50th Anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern: the Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn in the chair, supported by the Vice-Presidents, and several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction connected with the sister-kingdom. The musical department was conducted by amateurs.

—— A dreadful accident occurred at the sale of Lord Eldin's pictures, No. 16, Picardy-place, Edinburgh. At a time when there were about 200 assembled, the floor of the room fell with its load of persons into the back dining-room beneath. Mr. A. Smith, banker, was killed on the spot, and a lady dangerously injured; Lord Moncrieff was wounded in the spine, and several others received severe bruises.

20.—The Anniversary Dinner of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, and subscriptions to the amount of 1,100*l.* obtained.

—— At the Exeter Assizes, William Bonathan, aged 69 years, was indicted for having forged a bill of exchange for 15*l.* It appeared that the prisoner had been in the habit of making out bills for John Churchward, who is a butcher, and who came to him one day, and said, that Mr. Furneaux had given him a bill for 15*l.*, and he was to sign Mr. Furneaux's name, but as he could not write, he asked the prisoner to do it for him, and pointed out the place, and that the prisoner wrote the name, not knowing that he was doing any wrong. These facts were clearly proved, and admitted on all hands. The prisoner, who never derived any advantage whatever in the matter, received a most excellent character even from the gentleman whose name was forged, and from

persons who had known him for forty or fifty years. The judge, in summing up, told the jury, it was not a forgery if the instrument were signed without intention to defraud. He was found guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy by the jury and the prosecutor. Mr. Justice Littledale remarked to the jury, "Gentlemen, you have found the prisoner guilty, and I must sentence him to transportation for life. I will, however, mention it to the Secretary of State for the Home Department." The sentence was then passed.

21.—A general meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock took place, and a dividend on the half year of 4½ per cent. was declared. The present circulation of the Bank was stated to be 18,000,000*l.*, to which might be added about 8,000,000*l.* deposits, making in the whole 26,000,000*l.*

25.—This evening, or early in the morning, James Harding, who was convicted at the Lent Assizes of sheep-stealing, and sentenced to transportation for life, effected his escape, in the most determined manner, from the county gaol at Brecon. He broke through several walls between his cell and the court-yard, having previously cut his blankets into slips and formed them into a line, of sufficient length to throw over the boundary-wall, by which he ascended and got clear away, assisted, it is supposed, by some companions on the outside.

—— The first annual general meeting of the Society for the Employment of Agricultural Labourers, held at the Freemason's Tavern; Lord Grosvenor in the chair. The report stated, that the result of inquiries proved, that the chief cause of the present increasing misery of agricultural labourers, was the breaking up of small farms.

25.—A general meeting of proprietors of East-India stock took place at the India House, for the purpose of receiving from the directors an explanation of the communications which had taken taken place between the court and his Majesty's ministers, respecting the renewal of the charter.

26.—A meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, Sir Francis Burdett in the chair, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the distresses of the Polish refugees. A considerable subscription was collected.

—— A juvenile ball took place at the Castle, Windsor, in honour of the birth-day of Prince George of Cumberland, which was attended by the younger branches of the nobility, and a large number of young gentlemen from Eton College.

—— A change in the Spanish administration, by the dismissal of the ministers of finance, justice, and marine, with several inferior functionaries, and the substitution of persons opposed to the constitutional cause, though not to repeal the Salic law, or to the succession of the King's daughter.

27.—On the evening of the 26th, an old servant of Dr. Conquest, of Finsbury-square, came into the drawing-room and asked her master if he would permit her niece, a girl about eighteen years of age, to sleep with the cook that night, as she was passing through London, and did not like to sleep at a public-house. The request being granted, the girl passed the night in a room on the fourth story with the cook. A little before six in the morning the cook got up, leaving her companion apparently asleep. However, it would appear, that, on the moment she left the room, the girl got out of bed, locked the door, then opening the window, precipitated herself out into the square. She was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where, upon examination, it was found that her right arm and bladebone were most dreadfully fractured; but, strange to say, although she fell from an altitude of more than sixty feet, no other bones were broken. In the course of the day the unfortunate young creature underwent amputation of the arm, and the bladebone was taken from the socket. She bore the operation with surprising fortitude. The cause of her attempted suicide was, an attachment she had formed for a young man, who took advantage of her confidence under a promise of marriage. Her lover, having proposed to make reparation by an honourable marriage, requested her "to leave Oxfordshire (where she then was) and come up to London, and proposed to meet her at the coach-office on the even- of the 26th." On her arrival she waited until a late hour, but her lover did not come. In the despair produced by the disappointmenr, she attempted the desperate act.

—— An inquest held, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of —— Hancock, who died of the injuries he received from being run over by one of Mr. Kidd's omnibuses, which was racing at a furious rate. It was proved that Kidd, the owner, was acting as conductor at the time of the accident. Verdict of manslaughter against Thomas Chennell, the driver, and a deodand of 20*l.* imposed on the omnibus.

—— A Court at St. James's, and a Chapter of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick. The present Marquis Conyngham was invested with the order and ribbon worn by his father.

—— The seventeenth anniversary of the Covent-garden Theatrical Fund, celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Earl of Cadogan in the chair. The attendance was not so full as on former occasions; but, from the liberal contributions forwarded from those who were not able to attend, the funds lost little or nothing. Mr. Fawcett, the treasurer, made his annual statement, and said, that he was happy to have it in his power to inform his audience, that the past year had not been productive of those distressing cases with which he was sometimes obliged to pain their feelings. The contributions exceeded 1000*l.*

29.—One hundred and fifty vessels arrived in one day, at Liver-

pool, having been previously kept off the port by contrary winds. Fifty of these vessels were from foreign ports, mostly of large burden, and with valuable cargoes.

30.—At York, three unfortunate convicts suffered the extreme penalty of the law, behind York Castle, pursuant to their sentences at the last assizes: viz. Ebenezer Wright, aged 29, of Rotterham, for setting fire to two stacks; Thomas Law, aged 25, of Knottingly, labourer, for having cruelly beaten Thomas Atkinson, of that place, on the 12th of January, on the highway, near Pontefract; and Mary Hunter, aged 47, of Lotherton, near Aberford, for counselling and abetting Hannah Gray (a girl of weak intellect) to set fire to three corn-stacks, the property of Mr. Marshall, of Lotherton.

31.—The Treasury building at Washington, United States, in which the archives of the republic are deposited, discovered to be on fire. The watch was absent; the sole inhabitant asleep. A person accidentally passing saw flames issuing from the windows of the room on the upper floor adjoining the centre projection, on the north front. The alarm was immediately given; and by great exertions on the part of the secretary and other public officers, as well as on the part of the citizens generally, the most important part of the public papers were preserved. The public records and documents being the chief objects of solicitude, the principal and earliest efforts were made for their preservation. The building was destroyed.

—— The father of a family, in the province of Silesia, having determined to put an end to his existence, loaded his gun, and placing the muzzle of the gun to his mouth, called one of his children, only eight years of age, and desired him to pull the trigger. The poor child, ignorant of the consequences of his obedience, did as he was desired, and became, innocently, the murderer of his father!—*French paper.*

—— During the last week of this month London witnessed two things which are seldom seen together—a deep fall of snow, and a glut of mackarel.

—— The poor maniac, the old pensioner, Dennis Collins, who threw a stone at his Majesty at Ascot Heath races, ordered to be transported for life. During his confinement in Reading Gaol, he practised many eccentricities with regard to dress. His wooden leg (a new one, worn for the first time on his trial) was painted sky-blue, and, to complete the *tout ensemble*, he wore a blue cloth cap, with a red border, and a white tassel on the top.

—— Twenty-five farmers were put upon their trial, at the Cork assizes, on the charge of being concerned in the Wallstown riots. They made no defence, and nine of them were sentenced to be imprisoned for different periods varying from one to four months, and to be kept to hard labour. The rest were acquitted.

—— Lundy Foote, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Kil-

kenny, and a relative of the celebrated snuff-manufacturer, was fired at, within a quarter of a mile of New Ross, in the open day-light. While riding near a favourite promenade, a shot was fired from behind a pier of a gate; one slug entered below his right ear, another lodged in the right side of his head, and a third in his right side. Fears were entertained of his recovery. It appears, he received a threatening notice three days before, because he took payment at the assizes for a barn that was burnt more than six months previous.

—— Several meetings, during the month, to adopt measures for obtaining the repeal of the assessed taxes.

—— Meetings also respecting the Factory Bill.

—— During the month, some ministerial changes occurred, in consequence of Lord Durham's resignation of the Privy Seal, on account of illness. The place of Colonial Secretary was vacated by Lord Goderich (now Earl of Ripon) for that of the Privy Seal; Mr. Stanley was appointed Colonial Secretary, in whose room Sir John Hobhouse became Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Ellice succeeding Sir John as Secretary of War.

April 1—7.—In the course of this week, the skeleton of a human being was found in the garden of Mr. Forgham, of Wem, Salop. Mr. F. had some men sinking a well, and they had not sunk above eighteen inches before they found the skeleton lying lengthways. From an examination of the bones, it appeared they must have lain there for fifty years at least; and it was stated that about that time a Scotsman was missing in the vicinity, and that in the house now occupied, with the garden, there then lived some people of bad character, now long since deceased. The Scotsman was supposed to have had a deal of money always about him.

1.—A fire broke out in the Medlock paper-mills, occupied by Messrs. Schofield, situated upon the banks of the river Medlock, near Manchester. The engines, under the superintendance of Mr. Rose, were promptly upon the spot, but, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the whole of the machinery, with the exception of the paper-drawing-engine and steam engine, fell a prey to the flames. The extensive building, which was about forty or fifty yards long, was nearly destroyed, but a part of the packing-room was saved.

2.—A traveller, proceeding from Arbroath in a gig, to Dundee, had reached the harbour, when the horse became restive, and suddenly made to the shipping. The gentleman, seeing his danger, threw himself from the gig, when the horse jumped right into the hold of a brig, and hung suspended by the harness and shafts of the gig. The harness was immediately cut, and tackling fixed to the animal, when he was again landed on terra firma, without the least injury being done to him.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

—— An inquest held in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, pursuant to adjournment, on Emma Toulon, aged fifteen. It ap-

peared that she accompanied her father to the City Theatre, about three weeks previous, and sat in the pit. A Mr. Winter was there with his son, a boy about twelve. They sat in the gallery, and had provided themselves with soda-water and other refreshments in a basket. The boy took out a bottle of soda-water to give his father, when the bottle burst with a loud explosion, and the bottom of it flying over the barrier into the pit, struck the deceased on the head, and laid it open, which injury caused her death. The upper portion of the bottle with the cork in it, remained in the boy's hand. Verdict, "Accidental death."

3.—The members of the National Society held their general meeting at the Church-building Society's office, St. Martin's-place, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, when the usual business was transacted. Present:—The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, St. Asaph, Chester, Bangor; Lord Kenyon, Joshua Watson, Esq., James Trimmer, Esq., Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Rev. Dr. Walmesley, Rev J. C. Wigram. The schools of twenty-two places were taken in union, and grants to twenty-four places were made, amounting in the whole to 915*l.*

5.—Organ Parsons, convicted at the Gloucester assizes, and sentenced to death, for robbing the Dursley Bank. The prisoner said, shaking his fist at the judge—"Thank you, my Lord, I'll die like a lark." He then shook hands with Nicholls, (who had been indicted with him, but acquitted), and said, "I am glad you have got off, good bye,—I shall never see you any more."

6.—This evening, James Lewis, a general-post letter-carrier, was examined at Bow-street, charged with fraud. He was remanded, and ordered to be kept in solitary confinement in the House of Correction. On the ensuing Monday, the turnkey found him hanging by the neck to one of the bars of the window of his cell, quite dead. He had used his pocket handkerchief for the purpose. (Query, what attention had been paid to him between Saturday night and Monday morning?)

—— At the Gloucester assizes, James and Thomas Beriman convicted on the evidence of an accomplice named Hunt, and sentenced to death, (the former without hope of mercy) for a daring burglary, accompanied with violence, at the house of Mr. Hancox, farmer. On an evening in November, 1832, Mr. Hancox was sitting in the kitchen with his wife, his two sons, and two daughters, when the eldest son went to the hen-house, and returning was followed by the three villains; he in vain tried to keep the door fast; he then took up his gun, but, before he could present it, he was shot in the face, and fell; his eyes were bound with a black handkerchief when he gave his evidence, and he said pathetically, "I have entirely lost my sight for ever."

—— His Majesty's ship Vestal, a frigate of 46 guns, launched at Sheerness dock-yard. The day was exceedingly fine, and upwards of 2,000 persons were present to behold this beautiful

sight; the band of the Ocean, and an amateur band belonging to his Majesty's dock-yard, attended. Several of the yatch club, arrived for the purpose, were also sailing round the wall of the yard. The vessel was christened by Miss Mary Ann Beresford (a young lady of about ten years of age, the port-admiral's daughter.) At ten minutes past one o'clock, she glided majestically into the ocean, amidst the cheers of the surrounding multitude.

7—14.—Several cases of housebreaking in the metropolis. The house of Mr. Morgan, surgeon, St. Martin's-lane, entered through the attic window, and a jewellery case, and 5*l.* 12*s.* in cash, stolen. The house of Mr. Magnay, Maiden-lane, Cheapside, entered, and several articles of plate stolen. The house of Mr. Dunn, Bermondsey, entered by skeleton keys, and robbed of plate, apparel, and money; and several cases of lodgings being robbed.

8.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting at the Sessions House, Liverpool, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to extend a modified system of poor-laws to Ireland. A petition, founded on the resolutions proposed, was carried unanimously.

9.—At Taunton, John Giblett and Harry Penny were indicted for having in their possession a bill of exchange for 200*l.*, directed to Messrs. Masterman and Co., and having the indorsement—"Jones and Co.;" and George Burnett Giblett for having counselled and incited the said John Giblett and Harry Penny to forge the same. They were all found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

10.—A poor man, named James Seymour, was employed in repairing a house in the Westminster-road, in the occupation of Mr. Masland, the pawnbroker. He had just ascended a ladder, placed against the front of the house, and had nearly arrived at the top, when by some accident he fell. At the moment, Mr. Masland's servant girl was stepping out on some errand, and just as she got from under the threshold of the door, Seymour fell on her with such force as to fracture her skull and break one of her legs. The unfortunate man's skull was also fractured, and he was otherwise seriously injured.

11.—A meeting of the rate-payers of Marylebone, at the Horse-Bazaar, King-street, to receive the annual report of the parochial committee. The report stated that the committee had fought the battle of the parish for six years against an irresponsible vestry, which after having at their disposal 160,000*l.* per annum of the parochial funds, burdened the parishioners with a debt of nearly 200,000*l.* In the first place, a saving of 3,000*l.* per annum had been effected in the expenditure for salaries immediately under the control of the vestry; secondly, a saving of 6,000*l.* per annum had been effected in the paving department. This saving would have been still more considerable but for the great

traffic occasioned by the omnibuses, which in Oxford-street alone, during the last year, had occasioned an additional expense of nearly 800*l.* The next department in which a saving had been effected, was that of the district churches, which, in future, would have to pay their expenses out of their own pew-rents. Great saving was contemplated under the heads of police, lighting, and the workhouse, which last cost 70,000*l.* a year. The law expenses were 700*l.* yearly under the old vestry, and this year they had been under 40*l.* The report was received with acclamation.

—— At Reigate, two young men, named Boxhall and Moon, were indicted for passing base coin at a public-house for beer. Mr. Powell, the solicitor for the Mint, stated, in reference to the great increase in the manufacture and circulation of bad money, that persons charged with offences of that description had been tried at almost every place on the circuits, and that he had been compelled to travel 1,100 miles in six days in discharge of his duties.' The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced—one to nine, and the other to twelve months' imprisonment.

—— At the Middlesex sessions, Maria Parkins, aged 16, was convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation, for robbing her own father. The father was a most respectable man, and had, in vain, endeavoured to reform the prisoner, whom he now deemed irreclaimable. She had run away many times, and had become connected with thieves and prostitutes, who encouraged her in a systematic plunder of her father's family.

—— Information was received at the Metropolitan Police Offices, that the premises of Mr. R. Brigganshaw, at Taplow, had been set fire to by incendiaries, and 400 bushels of barley destroyed by the conflagration.

—— The grand jury for Middlesex returned a true bill against John Merrill, assistant to Mr. Clapham, surgeon, of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, on an indictment preferred on the verdict of a coroner's jury, charging him with man-slaughter, for having ignorantly and negligently administered a quantity of prussic acid to Mary Latten, wife of a policeman of the E division.

12.—The Rev. Rowland Hill died in his 89th year. See BIOGRAPHY.

13.—A most distressing accident occurred at Mr. J. Harris's flower-mill, Temple Mills, near Hackney. As W. Newton, one of the millers, was adjusting the works, he was caught by the machinery and mangled in a most shocking manner, his left arm being nearly torn from his body.

14.—Day of thanksgiving for the cessation of the cholera.

15.—Captain S. A. Bayntum, M.P. for York, was charged at Bow-street by Mr. Mullet, an upholsterer, with having unlawfully pawned a looking-glass belonging to him. Mr. Mullet swore that in March, 1832, the Captain hired of him certain furniture, &c

which the glass in question formed a part, and that he was to have the use of them for six months, paying to the complainant at the end of such term 20*l*. Mr. Mullet also stated that Mr. Bayntum had not received any authority from him to lend or pawn any portion of the furniture, notwithstanding which, the looking-glass had, on the 21st of July last, been pawned at the shop of Mr. Hall, a pawnbroker, residing in High-street, Marylebone. Captain Bayntum, Mr. Hall, and his assistant being absent, the case was postponed. On the subsequent hearing of this case, Thomas Transfield, servant to Mr. Bayntum, being sworn, stated, that he pledged the looking-glass at the shop of Mr. Hall in his own name, for 2*l*,. and gave the money to Mr. Coyle, who authorized him to pawn the article. Mr. Coyle acted as Mr. Bayntum's agent. Transfield did not know to whom the looking-glass belonged, and he offered Coyle the duplicate, who told him to keep it, which he did until his master was served with a summons from Bow-street Office, when he gave him the duplicate. Mrs. Stokes, the landlady, said the Captain was in town when the glass was pawned. Mr. Halls, the magistrate, said no evidence had been produced to show that Mr. Bayntum had a guilty knowledge of the pawning. He should therefore discharge him for the present; but if, on any future occasion, additional evidence should be produced, he must hold himself prepared to answer it. He was not acquitted of the charge, but was discharged simply because the case was not made out.

15.—An inquest sat at Lower Tooting, Surrey, on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Weston, who was found drowned in the pond adjoining the residence of her husband. W. Jenkins, the coachman's son, saw the body in the pond at ten o'clock, on the morning of the 12th instant, and dragged it thence by the aid of a pole, not knowing, until he had seen the face, that it was the body of his mistress. He saw the jaw drop, and thought her alive; procured a blanket, and carried her to the kitchen of her own hall. John Peters, the gardener, answered young Weston's signal for help, and assisted in recovering the body. There was a handkerchief drawn tight round the neck, on loosing which, and the stays, the lady appeared to give signs of life. The pond was eight feet deep. He had seen her the day before, walking on the lawn, when she seemed more dull than usual; he knew nothing of the accident, or its cause. Jane Giblin, the lady's maid, dressed Mrs. Weston on Friday morning, when she appeared in her usual spirits. She breakfasted with her husband and children; there were no high words—no quarrel nor difference. She had left the house about half an hour before witness saw from the window of her room the body lifted from the pond. There was no symptom of life when witness saw the body. There was no witness who could speak to the manner of the accident. Verdict, "Found drowned."

—— Noah Pease Folger tried at the Old Bailey, for the attempted murder of Mr. Mellish, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Mr. Mellish is the well-known government contractor, and late M.P. for Middlesex, a gentleman of advanced age. The prisoner was known to him from having gone a voyage for him to the South Sea, and from being afterwards discharged on account of misconduct. Mr. M. was walking in Spread-Eagle-court in the City, when the prisoner shot at him with a pistol. He fell instantly, and the prisoner surrendered himself. A bullet and a half were found in the wounds, yet they did not prove mortal. Mr. Mellish, however, has since died, and it may be presumed that his death was accelerated by the attempt to assassinate him.

15—20.—Four general meetings of the proprietors of the East-India stock this week, on the subject of the renewal of the East-India Company's charter.

16.—Richard Coster and Edmund Smith indicted for putting off as true a forged Bank of England note, purporting to be of the value of *5l.*, with intent, &c. Sir J. Scarlett stated the case. The prisoners had been long in partnership, though they pretended not to know each other. T. Clarke, of Honiton, lace-maker, put in letters, which were sworn to be in Coster's hand, ordering a certain quantity of lace to be sent to 84, Bishopsgate-street. A second letter contained the notes, which, on application at the Honiton Bank, were found to be forgeries. Parcels were sent as directed, and officers were placed at 84, Bishopsgate-street, which is the Four Swans Inn, to watch. Smith came for the parcels, which were directed "W. Jackson." He paid *7s. 4d.* for the two, and went out. The officer (Roe) followed, and arrested him. He saw Coster waiting outside. He ran away on seeing the officer, who crying "Stop thief," pursued and took him. Roe, the officer, Clifford, the book-keeper, the landlord of the Four Swans, and others, gave testimony to this effect. On the other hand, several witnesses appeared to prove that the letters were not in Coster's hand. The learned judge summed up elaborately, and, after some consideration, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." See 18th inst.

17.—Mr. Tyler, the chief Inspector of the poor of Marylebone, poisoned himself with oxalic acid, at his residence in Park-street, Camden Town.

—— George Coney and fourteen others were reported to his Majesty as being sentenced to death at the Old Bailey Sessions for February last: they were all respited during the royal pleasure, except George Coney, who was ordered for execution. See 23rd of April.

—— An unusual number of barristers attended the Old Bailey Court, but there was no one on the bench, the Recorder and Ser-

geant Arabin being both ill, under the influenza. At last the latter gentleman appeared; but he was extremely feeble and unwell.

—— John W. Peppers, a native of Holland, indicted for uttering a forged check for *55l.* knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud Messrs. Williams and Co., bankers. The jury found him guilty.

—— The King held a levee at St. James's Palace, and at night his Majesty gave a grand dinner to the *Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.* All the knights wore full court dresses, with the stars and collars of the order. The state rooms were brilliantly illuminated. The banquetting-hall had not been used before since its renovation. The King wore an Admiral's uniform, and led the procession into the banquetting-room.

—— A meeting of the constituency of London, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to afford relief to Ireland, by enacting poor laws for that country. Several resolutions, and a petition embodying them, were agreed to. All the members for the city undertook to support the petition.

18.—Sixteen persons were sentenced to death; Richard Coster and sixteen others, to transportation for life; twenty-seven persons to fourteen years' transportation; about sixty, to seven years' transportation; and a great number to minor punishments.

—— The total loss of the James Sibbald, East Indiaman, from Bengal to London, off Cornigo Bay, announced at Lloyd's. The crew and passengers were saved, but the cargo, 350 tons of sugar, belonging to the East-India Company, and 1,500 chests of indigo, were lost. The cargo was valued at nearly 60,000*l.*

—— Her Majesty held her third drawing-room. All the privileged were at the entrée, and the general drawing-room was most numerously attended.

—— The 16th anniversary of the Caledonian Asylum Institution, celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. The Earl of Ormelie was in the chair, and the subscription amounted to *96l.*

—— A meeting of 15 deputies from the parishes of St. George, Bloomsbury, Whitechapel, Islington, Hackney, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Cripplegate, &c., held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing a "Parochial Union," for the removal of the abuses arising from the select vestry system, and also for making application to Parliament to remove all the local acts, and obtaining one general law for the regulation of all parishes within the bills of mortality. A committee was appointed.

—— Mr. Rotch elected chairman of the Middlesex sessions.

—— The anniversary dinner of the Surrey Dispensary, Mr. Sheriff Humphery in the chair. Several valuable subscriptions were announced.

19.—Five hundred gentlemen, under the presidency of his

Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, dined in St. Andrew's Hall, at Norwich, in honour of the veteran patriot, Mr. Coke. After a series of toasts including the chief nobility and gentry present, and a most happy evening, which concluded at half-past eleven, the meeting separated.

—— Death of Admiral Lord Gambier, in his 77th year. See BIOGRAPHY.

20.—Dr. Lushington pronounced the marriage alleged to have taken place between Miss Bagster and Mr. D'Arcy Newton, null and void, and condemned Mr. Newton in the costs of the whole proceedings.—See our last year's volume.

—— James Berrinan and George Organ Parsons were executed at the Old Bailey, pursuant to their sentence. The former was convicted of a robbery at the house of Mr. Hancox, of Bisley, near Stroud, and shooting Mr. Hancox's son in the eyes, in consequence of which the young man will be deprived of sight for the rest his life. The latter was convicted of having robbed Mr. Stephens, a clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Bloxsome and Co., of Dursley, of a bag containing between 7000*l.* and 8000*l.*, considerable violence having been used in the commission of the offence.

—— A meeting of the friends and patrons of the Institution of the Destitute, at Freemason's Hall. Lord Suffield took the chair. The meeting did not exceed 200. The Bishop of London, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Atkinson, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Mr. S. Hoare, Mr. G. Long, Mr. R. A. Slaney, Captain Brenton, and Mr. Basil Montague, moved and supported the resolutions, and pointed out the value of the society. Subscriptions were entered into, and the meeting separated with the usual complimentary votes.

21.—As Mr. Hughes, a newsman, residing near Portman-market, was walking up Lisson-grove, during a severe thunder-storm, he was struck with a flash of lightning, which threw him senseless to the ground. He was carried home apparently lifeless. It appears the lightning was attracted by a tree near the spot, which was rent in a most extraordinary manner.

22.—Death of Sir Christopher Robinson, Judge of the Admiralty Court, in his 70th year.—See BIOGRAPHY.

23.—An inquest held at the Feathers, Dean-street, Westminster, on the body of Dr. Marcus Tierney, aged 33, found dead in a cab he had hired to take him to Mr. Leary, surgeon, of Parliament-street. Deceased was a Scotch physician, and the cause of death was spasm of the heart. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

—— George Coney, found guilty and sentenced to death, at the February sessions, for a burglary in Bartlett's-buildings, was executed at Newgate. The culprit did not betray any emotion. He was a fine young man, of dark complexion, apparently about 23.

—— This being St. George's Day, the King gave a grand dinner to the Knights of the most noble order of St. George or the Garter. The knights came in full court dress, wearing the collar and other insignia of the order. The entertainment was served in the banquetting-hall. In the middle of the table was a large epergne, the upper part containing a representation of St. George combating the Dragon; beneath this were four figures bearing shields, with the national crests of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; at the four points of the plateau were groups of Bacchanti. A beaufet, on which the most valuable and choice articles of plate were tastefully arranged, was placed at one end of the room; in the middle was the national cup, the top of the cover surmounted with St. George and the Dragon; in small niches were St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew; between the divisions the rose, shamrock, and thistle, formed with gems, and above each a crown set with diamonds. Underneath this cup was a specimen of exquisite workmanship, the work of Benvenuto Cellini, a shell with mountings of great beauty, the cover surmounted with the Jupiter *tonans;* on either side were two valuable cups, enriched with precious stones; salvers with representations of different allegorical and historical subjects; tankards, many of them elaborately carved in ivory; and other articles of plate were displayed to great advantage, having a background of crimson draperies.

—— The third triennial festival, in commemoration of the natal day of our great dramatic bard, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, by the Royal Shakespearian Club. This club comprises among its numbers the most distinguished characters of the age, and received the special patronage of his late Majesty. The first celebration took place in 1827, and lasted three days, when, among other amusements, there was a splendid procession of characters from Shakespeare's plays. On the present occasion a grand dinner was provided in Shakespeare-hall, the exterior of which was illuminated, and the statue of Shakespeare, presented by Garrick, in the niche fronting the street, was crowned with laurel. In the evening the new theatre erected on the site of the garden where Shakespeare, by traditional report, planted the famous mulberry-tree, was opened and well attended. On the following days various rejoicings took place. The third day concluded by a grand masquerade in Shakespeare-hall, and the characters, principally from the works of the poet the company had met to celebrate, were ably sustained.

24.—The Duke of Northumberland being confined by the influenza, Mr. Justice Gazelee presided at the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, held at the London Tavern, this day; 120 gentlemen dined. The subscriptions amounted to 629*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, including 100*l.* from the Duke of Northumberland. Sixteen persons saved by the society returned thanks. Gold medallions were presented to the following individuals:—To Mr.

F. A. Higginson, chief-mate of the revenue cutter Lion, for saving a boy who fell overboard in Salcombe harbour; to Mr. D. Philip Dumaresque, jun., mate of his Majesty's ship Onyx, also for saving a boy who fell overboard; to Mr. F. W. Mant, mate of his Majesty's ship Ocean, also for saving a boy; to Daniel Magrath, one of the carpenters engaged in the bridge-works at Limerick, for saving a child that had fallen into the Shannon; to Lieutenant John Finlayson, commander of the City of Bristol steam-packet, for saving a female who had fallen into the Cumberland basin, Bristol—the sixth instance in which that intrepid seaman had rescued a fellow-creature from a watery grave; to Lieutenant John Barnes, for saving a man's life who had been upset in a boat opposite Lump's Fort, Portsmouth; to Dr. M. Moore, of his Majesty's ship Flamer, for his exertions, which finally proved successful, in resuscitating an individual who had been a considerable time in the water; to Lieutenant George Davies, for his exertions in saving a man off the wreck of the sloop Dartmouth, which was driven on shore on the coast of Sussex, last November; to the Honourable Miss Dulcibella Eden, for her efforts to save a child that was lost in the Thames at Hampton-court, last January; to Captain Lillicrap, of his Majesty's ship Prince, for his plan of converting the warping-buoys, at Portsmouth, into life-preservers, by which, in the course of one night, in January last, three men, the crew of a lighter that had sunk in Portsmouth harbour, were rescued from death; and to Lieutenant Johnson, of his Majesty's ship Mastiff, for saving a man who fell overboard in Portsmouth harbour, in May, 1832.

—— The King held his usual levee, and afterwards dined with the Duchess of Kent, at Kensington. The Queen and the Princess Augusta were absent, owing to the influenza; the Duke of Sussex because of the Masonic Festival. The Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, and a select circle, were invited to meet his Majesty.

—— The Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment in the Egyptian Hall. Dancing commenced almost immediately after dinner.

25.—Mr. G. Nicholson, Under-Sheriff for the county of Hertford, and Mr. F. W. N. Bayley, were brought to Bow-street, on a warrant, in which they stood charged with attempting to incite Baron Dimsdale (an English gentleman bearing a Russian title) to fight a duel with the defendant Nicholson. The latter was the agent of Lords Ingestrie and Mahon, and the former had introduced Mr. Dawson to the borough. The Baron was stated to have imputed perjury to Mr. Nicholson, on the occasion of his giving evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, respecting the election at Hertford; but he denied the charge, and said he would repeat his denial in the presence of the Marquis of Salisbury, or any one else, although he would not write it down.

Mr. Bayley wrote to Mr. Barlow, the friend of the Baron, to say, unless he gave a written declaration, he would post him as a coward, at the Royal Exchange and the Market-place, Hertford. No notice being taken of this intimation, the defendants actually got hand-bills printed to that effect, and went down to Hertford in a chaise and four, on the evening of the 24th. A warrant was applied for, and the defendants being taken into custody, were now bound over to keep the peace.

—— A meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, respecting the House and Window Duties, which was numerously attended. The confusion and uproar that took place on the occasion, it would be difficult to describe. Mr. Alderman Wood took the chair, under the salute of a flourish of trumpets, and loud laughter. Mr. O'Connell appeared, and was loudly cheered. Sir F. Burdett entered, and proceeded towards the hustings. He was received with such a shout, composed of hisses, groans, and cheers, together with a loud flourish of trumpets, that defies all description. The Hon. Baronet then took the chair, which Mr. Alderman Wood vacated. An attempt was then made to proceed with the business of the day. Mr. Hume was received with rapture, while Dr. Lushington was obliged to hand his resolution to the chair, as the meeting would not hear him. Sir F. Burdett endeavoured to procure order, but without effect; and, while addressing the audience, was interrupted by Dr. Wade, who jumped upon the table, and moved that Mr. Murphy take the chair. The confusion became tremendous, and Sir Francis left the chair. Sir John Key was voted into the chair. Mr. Murphy, Dr. Wade, and a youthful artizan, moved the remaining resolutions, which were all carried, and the meeting adjourned.

26.—At seven o'clock this morning, the keepers of Bristol gaol proceeded to open the apartments destined to the confinement of the male prisoners. No sooner were the doors opened, than the convicts rushed *en masse* upon the keepers, overcame, threw them down, and desperately beat them. One held a knife over the chief keeper, and threatened to cut his throat if he stirred, while others secured the keys, and all, to the number of nineteen, escaped. An alarm, however, was soon given, and, in the course of the day, the flyers were pursued, and many of them overtaken. Several, however, got clear off.

27.—A very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen held at the Thatched-House Tavern, to take into consideration the best means of paying off the incumbrances on the Abbotsford Estate. Lord Northampton took the chair, and explained the business of the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Dundas read the report, which stated the existing amount of the subscription at 8,000*l.* The Lord Mayor offered the use of the Egyptian Hall, for a meeting in the city. The Earl of Roseberry moved that the report be received, which was agreed to. Lord Morpeth and Mr.

Sotheby moved and seconded the resolution for a new subscription. Sir G. Murray, Sir J. Malcolm, and Sir R. Peel, supported the proposition with their known ability. Lord Leveson Gower also addressed the meeting. The resolutions were carried, and thanks voted to the chairman. It appeared that 17,000*l.* was still required.

—— An inquest on the body of a child, four years old, the daughter of a policeman. Its mother had unfortunately, and entirely from mistake, given it vitriol for syrup of poppies, the former having been bought to clean the door-plate, and kept in the same cupboard with the medicine, whence it was taken in the dark. Verdict "Accidentally poisoned."

29.—The annual meeting of the Zoological Society, when the question of closing the gardens for certain hours on Sunday, attracted a numerous attendance. It appeared that this society, during the year 1832, had received for admission-fees and annual subscriptions, 4,312*l.* 8s.; and for admission to the gardens, 9,011*l.* 16s.; 243 new fellows had entered during the year, making a total of 2,330; foreign members, 22; and corresponding members, 120. The receipts were 3,058*l.* greater in 1832 than 1831, and both years showed an annual improvement. In 1832, there had been 218,585 visitors to the gardens, and 7,134 to the museum. The proposition to close the gardens during part of Sunday was negatived, by 89 votes against 69.

—— The 29th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at Exeter Hall. The report stated, that 536,841 bibles had been distributed during the year, making the total of those bestowed by the society 8,145,456 copies. The receipts amounted to 75,492*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, which included the sum of 25,604*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* free contributions from auxiliary and branch societies and bible associations, and the sum of 40,717*l.* 0s. 4d. received for bibles and testaments. The expenditure amounted to 88,676*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, so that there was a considerable deficiency of finances on the current year. The report mentioned the loss the society had sustained, by the lamented death of five of its most able supporters, among whom were Admiral Lord Gambier, the Rev. Rowland Hill, Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., of Surrey, who had bequeathed to the society a legacy of 500*l.*, and the Rev. Adam Clarke. It stated that Lord Morpeth had accepted the office of Vice-President, and that 112 new societies had been formed.

—— In the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Bernard Gregory adjudged to pay 1*s.* damages, for distributing placards at the *Satirist* office, and other places, by way of prospectus of an intended biographical sketch of an attorney named *Dicas*.

—— During a tremendous thunder-storm, in the neighbourhood of Leeds, the spire of the new church, at *Kirkstall*, was struck with lightning, and shattered for fifteen feet; the roof was

broken through, the organ and several pews injured, and damage sustained to the extent of 400*l.* or 500*l.*

30.—A case came on in the Consistory Court this day, in which a Mr. Wade applied for a divorce from the bond of matrimony, on account of his wife's having a former husband still alive. The lady's name was Andrews; she had, it seemed, been separated from her husband of that name, and in the course of the year 1832, a person of his precise christian and surname, the same age and occupation, and residing at the same place, died of cholera; in consequence of which the supposed widow listened to the addresses of Mr. Wade, whom she subsequently married. The *real* Mr. Andrews, however, it was proved, was yet surviving. The second marriage was, therefore, pronounced void.

—— The Duke of Brunswick arrived in London, and dined this day with their Majesties.

—— Death of Dr. Babington, the Father of the London Physicians, in his 76th year.—See BIOGRAPHY.

—— Outrages in Ireland: Galway.—On Easter Sunday, as Mr. Madden, of Fahy, near Eyrecourt, was at mass, his house was broken into by a party of men in search of arms, and robbed of two cases of valuable pistols. On Monday and Tuesday, the residence of Captain Flanagan, near Eyrecourt, was attacked by armed men, who, not being able to enter, fired a shot into one of the bed-rooms, and departed without doing further mischief. The same night, eleven men, all armed, and some with their faces blackened, broke into the dwelling of Mr. Williams, of Moate, near Portumna, and forcibly robbed him of a gun and a case of pistols. Tuesday, the 9th, the Bishop of Clonfert and his son, Archdeacon Butson, were returning to the sea-house in their carriage, about four in the afternoon, when, within three hundred yards of the hall door, the carriage was stopped by two men, one of whom held the reins in one hand and a pistol in the other, whilst his companion, similarly armed, ordered the carriage-window to be let down, and served a Terry Alt notice upon the Archdeacon, signed "Captain Fearnot," couched in the most desperate and menacing language.

—— During this month, a severe form of catarrhal epidemic, generally termed influenza, was extremely prevalent in London. It laid up at once all the members of many large households, and attacked great numbers in several public offices, particularly the Bank of England, and some divisions of the New Police. The performers at the theatres suffered much, and their houses were closed for several nights. It commenced suddenly with headache, and feelings of general discomfort, attended, or soon followed, by cough, hoarseness, or loss of voice; oppression, and sometimes severe pain, in the chest; tenderness about the ribs, and sense of having been bruised about the limbs and muscles. For twenty-four or forty-eight hours the constitutional disturb-

ance was very great; afterwards the urgency of the symptoms abated, leaving extreme languor, which slowly subsided. No such general epidemic has been experienced in England for fifty years. See further MAY 4th, and the end of MAY.

—— About the middle of this month, the gaol of Tain, Rossshire, was set fire to by accident, the greater part of it destroyed, and three prisoners for debt burnt to death.

—— Some meetings during the month to discuss the projected measures for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies in the West Indies.

—— Various fires in different places, the work of incendiaries.

—— At the Leeds sessions, towards the end of this month, Hannah Oxley, the wife of John Oxley, of Nottingley, a waterman, was sentenced to be transported for seven years, for stealing a shoulder of mutton, the property of Charles Smith. The prisoner is the sister-in-law to one of the men who were executed at York, during the month, for the robbery of Mr. Atkinson, near Pontefract. Another of her brothers, named James Law, was transported for seven years at the last Michaelmas sessions for the West Riding, held at Sheffield. Some few years ago her father was transported for seven years; he served his time, and then returned to Nottingley, but was shortly afterwards again convicted of felony, and transported for life. Fortunately for the public, the prisoner, Hannah Oxley, is the last of the family.

May 1.—Sir John Hobhouse resigned his place in the ministry on account of his having been unable, from the pledge to his constituents, to vote with government on Lord Althorp's resolution which disposed of Sir John Key's motion for the repeal of the house and window tax. He also resigned his seat for Westminster, as having been unable, from the considerations of expediency stated by Lord Althorp, to accede to Sir John Key's motion, notwithstanding his pledge to vote for the repeal.

—— The back part of the Horse and Groom public-house, Clare-street, Islington, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying two persons in the ruins.

—— An inquest held at Salford, on the body of Corporal Daniel Maggs, of the 85th regiment. Hugh Brown, a private in the 85th regiment, said, that about half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, he went from parade to the barrack-room, in which deceased lodged. The prisoner, John Roach, came in directly after, and said to the deceased, "Corporal Maggs, I am obliged to you for what you have done;" to which the deceased replied, "You know, John, it was your own fault." Prisoner said no more, but looked at witness, and immediately raised his musket and fired at deceased. The mouth of the piece nearly touched the deceased when it was fired, and he staggered and fell. Diggles, a constable, when he took the prisoner, said, "You are one of the

men that took the deserter away on Saturday." The prisoner replied, "Yes, it is that that has led to this unfortunate affair: we called to let the deserter have some refreshment, and I called the corporal a coward for not taking off the handcuffs while he ate his meat, so long as we were all provided with loaded muskets. When we came back, we had walked twenty-eight miles, and, without saying any thing to me, he put me in the guard-house; it is that that has brought him to this untimely end, and me too, I suppose, but it can't be helped now." The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against John Roach, who was forthwith committed to Lancaster Castle.

—— The King held a levée. An investiture of the Bath preceded, when Sir C. Tyler, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and Sir J. Harvey, were honoured with the insignia of the order. His Majesty gave a grand dinner on the same day.

—— The annual general meeting of the governors and proprietors of King's College. The report stated the number of students entered up to Easter:—senior department, 305, of whom 109 were regular, and the others occasional; junior department, 319, all regular; medical department, 310, of whom 77 were regular. On the whole college, 170 more than last year. A plan had been adopted, by which an opportunity is afforded to the pupils in the junior department, of attending popular lectures on chemistry, and natural and experimental philosophy, delivered by the professors in those branches of science, one day in every week, after the business of the school. The receipts of the college were equal to its expenditure.

—— Horticultural Society. A meeting of the members of this society was held in Regent-street, when the report was read, which stated, that the income for the year had been 5597*l.*, and the expenditure 4,953*l.*, leaving a balance of 644*l.* in the hands of the society. The first exhibition in the gardens of the society took place on the 25th of May.

—— National Society. This society held their general meeting at the Church-building Society's-office, St. Martin's-place; present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chester, Hereford, and Bangor; Lord Kenyon; Archdeacon Cambridge, Archdeacon Watson, &c. The schools of nine places were received into union; and grants, amounting in the whole to 735*l.*, voted in aid of building school-rooms, on thirteen different applications. The examination of the central schools, Sanctuary, Westminster, and the general annual meeting of the society, also took place on the 23d instant.

2.—The new Suspension-bridge at Shoreham was opened with a grand procession, at the head of which were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl and Countess of Surrey, the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, Sir C. F. Goring, Sir J. W. Lloyd, Barts., &c. The

keys of the old bridge were delivered to his Grace, after it had been locked up by the high constable of Shoreham. The distance saved between the two popular and fashionable towns, Worthing and Brighton, is two miles. The bridge is the work of Mr. W. Tiernay Clark, the architect of Hammersmith and Marlow bridges.

—— Five poor boys drowned at Kingswood, in a coal-pit, from the sudden irruption of a quantity of water from an old shaft.

—— Samuel Harris, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Pembroke, fined 500*l.*, by sentence of the Court of King's Bench, he having been found guilty, on a criminal information, of vexatiously and on insufficient grounds committing to gaol one David Harris, on a charge of poaching, in consequence, as it appeared, of some resentment between the parties arising out of the Pembroke election. The defendant was seventy-five years of age, and had been magistrate of the county for forty-five years. His age and infirmities induced the Court to fine instead of imprisoning him.

—— A meeting, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, of the friends of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, to urge the propriety and justice of his re-election for Westminster, after his resignation of his place in the ministry.

—— During the night, the sheep-folds of George Webb Hall, Esq., of Sneed-park, near Bristol, were entered by two dogs, which had been engaged in the work of destruction, it appeared, a considerable time. When the remains of the flock were inspected in the morning, there were found twenty-six sheep and lambs killed, thirty-six severely wounded, and upwards of two hundred worried and injured from fright, &c. The damage done was upwards of 500*l.* The dogs were sporting dogs.

3.—The family of Mr. Henry Billing, of Newart-terrace, Islington-fields, was plunged into the deepest affliction by the following melancholy occurrence, originating in a joke. Mr. Billing's son, a playful youth, between twelve and thirteen years of age, got up before the usual time of the family rising, and, in a joke, gave an alarm of fire, upon which the inmates of the house came rushing out of their respective apartments in the greatest haste, and a scene of the utmst confusion ensued. Mr. Billing's eldest daughter, an interesting young lady, between twenty and twenty-one years of age, heard the cry of "fire," and, in the fright of the moment, opened her bedroom window and got on the leads over some of the lower apartments of the house, and while standing on the coping of the wall, screaming for assistance, she fainted from the effect of excessive terror, and fell into the yard from a height of about twenty-seven feet. On being taken up, Miss Billing was found to be most dreadfully injured, the blood was streaming from her mouth and ears, and she was apparently life-

less. On a surgical examination of the injuries Miss Billing had sustained, her right leg was found to be broken just below the knee, and she had also received a serious blow on the side of the head, by striking it against the wall as she fell.

—— A fire at the house of Mr. Clarke, a biscuit-baker in White Lion-street, Goodman's-fields. The family of Mr. Clarke, a wife, seven children, and a servant, with some difficulty escaped. The house was completely gutted.

—— Mr. W. Begnor, of the East-India Company's service, was following the corpse of his wife, who had died on the previous Monday, as chief mourner, from his house to Stepney Church, where it was about to be interred, and had not proceeded more than about twenty yards when he staggered and fell to the ground. A police sergeant instantly raised him up, and Mr. Newman, a surgeon, immediately attended. A vein was opened, and other means used to restore animation, but to no effect.

—— The King and Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria, visited the Royal Academy at the private exhibition. On the following day the president and members of the society gave a grand entertainment to his Majesty's ministers, and the patrons of the fine arts.

4.—In the "Medical Gazette" of this day, with reference to the *Influenza* so prevalent in April, it is stated "this disease has been a hundred-fold more prevalent than cholera was, and, we are inclined to believe, has proved more fatal in London within the last fourteen days, than that disease within an equal period. This holds good with respect to the upper and middle classes of society, among whom a large number of aged persons have fallen victims to it. The increased mortality of the metropolis during the present epidemic, is strikingly exemplified by the weekly accounts of burials: that ending April 16, exhibits an increase over the preceding, of 266; that ending April 23, another increase upon the above, of 209; that of May 1, a farther increase of 164; making the entire increase in the number of funerals last week equal to 640; and this, too, within the limits of the bills of mortality. The epidemic is now, however, rapidly on the decline, though a considerable number of relapses have occurred, and many continue to linger under its effects." See end of month.

—— An elderly woman, named Catherine Elmes, occupying a single apartment of her house, and living in apparent poverty, was missed by her neighbours for a few days, her doors and windows being fast, and her last appearance having been noticed at night, when she came from the Wellesley Arms, at the corner of Wellesley-street, near the New Church, Little Chelsea, with her beer as usual. Hughes, the constable, was applied to on this day, and her apartment was entered. The poor old woman had been murdered. The deceased was lying on the floor, on her stomach, surrounded by a pool of blood. Her feet were on the

hearthrug, and her head behind the door. Hughes raised her from the ground, and it was then discovered that some inhuman monster had inflicted a most dreadful deep gash over her left eye; a second stroke, evidently with the same weapon, divided the upper part of the nose, cut in two the ball of the left eye, and severely wounded the other. Determined to sacrifice his victim, the murderer then plunged a knife into the poor creature's throat, and drawing it from side to side divided the windpipe, and completely extinguished life. It would appear that the deceased was in the act of stepping into bed when this attack was made upon her. Her lamp stood in the fender, and it is supposed that the deceased had just placed it there, and was in the act of rising from the ground, when she received the blow on her forehead. Two of her teeth were found on the rug. Her clothes were turned up as high as her knees, and her pocket, which was emptied of its contents, appeared to have been drawn through the pocket-hole, and pushed back in a clumsy manner. Her cap and tippet appeared also to have been taken off, and was found in the blood on the floor. Her family is respectable, and it is hinted that the papers in the old woman's possession were the property most coveted. Silver articles, set buckles, and duplicates, were scattered about, but were untouched by the murderer. The house had not been forcibly entered. A female named Mortimer, lodged in the house, who was rigorously examined at the inquest held on Monday. She said she was the wife of a solicitor's clerk, of 13, Soho-square. She was at Battersea when the accident occurred. Nothing whatever appeared to criminate any person, and the inquest was adjourned to Friday. On Friday the inquest was continued, and after several witnesses were examined the Coroner remarked that they were still in darkness with respect to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder. The offer of reward might probably urge one of the party (if more than one was concerned in the crime) to come forward and criminate his companions in guilt. If the murder was committed by regular housebreakers or thieves, it was extraordinary that they should have left the property behind that was afterwards found on the discovery of the murder. The only way that he could accouut for this omission on their part was that they might have been disturbed. It was extremely improbable that the murder of the unfortunate deceased was perpetrated from motives of malice, as she was a most inoffensive woman, and it did not appear that she was a person who had enemies that would have sacrificed her life. Altogether the case was enveloped in mystery, and he had his doubts that a discovery would ever take place. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." Nothing had transpired up to the close of 1833 to lead to the discovery of this murder; but see May 15th.

—— The Duke of Orleans arrived in England.

—— Mrs. Dickons, the celebrated theatrical singer, who made her debût in 1793, died at her house in Regent-street. We regret that we are unable to refer to our biography for any particulars of her life. Her stage history would comprise a period of nearly half a century.

—— A meeting held at the Crown and Anchor, D. W. Harvey, Esq. in the chair, at which resolutions were passed, censuring the conduct of Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir Francis Burdett, and proposing to put in nomination Col. Evans for the election at Westminster in opposition to Sir John. A subscription to return Col. Evans was commenced.

—— At Covent-garden Theatre, after the performance of the "Wife of Mantua," Mr. Sheridan Knowles presented himself before the curtain, and announced that, after that evening, the labours of the company would be transferred to the Olympic. The address was studiously brief, and contained neither appeal nor complaint; but its delicacy, and the good sense which abstained from remarking on the circumstances under which, it was understood, the "national" theatre was about to be transferred to foreign artists, were properly appreciated by the audience.

7.—Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle" and "Observer" newspapers, fined 100*l.* by the Court of King's Bench, for the libel on the Duchess of Richmond, originally printed in the "Court Journal," [see January 24] and thence transferred to the pages of the above papers. The defendant had merely copied, and had tendered an apology.

—— At the Westminster election, the candidates nominated were Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Colonel De Lacy Evans, and Bingham Escott, Esq. Colonel Evans, attended by Mr. Wakley and Mr. D. W. Harvey, appeared first, and was enthusiastically received. Mr. Escott, attended by Mr. W. Holmes, Lord Stormont, Hon. R. Clive, &c., appeared next, and was groaned at and pelted. F. Smedley, Esq. in the absence of the high bailiff, opened the court. Mr. De Vear and Mr. T. Duncombe then put in nomination the late member, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the friend of retrenchment and reform, of the real interests of the people, and of cheap and liberal government. (Much groaning and many cabbages.) Dr. Bainbridge came forward and was loudly cheered. If they wished, he said, for the return of the Tories to power, they would vote for Mr. Escott; if they meant things to remain as they were (Cries of "We don't"), they would vote for Sir. J. C. Hobhouse; but if they wished to have their rights and liberties protected, they would vote for the gallant colonel. (Great cheering.) Dr. Bainbridge concluded by nominating Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, amidst loud applause. Mr. Simpson seconded the motion. Dr. Golding came forward to propose B. Escott, Esq., but hisses, groans, and every species of uproar, rendered it impossible to

catch more than a few words of what the doctor said. The shower of cabbages, too, recommenced with increased fury. Mr. Dundass seconded the nomination amidst similar uproar. Sir J. Hobhouse then came forward, but he was received with immense uproar, and was pelted with cabbages, turnips, mud, and dirt. In vain did Col. Evans and Mr. Wakley entreat; Sir John was forced to retire from the hustings and take shelter *in the church*, and in retreating to his hotel was almost murdered by the very men with whom he was once so popular. Mr. Escott advanced amidst shouts and groans, but was at length allowed to address the meeting at some length. Mr. Wakley then put three questions—whether the candidates would support the repeal of the Septennial Bill, the repeal of the corn laws, and would support the vote by ballot. Col. Evans replied in the affirmative, and that he would, when called on, give up his seat. Mr. Escott could not bind himself by any pledges. He would vote against the House and Window Tax, but he could not act in a deliberative assembly if fettered by pledges. The show of hands was declared in favour of Colonel Evans, and the court adjourned. The polling commenced on Thursday at nine, and 2,400 electors gave their votes thus:—

Evans, - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,084
Hobhouse, - - - - - - - - - - -	817
Escott, - - - - - - - - - - - -	501

Sir J. C. Hobhouse avoided the hustings; the other candidates, with Mr. Wakley and the Rev. Dr. Wade, made speeches. The polling was resumed on Friday, and at the final close the numbers were,

For Colonel Evans, - - - - - - - -	2,927
For Sir J. C. Hobhouse, - - - - - - -	2,775
For B. Escott, Esq., - - - - - - - -	738
Majority for Colonel Evans, - - - -	—— 152

—— The Queen held her fourth drawing-room. The Dukes of Brunswick and Orleans were presented, with a long list of English and Foreign nobles. The Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Countess of Lincoln (brides), and Lord Byron's "Ada," were conspicuous among the ladies. Her Majesty, at night, honoured the Italian Opera House with her presence; while the King gave his annual dinner to the corporation of the Trinity House.

8.—The King held a levée, at which were present the Dukes of Brunswick and Orleans. On the same day his Majesty gave a state dinner to the Knights of the Thistle and of St. Patrick, the great officers of state, and of the household, &c.

9.—Forty-seven persons killed, and many others seriously hurt, by an explosion in one of Lord Ravensworth's coal-mines, near Wreckington, county of Durham. The mine was considered to be unusally safe, and was worked with candles until the morning of the explosion; when some symptoms of bad air being observed,

the under viewer ordered the safety-lamp to be used. There were twelve men among the killed; the remainder were boys.

10.—An indictment had been preferred against Mr. Halls, the late Sir Richard Birnie, and others, for false imprisonment of Mr. Carmichael Smith. The jury found the defendants guilty. After the death of Sir R. Birnie, the defendants remained liable to the sentence of the Court. The Court of King's Bench decided, this day, that Mr. Halls had acted illegally, but without malice, and sentenced him to pay a fine of *5l.*; the other defendants a fine of *1l.* each.

11.—A young Irish surgeon, Dr. Hennis, residing at Exeter, shot through both thighs by Sir J. W. Jeffcott, the recently appointed Chief Justice of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone. Sir J. W. Jeffcott paid his addresses to the daughter of Colonel Macdonald, and was an accepted suitor, but Dr. Hennis, hearing from a friend in town an unfavourable account of his character, repeated it to the Macdonalds, and he (Sir J. W. Jeffcott) was dismissed.—See MAY 20—21, and 24, and AUGUST 2.

—— In lat. 46, 50, N., and long. 47, 10, W., at 5 A. M., steering W. S.W., wind strong N.N.E., the Lady of the Lake (Captain Grant), of Aberdeen, from Belfast, fell in with several large masses of ice; the ship struck on a tongue under water, the ice struck the starboard bow, and stove it in. The crew got into the stern-boat, the passengers into the long-boat, which sunk with eighty souls on board, all of whom were drowned. Thirty-three got into the boat, without oars, sails, or a mouthful of provision. The vessel sunk, and was seen with thirty passengers clinging to the main-top-mast rigging. All that escaped out of 230 persons were fourteen souls, the captain and two women, two boys, and nine men. They were picked up by a Newfoundland vessel, after having been seventy-five hours in an open boat, half-dressed, wet, and frost-bitten. The survivors arrived safely at Quebec.

—— Lord Teynham and a tailor, named Doulan, tried in the Court of King's Bench, on a charge of swindling one Dydimus Langford out of 1,400*l.*, under the pretence of procuring him a place under government. Both the defendants found guilty.—A new trial was subsequently granted.

—— Mr. Baring Wall tried this day, in the Court of King's Bench, on a charge of assault of a peculiar and repugnant character, preferred before the magistrates by a policeman, who had himself arrested the offender on the spot, and passed to the superior tribunal by the true bill of a grand jury. The evidence adduced was unsatisfactory and improbable, and the character of the defendant, as attested by many distinguished, and in every respect credible, witnesses (Lords Morpeth, Darnley, Auckland, and Elliott; the Rev. Mr. Bouverie, the Dean of Salisbury, &c. &c.) had been so unimpeachable previous to this accusation, that the jury returned a verdict of not guilty without troubling the judge

to sum up the case, adding, that "the defendant retired from the court spotless in his character."

—— The Rev. T. Layton, vicar of Chigwell, aged 68, put an end to his life, by hanging himself in his bed-room, at the Corn Exchange Coffee-House.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

—— A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the West-India body, at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's, for the purpose of adopting petitions to his Majesty, and to both Houses of Parliament, praying that no crude or undigested plan of slave-emancipation should be carried into effect by government; and that any plan, which might be intended for the above purpose, should be accompanied with ample compensation to the owners of West-India property.

—— The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Artists' Fund celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Clive took the chair, supported by a host of royal academicians and others.

13.—The committee of the "National Union of the Working Classes" having called a meeting, to be held on Monday morning in Cold-Bath-fields, "to adopt preparatory measures for holding a National Convention, as the only means of obtaining and securing the rights of the people," a notice was issued on the 11th from the Home-Office, warning all persons from attending such illegal meeting, and giving notice, that those who took part in such meeting would be apprehended. Notwithstanding this, a crowded assembly, a body of the Union, with "Death or Liberty" banners, &c., attended, a chairman was appointed, and the business was proceeding, when about 1700 of the police, in military order, completely surrounded the actors and spectators of the scene, and commenced a general and indiscriminate attack on the populace, inflicting broken heads alike on those who stood and parleyed, and those who endeavoured to retreat. In about twenty minutes the ground was cleared, although the adjoining streets continued to be crowded with people. The committee, banners, placards, &c., were captured. In the affray, one policeman was killed, and two wounded with daggers. A Coroner's inquest sat on the body; and, after a laborious investigation of four days, were of opinion, that the police had acted with much illegal violence, and, contrary to the recommendation of the Coroner, returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."—See *May 29th.*

14.—The London, Birmingham, and Liverpool railway, begun this day, near Hampstead.

15.—John Sharpe surrendered himself into the custody of a policeman, alleging that he was one of the men concerned in the murder of Catherine Elmes, at Chelsea. He was taken before Mr. White, of Queen-square, and remanded. On his subsequent examination, May 22, the prisoner denied every particle of his former statement, stating that he was tipsy and light-headed when he was induced to make it.

—— This evening, a gentleman had his pocket picked at the door of No. 11, committee room, at the House of Commons, of a pocket-book, containing about 50*l.* in Bank notes, and several memorandums.

—— Mr. Kean, the celebrated tragedian, died, after a lingering illness, in his 45th year.—See BIOGRAPHY.

16.—At the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, a dinner was given to Mr. O'Connell by the working classes of the metropolis, and a piece of silver plate, worth 200*l.*, was presented to him on the occasion.

17.—A grand review of the household troops took place in Hyde Park, in honour of the Duke of Orleans. Their Majesties, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans, Brunswick, Wellington, Prince George of Cambridge, and a numerous military *cortége*, were present.

—— At the Old Bailey, Israel Benjamin accused of stealing a watch. The jury were called upon for their verdict—"Not guilty," said the foreman. "That is not my verdict," said a juror; and it appeared that, although eleven of the jury were inclined to say not guilty, yet the twelfth was so convinced to the contrary, that he could not be prevailed on to give up his opinion. They retired again, and again appeared, but the unit was unmanageable. After twenty hours of locking up, one of the jurors became so seriously ill, that the Lord Chief Justice was compelled to discharge the jury.

18.—Another meeting at the Mansion House to promote the Abbotsford subscription.

—— A meeting of upwards of 100,000 persons, on Newhall-hill, near Birmingham, to witness the adoption of a petition to the King, to dismiss his present ministers. The utmost order prevailed. All the "Unions" of Warwickshire and Staffordshire attended; and Mr. T. Attwood, Mr. O'Connell, and others, addressed the assembled multitude. Mr. Attwood, among other things, boasted of *his* "having had the principal hand in placing the present ministers in power!" Mr. O'Connell intimated, that the Political Union of Birmingham, "assisted by the Irish members," had secured the Reform Bill to England—not Grey, Althorp, or Brougham; the last dignitary he considered "a great humbug."

—— A disturbance at Walsall, Staffordshire, arising out of a strike for wages. Three of the party being arrested, the remainder threatened to pull down the prison, and had overpowered the police force, when a detachment of foot soldiers appeared, and the riot subsided.

20-21.—The inquest on the death of Dr. Hennis. At five o'clock on the latter day the verdict was announced, "That Peter Hennis, Esq., came to his death in consequence of a pistol-shot which was fired at him by Sir John Jeffcott, knight, in a duel on

the 10th of May last, at Haldon, Devon; and that Charles Milford, Robert Holland, and Captain George Halstead, were there aiding and abetting, and we find the said parties guilty of wilful murder."—See *ante*, MAY 11, and *post*, MAY 24, and AUG. 2.

22.—The Cambrian meeting, entitled *Eisteddvodd*, at the Freemasons' Tavern, extremely well attended. Lord Kenyon, who presided, explained the nature of meetings under the same title, anciently holden in Wales, with royal sanction and patronage, their objects being the rescuing from oblivion the works of the ancient bards; the cultivation of the poetry and music of Wales; the promotion of moral and religious instruction, with a strict adherence to truth in all the proceedings, the bardic motto being "*Gwir yn erbyn y Byd*" (Truth against the World.)

—— Some fine and rich specimens of ancient architecture were discovered in the ante-room adjoining the Chapter-room of Durham Cathedral. By the removal of certain plaster-work, some fine arches, corresponding with those recently discovered in the Chapter-room, were brought to light, and will now, like them, be restored to their original state by the Dean and Chapter.

—— An inquest held at Sambrook House, Basinghall-street, on the body of Charles Brooke, Esq., a West-India merchant, residing at Ditton, aged 74. It appeared that the unfortunate gentleman had terminated his existence while sitting up in his bed, by placing a large pistol in his mouth and discharging it through the roof. On the table his watch was lying on a paper, with the words "My grandfather's watch for Fanny" (his niece), and there was another paper (lying near the minutes of a judgment which had been recently given against him in the House of Lords) with the words "Mercy, mercy—Wild's horrible details unsupportable." It appeared on the inquest that his West India property was of little moment to him, the bulk of his property being in this country; but the decision preyed upon his mind, he became incoherent at times, and he lost his firm gait and appetite. His health had also been much affected by a severe attack of influenza about three weeks before. Verdict, "Insanity."

—— An inquest at the Blue Posts, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, on the body of Duncan Brown, Esq., a West India merchant, who destroyed himself in a very extraordinary manner. William Pitman, of No. 58, Upper Charlotte-street, deposed that the deceased engaged apartments at his house on the 22d instant. He brought with him his wife, four children, and two native servants. He said that in all probability he should remain in them several months. On Tuesday morning, soon after seven o'clock, witness heard a violent screaming in the house, and running up to Mr. Brown's sleeping apartment on the first floor, found him in bed, and the sheets soaked in blood. Mrs. Brown and the children were in the room in a state bordering on distraction. Mr. Brown slept alone, his wife and children sleeping

in an upper apartment. The youngest son, a boy of seven or eight years old, went into the room that morning, as was his custom, to ask, "How papa did," and receiving no answer, he pulled the clothes aside, and seeing the blood, ran up stairs, saying, "there is something the matter with papa, for he is bleeding." Mrs. Brown then ran to her husband's room, and, finding him in the state described, screamed for help. Witness went instantly for a surgeon. The deceased appeared about fifty years of age. He was not in good health. The following letter was found on Mr. Brown's person:

"Dear Barclay,—I cannot bear the result of your letter—my health is very bad. I cannot bear to see my family neglected. You are one of my best and oldest friends. I made my will before I left the West Indies. You are one of my executors—pray act and do the best you can for my family. God bless you."

"DUNCAN BROWN."

Mr. Cruikshank, a friend of the deceased, said, I saw the deceased on Saturday last, and he was then perfectly collected, but very low and desponding when he touched upon West-India matters. On the subject of the West-India question he was dreadfully depressed, appearing to dread the effects of the measures of government. In consequence of those measures, his agent at Glasgow had suddenly made a demand which he was not prepared to meet. The jury, after viewing the body, returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement."

23.—All the world at Epsom, to witness the contest for the Derby stakes. The horses were posted as follows:

Mr. Sadler's Dangerous (Chapple)	1
Mr. J. Scott's Connoisseur (Templeman)	2
Mr. Rawlinson's Revenge (Cowley)	3

The bets were 30 to 1 against the winner; 1000 to 10 against Connoisseur; and 18 to 1 against Revenge. The stakes amounted to 3,725*l*. This was the fastest race on record.

The result of the Oaks, run for on the following day, was as follows:

Sir M. Wood's Vesper, by Muley, out of Miss Wasp (Chapple)	1
Duke of Grafton's Octave, sister to Oxygen (J. Day) .	2
Mr. Batson's ch. f. Revelry, by Reveller (Wheatley) . .	3

—— An inquest on the body of Mrs. Sarah Stockings, aged 83, an independent lady, residing at No. 23, New North-street, Red Lion-square, who, during the absence of her attendants, had hanged herself to the bed-post with a handkerchief. She had previously laboured under continual apprehension of death by apoplexy. Verdict "Temporary insanity."

24.—The Princess Victoria attained her 14th year. The Queen gave a ball at St. James's, in honour of the day.

—— The first Anniversary Meeting of the Linendrapers,

Haberdashers, and Hosiers' Society, held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Thomas Helps, Esq., President, in the chair. The objects of this society are to grant annuities to persons subscribing to its funds, for the encouragement of young men in the employ of the trade, and assistance to persons who may have been thrown out of employ by the failure of their principals, or may require relief from other adverse circumstances; and it appeared from the report that the institution was in a flourishing condition, as the donations for the past year amounted to 5,292*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, and the subscriptions were 426*l.* 7*s.*, making together 5,719*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

—— Mrs. Carey, the reputed mother of Kean, died this morning, being within eight days of the demise of her son. She was ill and in poor circumstances so lately as at the commencement of Kean's illness, when he sent for her, and she passed the remaining short period of her life under his roof.

—— At Liverpool, this evening, an alarming volume of smoke was observed to issue from the upper rooms of a large bonded warehouse, of seven stories, the property of Mr. Birkett, and occupied by Messrs. Dover and Co. The police were promptly on the spot; but the rapid progress of the fire rendered it impossible to effect much for the preservation of the bulk of the property in the warehouse. At about 20 minutes to 8 a part of the roof fell in. The pile continued to burn throughout the night. Loss estimated at 40,000*l.*

—— Charles Milford, Robert Holland, and Captain George Halstead, were fully committed for trial at the Devon Assizes, "for aiding and abetting in a duel fought at Haldon, May 10, between Sir John Jeffcott, Knt., and Peter Hennis, Esq., M. D., in which the said P. Hennis received a mortal wound." See August 2.

—— An inquest was held at the Northumberland Arms, Northumberland-street, Strand, on the body of James Crighton, aged twenty-five, gardener in the service of the Duke of Northumberland. The deceased had had a severe attack of the influenza, which caused an extreme depression of spirits. The servants frequently overheard him engaged in angry discussions with himself. His Grace, on hearing this, directed that the unhappy man should be removed to his seat in the country, in order that he might be benefited by a change of air. The deceased, on being informed of this on Friday morning, expressed great pleasure, and went to his room to prepare for his journey. Shortly after, he was found suspended to the bed-post by a silk handkerchief. Verdict—"Insanity."

—— The anniversary dinner of the friends of the Opthalmic Hospital, at Willis's Rooms. The report stated that, since the society's formation, to the 1st of May, 1832, there had been patients admitted to the number of 19,595; and for the last year,

ending the 1st instant, 1752, making a total of 21,347 persons relieved. There had also been 658 persons who had recovered their sight by the operation for cataract, and 57 individuals who had been otherwise operated upon during the past year, and all successfully. With reference to its funds, the charity was in debt a balance for building the new hospital of 330*l.*, but a donation was announced of 75*l.* from the Duke of Wellington; from a lady who wished her name to be unknown, 50*l.*; from Lord Lynedock, 20*l.*; from Sir John Swinburne, 50*l.*; and the King had been graciously pleased to double the amount of his annual subscription, 20 guineas.

27.—A meeting of about 2,000 persons at the Exchange Bazaar, Gray's Inn-lane, H. Hunt, Esq., M.P. for Preston, in the chair, to propose a resolution of praise to the Calthorpe-street Jury. A subscription was agreed to be entered into for presenting a tribute to each of the jurymen, and some resolutions were passed. Towards the close of the proceedings, a very large handsome silver cup was presented to Mr. Hunt, by Mr. Savage, from the Female Political Union of Preston, in token of gratitude for his generous unceasing efforts in behalf of the people.

—— A most numerous and highly respectable meeting, convened by public announcement, of the merchants, planters, shipowners, and other individuals, "interested in the preservation of the West India colonies," was held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. At one, there were 1,500 gentlemen assembled.

27.—*June* 2.—A busy week at court. The King's birth-day celebrated by a splendid drawing-room and a grand dinner. The next day, a levee, and a dinner to the Jockey Club. Prince George of Cumberland's birth-day celebrated at Kew. A juvenile ball at St. James's in honour of the birth-day of the Princess Victoria. A dinner given by his Majesty to the *Nulli Secundus* club. The Queen visited the Zoological Gardens.

28.—A fire at the extensive paper-works of Messrs. Crompton, of Farnworth Mills, which was not extinguished before property estimated at 5,000*l.* was destroyed.

—— A public breakfast of the supporters of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of forming a society for introducing habits of sobriety amongst the seamen frequenting the ports of London. Captain Brenton, R.N., presided. The gallant captain stated that he had been in the sea service forty-five years, and had witnessed the most disgusting and frightful scenes amongst the British seamen arising out of intemperance. Besides, it was his firm conviction that, of the losses at sea, by storms and fire, and by shipwreck, a vast majority were occasioned by the intemperance of our seamen.

29.—The eighteenth anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the London Orphan Asylum. The children were introduced, and

walked through the rooms. Their appearance was most healthy, and afforded a very gratifying and interesting spectacle. The number on the books is 385, almost all of whom were present, the majority being boys. The subscriptions exceeded 1,500*l.*, including twenty guineas from his Majesty, 100*l.*, the bequest of Mr. Peelhell, and several donations varying from thirty guineas to one guinea.

—— In the Court of King's Bench, the solicitor-general moved for a writ of certiorari to remove into that court the inquisition on the body of Robert Cully, a policeman, who lost his life in Cold-bath-fields. Mr. Justice Littledale granted the writ; and the next day, after a long discussion, the Court *quashed the inquisition*, on the ground that the verdict of the Coroner's jury stated premises as a foundation of it, which were insufficient in point of law to support a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

30.—Death of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., R.L.S., in Princes-street, Hanover-square. See BIOGRAPHY.

—— Mr. Littleton appointed Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Sir John Hobhouse.

31.—A prize-fight between Simon Byrne and Deaf Burke, in which the former was killed. The fight lasted three hours and six minutes, and extended to ninety-nine rounds. Burke was the victor, and the unfortunate Simon Byrne was conveyed, in a state of complete exhaustion, to the Woolpack Inn, St. Alban's. Medical assistance was immediately called in; but at twenty minutes past eight on Sunday he breathed his last. He was about thirty-two years of age, and has left a wife and four children. A jury sat on the body at St. Alban's, and the following memorable verdict was recorded after a consultation of two hours:—"Manslaughter against Deaf Burke, principal in the first degree, and Thomas Spring, James Ward, Richard Curtis, and Thomas Gaynor, as seconds; also against the umpire or umpires, referee or referees, and the time-keeper, all then and there aiding and abetting, whose names are unknown to us, as principals in the second degree." See 11th of July.

—— A grand meeting of the proprietors of Bank stock convened to receive the proposition of government for the renewal of the charter.

—— The annual dinner of the Pitt Club, at which the Earls of Eldon, Harewood, and Bathurst, the Dukes of Wellington, Newcastle, &c., attended.

—— Sir J. Nicoll installed a Judge of the Admiralty Court, in the place of Sir C. Robinson, deceased.

—— The delinquent son of a respectable clergyman at Exeter, convicted for burglary at the Somerset assizes, sentenced to transportation for fourteen years; his mother, having proceeded to Plymouth to take a last farewell, died the day following the interview; the father was arrested for debt soon after his wife's

departure, and when in prison, the intelligence reached him of her death. The debt was paid (his embarrassments had been occasioned by his son's misconduct) by some friends; and being restored to liberty, he had to perform the mournful office of repairing to Plymouth to attend his wife's obsequies.

—— The influenza, by no means so prevalent as it was in the metropolis, rapidly spreading over the country. According to the Liverpool papers, there were upwards of 10,000 ill with it in that town in one week. In Sheffield, Portsmouth, Birmingham, Leeds, York, Halifax, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dublin, the disease was more or less prevalent. It appears to have been fatal only in few cases.

—— In the course of this month Government consented to grant a loan of 66,000*l.* to the city of Bristol, at *3l.* 10*s.* per cent., and *2l. 5s. 7d.*, for succeeding years, for the payment of the sufferers by the riots of 1831.

—— The Exchequer Loan Commissioners granted a loan of 100,000*l.* for completing the railway between Newcastle and Carlisle.

—— Many other meetings in the course of the month concerning the Assessed Taxes, besides those particularly noticed.

June 1.—A fire at Wood's family hotel, Panton-square, by which two individuals, Lieutenant Nagle of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Cape, a Glasgow merchant, lost their lives. No property was saved.

—— The Wanderer, transport, with detachments for the 23rd and 98th regiments, wrecked on a reef of rocks, three miles from the shore, and eighteen miles from St. Ann's, Barbadoes; 300 men, women, and children, were in the greatest distress. In the morning they got out the boats, and being assisted by some negroes who came off to the vessel, they fortunately reached the shore without the loss of a single life. The ship went to pieces the next day.

—— The centenary celebration of the establishment of St. George's Hospital, held at Willis's Rooms, when a very numerous party of noblemen and gentlemen partook of a most splendid and elegant dinner. The Duke of Wellington presided. In the course of the evening the following contributions were announced: —Duke of Wellington, 100*l.*; Marquis of Westminster, 100*l.*; Lord Munster, 50*l.*; Lord de Dunstanville, 50*l.*; Lord Wilton, 50*l.*; Lord Roseberry, 50*l.*; Lord Amherst, 50*l.*; Lord Combermere, 50*l.*; Lord Westmeath, 21*l.*; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, 25*l.*; Lord Howe, 50*l.*; Messrs. Broadwood, 200*l.*; John Pepys, Esq. 50*l.*; Sir Ralph Lopes, 25*l.*; Mr. Thompson, the treasurer, 50*l.* &c. &c.; making a total amount of 1,420*l.* 4*s.* The hospital is now capable of relieving annually nearly 6000 patients, of whom 1800 can be accommodated as in-patients.

3.—Zoological Gardens opened at Liverpool, in imitation of the establishment in the Regent's Park, London.

—— The corporation of Trinity-house held their anniversary meeting, and proceeded in barges to their hall at Deptford, where the most noble the Marquis Camden was unanimously re-elected master for the ensuing year.

—— The anniversary dinner, at Freemasons' Hall, of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, the Marquess of Lansdowne in the chair. About 150 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The subscriptions collected in the room, including those of the noble chairman, 30 guineas, the Earl of Shrewsbury 10*l.*, and Earl De Grey 10*l.*, amounted to 564*l.* 4*s.*

The freeholders of East Surrey met in the Croydon town-hall, Sir H. Fletcher, high sheriff, in the chair, for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the malt duties and the assessed taxes, as far as they pressed heavily on the people.

4.—Peter Lord King died, in his 58th year. See BIOGRAPHY.

—— Destruction of the Ben Lomond steam-vessel, by fire, in the Frith of Forth: 120 passengers were on board, but no lives were lost, or personal accident occurred.

5.—A meeting of the committee of the National Society. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York; Bishops of Bath and Wells, Lichfield, Bangor, St. David's, Chester, Carlisle, and Exeter, &c. &c. were present. The schools of fifteen places were received into union, and grants voted in aid of the erection and enlargement of school-rooms in twenty-one places, amounting in the whole to 1055*l.*

—— At a meeting of the Council, &c. of the King's College, it was recommended that an appeal should be made to the proprietors and friends of the institution for the further aid of 8000*l.*, to complete the river front, and thus redeem the pledge given by the Council to his Majesty's government, when they granted the site for the college. This proposition was met by an unanimous resolution that the proprietary at large should be invited to make a small addition to their first subscriptions.

—— Another great meeting of the Bank stock proprietors, to consider the Government plan for the renewal of the charter.

—— The Duke of Wellington presided at the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Distressed Foreigners, held at the City of London Tavern. The foreign ambassadors and about 130 gentlemen were present. The Duke stated that 37,000 persons had been relieved by this society, the means of which were much abridged, but the Queen had honoured with her patronage a benefit fête, from which he looked for material good. The treasurer announced the donations and annual subscriptions during the evening to amount to 738*l.*

8.—William John Banks, Esq., of No. 5, New Palace-yard, M.P. for the county of Dorset, held to bail, himself in 6000*l.* and two sureties in 3000*l.* each, making a total of 12,000*l.*, to answer to a horrible charge. Thomas Flowers, a private in the second com-

pany of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream guards, was locked up for want of bail, to answer as an accessary in the alleged offence. The parties were apprehended on the evening of the 7th, and confined till morning in the police station, Tothill-street.—See Dec. 2.

—— As Captain Keats, R.N., nephew of Sir Richard Keats, governor of Greenwich Hospital, was sailing in an open boat in Batticombe-bay, a squall off the land took her so suddenly that before the sheet could be cast off she capsized and sunk. There were Mrs. Keats and two of her sisters, Miss Diana and Miss Louisa Pitman, and a boatman, also in the boat. Captain Keats instantly laid hold of Miss Louisa, and swam with her a considerable distance towards the shore, till a preventive-service boat put off and rescued them both from their perilous situation, when he learned the melancholy fact that his wife and her sister Diana were both lost, together with the boatman. The body of Mrs. Keats and that of her sister were found entangled in the gear of the boat, but the boatman has not been found. Both of these ill-fated ladies were young and accomplished; they were the daughters of a very wealthy and active magistrate of the above neighbourhood, Major Pitman. Mrs. Keats had not long been married, and her sister was betrothed, it is understood, to a gentleman to whom she was shortly to have been united.

9.—The Clyde steamer, while on her passage from Glasgow to Liverpool, with upwards of one hundred passengers, struck on a rock near Ardwall Bay. The vessel was, by great exertion, run a distance of four miles into Portnessoch; where, fortunately, all the passengers were landed in safety. Immediately after the Clyde sank.

10.—A meeting of thirty-two Irish members, pledged to a repeal of the union, met in Palace-yard; Mr. O'Connor Don in the chair. Mr. O'Connor put forward his reasons for moving the question before the House of Commons, according to notice. Mr. O'Connell and his family opposed the motion; and, on a division, there appeared a majority against urging the question of two members.

—— The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland gave a grand entertainment to their Majesties, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Princess Salms, Duke of Gloucester, and a select party of the principal nobility, at their beautiful residence, Sion-house, Isleworth.

11.—A full and highly respectable meeting of the householders and inhabitants of St. Mary-le-bone, at Allen's Riding-school, to express their indignation at the refusal of ministers to repeal the assessed taxes.

—— Mrs. Mary Pritchard, an independent lady, residing in Clifford-street, Wandsworth-road, found suspended by a silk handkerchief in a back kitchen. Medical assistance was procured, but life was extinct.

—— An inquest on the body of William Wicks, aged 33, a journeyman cabinet-maker, living in Wells-street, Oxford-street. About a week before, the deceased applied to Mr. Binge, a chemist, in York-street, for some prussic acid to kill a vicious dog. Mr. Binge would not give him any till he brought some one to vouch for the truth of the story; and a woman, named Augustin, having done so, Mr. Binge supplied him with the poison. On Monday he called again, and said the poison had not killed the dog, although it had made him very ill. He then described the effects it had on the dog, and Mr. Binge was induced to supply him with a further quantity. The same evening, he went to his father's house, and, having taken the phial out of his pocket, said, "Now I will do it effectually." He then swallowed the poison, and in less than five minutes was a corpse. His wife died three weeks previous, which is supposed to have preyed on his mind. The jury returned a verdict of "Insanity," and severely censured the conduct of the woman.

—— This day was distinguished for one of the highest winds that ever prevailed at this season. The streets were strewed with chimney-pots in fragments, and trees were torn up by the roots in the parks and gardens. The injury done to boats, &c., was extensive. On the river, a fisherman and his boy perished by the upsetting of a peter-boat in the squall. Four young gentlemen, of Westminster School, sailed up in the afternoon, and their boat was upset near Lambeth; three swam to shore, but the fourth, named Webber, son of the Dean of Ripon, perished. Ships were driven from the pool, and the barges could not float up even with the tides. A woman was blown into the Regent's-canal, and narrowly escaped death. At Paddington, the new front of a shop window was blown into the street, and a gentleman was seriously wounded by the glass cutting his cheek. The parks were nearly deserted; in the Regent's, a vast number of small yellow insects covered the clothes of the promenaders who were so bold as to venture thither; and, at Kensington, many valuable trees were thrown down. Two girls, of 12 and 17, were killed in Hyde-park by a tree falling on them, while they were picking up the fallen branches. An elderly gentleman was blown down in St. Paul's churchyard, and turned over and over several times; he was severely cut on the head and cheek. The coping-stone on the roof of Mr. Bowie's house, the grocer, in Fetter-lane, together with the lead pipe, was blown into the road, and a gentleman in a gig had a narrow escape. Part of the coping of Mr. Seale's house, the earthenware warehouse in the New-cut, was forced down by wind, and destroyed a large quantity of crockery. A poor man, named Henry Jay, a painter, was working at the third story window of Mr. Adams's orange-warehouse, in Pudding-lane, when he fell, and was killed on the spot; his body was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital. Five large elm-trees in Greenwich-park were torn up by the roots, and others broken.

12.—The forty-first anniversary of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum celebrated at the City of London Tavern, when one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner. The treasurer announced, that the funds of the institution were in a most flourishing condition. Among other donations, the announcement of that of the late Mr. Smyth, of Mark-lane, of 400*l.*, and that of Mr. Pechell, of 200*l.*, were received with acclamations. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Gloucester sent their annual fifty guineas, and the aggregate amount of the subscriptions received at the tables was upwards of 115*l.*

—— The anniversary of St. Patrick's charity, founded for the gratuitous education and clothing of the children of poor Catholics, celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern by a public dinner. The Earl of Shrewsbury presided. The noble chairman, Lord Stourton, the Hon. Mr. Petre, &c., severally addressed the meeting on behalf of the charity, and though the assembly was not numerous, the collection amounted to 312*l.* None of the Irish members of Parliament attended.

—— The King held a court and levée. Vice-Admiral Sir John Harvey and Sir G. Parker were invested with the insignia of Knights' Commanders of the Bath.

13.—A barn and outhouses at Rose Farm, near Upton, on the Brighton road, in the occupation of Mr. Brown, were discovered to be on fire, and although every exertion was used to extinguish the flames, they spread with such rapidity, that in a very short time the whole of the valuable stock they contained was in one blaze: 600*l.* is the estimated damage, occasioned by this act of incendiarism.

—— Her Majesty visited the city of London, in order to attend the meeting of the charity children at St. Paul's Cathedral. She was received by the civic authorities at Temple Bar; and attended at the Cathederal by the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George of Cambridge, the Princes Charles and Alexander of Solms (sons of the Duchess of Cumberland), the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, &c. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Hereferd. Her Majesty was afterwards entertained with a cold collation at the Mansion-house, and received an address from the Corporation.

14.—Dr. King, of Stratford-on-Avon, died, in consequence of a sting which he received on the 8th instant from a hornet.

16.—The ceremony of the dedication of a new synagogue at Ramsgate, built by Moses Montefiore, Esq. performed in the presence of the Rev. Solomon Herschel and the Rev. David Meldoler, Chief Rabbies of the German and Spanish synagogues in London. This building has been erected in fulfilment of a vow made by Mr. Montefiore during his residence in the Holy Land, that if it should please Heaven to allow him to return to his native country, he would dedicate a temple to the service of the God of his ancestors.

—— The Waterloo, a ship of 120 guns, was launched at Chatham. After the launch, a review and sham fight, representing a siege, with springing of mines, &c. took place on Chatham Heights; and in the evening, a grand display of fire-works was exhibited on the Lines. The Rodney, of 92 guns, was on the same day launched at Pembroke.

19.—A fire broke out in the little fishing-town of Lympston, near Exeter, by which fifty-eight houses were burnt to the ground, and the greater part of the inhabitants rendered houseless, and many deprived of every thing they possessed. The fire originated in the dwelling of a fisherman named Lyddon. There was a meeting of the principal gentry of the vicinity, for the purpose of taking measures for supplying the unfortunate sufferers with food and lodging, held in the church. A subscription was entered into on the spot.

—— In the Court of Exchequer, the action brought by Mr. Hunt, the ex-member for Preston, against Mr. Ratcliffe, the proprietor of the *Liverpool Journal*, for libel, tried. On the 14th of December, 1832, Mr. Fleetwood and Mr. Stanley were returned for Preston, and on the following day the following appeared in the paper alluded to:—

"Latest news! Preston, December 14.—The election is over. Mr. Fleetwood and Mr. Stanley are returned; but we regret to state that there have been riots and loss of life. Mr. Hunt, seeing Counsellor Segrave in the mob, pointed him out, saying, 'There is a black sheep!' The mob fell upon him and killed him. Mr. Hunt had his nose cut off. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of murder against him, and he is now in custody." Verdict for the plaintiff—damages 40*s*. The same damages were given for a repetition of the libel in the *Globe and Traveller*.—See Dec. 2.

—— The steamer, Lioness, Captain Cockerell, on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, entirely destroyed by fire. Several lives were lost; among whom were—the Hon. Josiah H. Johnson, United States senator, of Lousiana, and the Hon. E. D. White, representative in Congress.

20.—The river Ayr suddenly broke through its bed or channel, like the Thames into the Tunnel, and forced an entrance into the coal-mines beneath. The colliers escaped with difficulty; and, as the apertures increased, until miles of sub-ways had been filled, the singular phenomenon was presented of a river becoming suddenly swallowed, and leaving the channel bare. When the workings were quite filled, the river supplied its loss, and things went on as before. So strange a circumstance had not occcurred within the memory of man. The coal-mines were rendered useless.

21.—This evening, about four o'clock, the extensive premises of Messrs. Walters and Whitehurst, coach-manufacturers, No. 313, Oxford-street, took fire; and by six the house was completely gutted. The same house was burnt down twenty years ago.

22.—Gravesend presented a scene of great confusion on this night, in consequence of the violent conduct of the boatmen, who proceeded, at a late hour, to demolish the temporary pier, just as it had been completed. The opposition of the Watermen to the Gravesend Pier Bill is well known. Having complained and petitioned against it in vain, they resolved to take the law into their own hands; and, accordingly, at about ten o'clock at night, when the tide was sufficiently low to favour the undertaking, they assembled in great numbers, and began the work of destruction by breaking down the stone and iron work, and cutting away the piles. So determined were they to accomplish their purpose, that nothing could check their perseverance till a small military force (about thirty) from Tilbury Fort, were called out by the Mayor, who was obliged to read the Riot Act before he could succeed in dispersing the boatmen. They continued their exertions from about ten o'clock at night till about half-past two in the morning, by which time the pier was much injured. About one hundred men were marched from Chatham into Gravesend in the course of Sunday, when special constables were appointed, the public-houses were ordered to be closed, and every precaution was taken to secure the peace of the town. The pier has since been repaired and opened to the public.

—— The King *v.* Lady Briscoe.—This was an indictment in the Court of King's Bench for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed by the defendant, who is the wife of Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart. The present prosecution was instituted by Mrs. Quinon, and was founded on certain evidence which Lady Briscoe had given on a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, grossly reflecting on Mrs. Quinon's moral character. Witnesses were called, who directly negatived every thing that Lady Briscoe had sworn. No defence was attempted. The jury, under the direction of the Court, found the defendant guilty.

24.—A Court of Aldermen and Common Hall held to take into consideration the conduct of N. Knowlys, Esq., Recorder of London, in having sent a warrant to the Sheriff for the execution of Job Cox, a prisoner under sentence of death in Newgate, although His Majesty had previously commuted the sentence. Some resolutions passed by the Common Hall reflected severely on the conduct of the Recorder. These resolutions were followed by a resolution of the Court of Aldermen, announcing the receipt of a communication from the Recorder, that from his advanced age, ill health, and debility consequent upon a late very severe fit of illness, he had felt himself bound, after serving the City for more than forty-seven years, upwards of thirty as Common Serjeant and Recorder, to resign the office of Recorder. Next day the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, the late Common Serjeant, was unanimously elected Recorder.

25.—An action was tried at the Court of King's Bench, the defendant, Phillips, being charged with a libel on the Duke of

Cumberland, imputing to him the murder of Sellis, his valet, in 1810, &c. A number of most respectable witnesses were called, whose testimony satisfactorily proved the statements utterly unfounded. Defendant was instantly found guilty.

—— The first stone of the Waithman obelisk was laid by Alderman Harmer, his two deputies (Blackett and Tickner,) and the committee of management, attended by the architect.

26.—A meeting at the Thatched House, St. James's, for the purpose of establishing a society to undertake the formation of a settlement on the coast of Africa, with a view to cultivate and improve the moral and physical condition of the negroes.

27.—In the Court of King's Bench, a verdict of 100*l.* damages awarded to Mr. Cobbett, against the printer of the *Times* newspaper, for a libel in quoting from the *Leeds Intelligencer* the assertion that Cobbett was an uncertificated bankrupt.

29.—The Monarch, a splendid steam-ship, the largest ever built in this country, launched from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Green, Wigram, and Green, at Blackwall; she is to run between Edinburgh and London. Extreme length, 206 feet 10½ inches; width of deck, 37 feet; width outside the paddles, 54 feet 4 inches; length of keel in the tread, 166 feet; length on deck from the stern to the trafferel, 193 feet. The extreme length is within two feet of the largest ship in the British Navy.

30.—A man, his wife and daughter, and an infant, in a barge, were on Sunday proceeding towards London-bridge, the husband rowing, and had reached what is called Lyon's roads, on the Surrey side of the river, when the boat came athwart the moorings of a barge, and instantly capsized. The poor woman sank, and was never seen to rise again. The girl was carried under a barge, and, rising at its stern, was there picked up. The man saved himself by clinging to the keel of the boat till a boat was put off from the shore, and rescued him from his perilous situation. The boat floated onward, keel uppermost, as far as Queenhithe, before it was stopped, and it was of course supposed that the child had met with the same melancholy fate as its mother; but, to the astonishment of every one, on righting the boat, the child was found clinging to the bottom, and alive.

—— The supporters of the Westminster Hospital, which has been in existence 144 years, held their annual festival at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Northumberland in the chair. The subscriptions exceeded 1000*l.*

—— A grand fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the funds of the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress, under the peculiar patronage of Her Majesty, by which 5000*l.*, clear of all expenses, were added to the funds of the charity. The Queen had three stalls—Nos. 1, 2, and 17, for England, Hanover, and Saxony. At the first, the English stall, the ladies chapmen were the Countess of Denbigh and the Countess Howe; at the Hanoverian stall, the

Baroness Ompteda; and at the Saxony stall, two of Her Majesty's Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Marchioness of Westmeath and the Viscountess Beresford, presided.

—— Several vessels wrecked during the dreadful storm which occurred about the middle of this month.

July 1.—An arched buttress, which supported the south-west angle of the tower of Bristol Cathedral, fell down with a loud crash. Some of the masses of stone fell on the corner of the house adjoining (used as the recruiting district-office), and did considerable damage. The stability of the cathedral tower has not been at all affected by the accident.

1 and 2.—An inquest held at Greenwich, on the body of Thomas Corfield, Esq., a surveyor and architect, lately residing at No. 12, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, who was found shot through the head in the Wilderness, Greenwich-park, on Sunday morning last. The body was found under a very large oak tree, overshadowing a pond called the "Wilderness Pond," diverging a few paces from the deer enclosure. A pistol was found under an elm tree, 250 yards distant from where the deceased lay, towards the keeper's house. Several witnesses having sworn to an alienation of mind, on the part of the deceased, the verdict was given accordingly.

2.—The ceremony of opening the new Hungerford Market took place, and, from the crowds collected, it appeared to furnish a holiday for half the metropolis. The whole of the vast range of building, with its extensive areas, was thrown open to the indiscriminate admission of the public, with the exception of the galleries and lower quadrangle, next to the river, which were reserved for those who had tickets. Flags were flying from all parts of the building, and an awning was spread, and seats erected, upon the terrace on the roof of the great hall, which was reserved for the accommodation of the proprietors and their immediate friends. Shortly after two o'clock, a procession of the committee, workmen, charity children, &c. paraded the bounds. The ascent of a balloon took place about a quarter past four; it descended about six miles beyond Romford, after a voyage of an hour and a half. In the evening there was a splendid display of fireworks from the terrace.

3.—In the Court of Exchequer, it was decided, in the cause of Stokes v. White, that the arrest of the plaintiff for debt, while attending at Bristol on a subpœna, to give evidence as a witness, was illegal, and a verdict for 10*l.* damages was accordingly pronounced.

4.—While Mr. Montgomery, banker, in Irvine, and another gentleman, were fishing in the river Garnock, they were struck with the appearance of a whirlpool in the centre of the river, which appeared as if its waters were rapidly descending into the earth. They immediately concluded that the bed of the river had

given way, and that the water was descending into the collieries beneath, and hastened to the nearest pit's mouth to give an alarm. The men below soon heard the mighty rushing of the waters, and hastened to escape, which, providentially, they all effected, though without a moment to spare, several of them being up to their necks in water. The water continued to pour into the extensive cavities beneath, and the next day a tremendously large space broke down, into which the whole river descended, leaving its bed quite dry for the space of a mile on each side of the aperture, where it had previously been full six feet deep. On the flowing of the tide the depth of the water below the chasm increased to nine feet: the desolation was awful! The water still rushed in a torrent into the earth: three men in a boat had an almost miraculous escape from being sucked into the vortex; they had no sooner got out than the boat was drawn down with fearful rapidity. The great body of water continued to pour down till the whole workings, which extended many miles, were completely filled. A new scene of terror presented itself: the imprisoned air, pressed by the weight of water, burst through the surface of the earth in a thousand places, which, for an extent of many acres, presented the appearance of a boiling cauldron. Immense quantities of sand and water were thrown up, and descended like torrents of rain for many hours.

—— George Furzey was tried at the Old Bailey sessions, on the charge of stabbing John Brooke, a police constable, in Calthorpe-street, on the 13th of May, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The Solicitor-General appeared for the prosecution. John Brooke swore to the prisoner having wounded him in the ribs, with an instrument like a dagger, at a period when neither himself, nor any police under his orders, had struck any person with their staves. Several other policemen deposed to the like effect. For the prisoner, Mr. Stallwood, Mr. Courtenay, the Rev. J. Piercy, and several other witnesses, deposed to the violent and wanton conduct of the police. The jury, after mature consideration, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." On the 6th of July, the prisoner was tried for the minor offence, and the Crown declining to prosecute, he was liberated.

8.—Fête at Vauxhall Gardens, for the benefit of the Poles. The place was tumultuously crowded.

—— The ceremony of opening the new landing-pier at Southampton took place, amidst an assemblage of spectators estimated at 25,000, and honoured by the presence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. At twelve o'clock, a procession formed at the Town Hall, and proceeded to the pier. A steamer towed the Royal Yacht from Cowes; and a deputation, representing the Mayor and Corporation, gentry, tradesmen, and inhabitants of Southampton, proceeded to the Royal Yacht in a state barge, to conduct their Royal Highnesses to the pier.

—— The new pier or landing-place at Gravesend opened. In consequence of the recent riot, (see June 22nd), the Mayor took the most effectual measures for the preservation of the peace, and in addition to the Thames police, who were sent from London, and a corps of Rifle Brigade, 200 special constables were sworn in, and stationed on both sides of High-street. The day passed without any attempt on the part of the watermen, though it was evident that they were in a state of great excitement.

9.—In the Court of Arches this day, 700*l.* per annum were allotted to the Marchioness of Westmeath, as permanent alimony, in addition to 500l. a year, her ladyship's pin-money, making her allowance from the income of the Marquis 1,200*l.* a year.

10.—Died, in his 37th year, Lord Dover. See BIOGRAPHY.

—— The Rev. Robert Taylor liberated, on entering into his own sureties in 500*l.*, government having remitted the fine of 200*l.*

11.—The Mayor of Wexford, Mr. Christopher Harvey, fully committed to the Wexford gaol, under a warrant for tithe. He went in state, accompanied by his bailiffs, and a number of police, conducted by the sub-sheriff, &c. Mr. Harvey had frequently expressed his determination to suffer imprisonment before he would pay a shilling of tithes. The sum due was about 20*l.*

—— James Burke, better known as Deaf Burke, and Richard Curtis, having surrendered themselves this morning, were tried for manslaughter. The indictment charged Burke with having inflicted divers mortal bruises, in a pugilistic contest at No Man's Land, on Simon Byrne, whereof death ensued; and Richard Curtis, with having aided and abetted him in the felony by acting as his second. Evidence being produced to shew that the deceased appeared to have a former disease on the lungs, and that there was no external injury answering to the internal appearances which could have caused death, both prisoners were acquitted. Spring, Ward, and Gaynor immediately surrendered; but no evidence being offered against them, they were found "Not guilty."

13.—An inquest of an extraordinary nature, held at the Wheatsheaf, Lower Shadwell, on the body of John Peacock Wood, a waterman, aged 32, who died of the injuries he received on the night of July 11th. Adjournments of the inquest took place to the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 22nd, respectively. Mary Ford stated she was with the deceased at the White Hart, Shadwell, and on the police coming in, both were leaving the house, when police-constable (279 K) took the deceased by the shoulders and pushed him out with great force on the pavement, and he fell heavily to the ground on one side, but not on his head, and rolled over on his back, which appeared to make him insensible. A demonstrator of anatomy, on examining the bones of the skull, found that the circular portion of bone, an inch in diameter, at the very top of the head, was fractured and depressed to the extent of an eighth

of an inch, and that the appearances on the head were the cause of death. The injury, he said, might have been produced by a truncheon or club stick. Douglas, the policeman, said he went to the White Hart on the night of the 16th, and requested Wood to go home, to which he answered, "I shall go home when I like." Douglas replied, "But you must go now, Wood." The landlady then expressed a wish that Wood and Mary Ford should be got out, when the policeman laid hold of Wood by the collar, who in his turn laid hold of Douglas with both hands by the collar, a sort of clinging position, as any drunken man would—he was very drunk. The policeman put him out of the door by an extra exertion to extricate himself from the deceased. He saw him outside the door in a staggering position; while so, he returned into the house to fetch Mary Ford out. When he again came out, Wood was lying on the pavement with his feet near the door. Several other witnesses were examined. Verdict, "Wilful murder against a policeman unknown." This inquest was remarkable for the stormy debates that took place between the Coroner and the Jury, the former charging the latter with prejudice against the police, and the latter recriminating upon the former. It was so hot on some of the days, and the Court was so much crowded, that the Jury sat without coats or waistcoats.

—— A smart shock of an earthquake felt at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire; immediately after which the streets were thronged with persons who had run out of their houses, imagining they were coming down.

14—21.—A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was held at Brislington, Somerset, on the state of mind of the Earl of Kingston. After a short deliberation, the Jury delivered the following unanimous verdict:—"That the Right Hon. George Earl of Kingston has been of unsound mind since the 9th of April, 1830, (without enjoying a lucid interval), and so continued until the present period; consequently, that he is incompetent to the management of his affairs."

15.—An inquest held at the Red Lion, King-street, Bloomsbury, on the body of Dr. Tweedie, aged 68. Saturday night, Dr. Tweedie, hearing that the kitchen chimney of his house in Southampton-row was on fire, ran down stairs, and having procured two pails of water, with the assistance of another gentleman, extinguished it. The deceased then went up stairs, but had scarcely left the landing-place when he fell down, and was heard to groan heavily. The two gentlemen immediately put him in a chair, but life appeared gone. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

16.—A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of St. Katharine's Docks; T. Tooke, Esq., in the chair. The number of Directors was increased from nineteen to twenty-one, and a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the half year ending June 30, agreed to.

17.—At the Chelmsford assizes, Richard Cole and John Burrell, were indicted for setting fire to a stack of hay, on the 21st of March, belonging to William Barrett. Both prisoners were found guilty.

—— Mr. Teague, the governor of Giltspur-street Compter, received an order with the sign manual, directing that Richard Carlile, who had been confined in prison for a libel, should be liberated, upon his own recognizance to the amount of 500*l.* to be of good behaviour for ten years. The order stated that, from some circumstances, it had been thought fit not to require the two sureties of 250*l.* each, alluded to in the sentence of the Court.

20.—Mr. Mason, a builder in London, whose country residence is at Redhill, near Reigate, was travelling in his gig towards home, accompanied by a friend. About three miles beyond Croydon, and half a mile past Hooley-gate, two men, wearing smock-frocks, rushed from the hedge, and stood in the middle of the road. Mr. Mason, being on his guard, whipped his horse, and one of the men, in attempting to catch hold of the bridle, was nearly knocked down by the shaft; on which the other villain drew a pistol and fired, but without effect. Mr. Mason, who was prepared with pistols, also fired, and the man staggered; but, if wounded, he could not have received any serious injury, as he and his companion effected their escape into the adjoining copses.

22.—At the Dorchester assizes this day, Mr. Lawson, the publisher of the *Times* newspaper, was found guilty of a libel on Mr. Cole, a brewer, at Bridport. The libel lay in the assertion that, after the election, while Mr. Romilly and Mr. Warburton were passing in procession the premises of the plaintiff, Mr. Cole, who supported Captain Astell, vitriol was thrown on the flags, &c.; and in the insinuation that Byers might have made a good thing of this, &c. Damages of 200*l.* were accorded to the plaintiff.

24.—At the Bedford assizes, Thomas Crawley, aged 32, was sentenced to death on conviction of the murder of Joseph Adams, aged 75, at Luton, on Easter Day last. The rencontre was accidental; the object of the murder was plunder; and the chief evidence against the prisoner was his own son, a boy of twelve years of age. The criminal was executed on the 26th.

—— Lewis Keene, a letter-carrier of the Twopenny Post-Office, and Martha his wife, were charged before Mr. Halls, the former with stealing a letter containing 50*l.* in Bank of England notes, and the latter as *particeps criminis* in disposing of the notes, knowing them to be stolen. They were fully committed for trial.—See Sept. 9.

—— The captain and crew of the Dorothy, from Liverpool for Bombay, picked up at sea by an American ship. Towards the end of June, the Dorothy was found to have sprung a leak; on the 4th of July, the captain and crew (25 souls) took to the boat, and soon after the ship sank. They received every relief from Captain Adams, the commander of the American ship; and were

set on shore at Pernambuco, after twenty days' and nineteen nights' exposure in the boat, during which time they ran 1311 miles from the spot where the Dorothy went down.

—— An immense avalanche of the lofty cliff at Marcross, in Glamorganshire, took place; and it is calculated that 200,000 tons of limestone rock were precipitated upon the beach. It has unfortunately occurred very near one of the newly-erected light-houses. A large party from Cowbridge and its vicinity had been spending the day on the Marcross rocks; and some of the party had left the spot only a few minutes before the fall took place.

—— The Queen of the Belgians safely delivered of a son.

27.—A meeting at the City of London Tavern, to consider the best mode of manifesting the public admiration of the skill and gallantry displayed by Captain Napier in the capture of the Miguelite fleet. The Duke of Sussex was in the chair, and spoke at length in eulogy of the captain. A subscription was opened, and a committee formed.

—— Much sensation in the city at the latter end of this month, from its having been found that Sir John Key, one of the city members, was interested in a government contract for paper, and that a son of his, under age, was appointed to a responsible situation in the Stationery Office, on the understanding that he was of full age.

—— Death of William Wilberforce, Esq., in his 74th year. See BIOGRAPHY.

—— Several meetings during the month of persons connected with the West India interests.

—— Many meetings at the East India House in the course of the month, respecting the plan to be introduced by government for the future regulation of East Indian affairs.

—— Mr. George Langton, a student of medicine, destroyed himself by taking opium, under a temporary alienation of mind, produced by the fear of undergoing an examination.

—— A man named Reynolds, who had lived at Dr. Wetherell's, of Hampstead, as footman, attempted murder and suicide under the following circumstances:—The house-maid, Sarah Parry, and he had, it appears, indulged an improper intimacy, and to conceal the consequences committed infanticide. In the rage of revenge, or remorse, or fear, perhaps in madness, Reynolds, after a quarrel with Parry, shot her, and then himself. Neither wound proved mortal. A few days afterwards, a coroner's inquest sat at the King's head, Upper-road, Islington, on the body of a female child found in the New River by a boy who was fishing. William Haythorne, an assistant surgeon to Mr. Scruple, had examined the body of the infant, and was of opinion that it had been recently thrown into the water. When witness first saw it there was a piece of riband tied over a piece of flannel very tightly round its neck. The child was born alive, and, from all the

appearances, he was decidedly of opinion that a medical man had attended at the birth. The child was remarkable for its beauty and light blue eyes. The knot of the riband was under the infant's left ear. It appeared possible that Parry and Reynolds were the parents and murderers of this child. The verdict was given—"Wilful murder against persons unknown;" but no sequel to this affair has hitherto been supplied.

August 1.—A court of Common Council held, when a report of the London Bridge committee was brought up, which stated that the actual cost of the approaches fell short very materially of the estimate of the undertaking, and it is believed the city will, in consequence, be able to carry on many projected improvements. A report from the committee on the Guildhall Library plan, recommended a grant of 1000 guineas for the purpose of preparing a place in that building for a library.

2.—Sir J. Jeffcott, C. Guilford, R. Holland, and G. A. Halstead, tried at the Exeter Assizes for the murder of Dr. Hennis, in a duel, acquitted.

5.—Greenstead farm-house, the seat of Edward Clay, Esq., wholly consumed by fire.

7.—Thomas Robinson was indicted under the 7th. Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 11 and 12, for maliciously wounding John Pearcey. The defendant had rendered himself unpopular at Camberwell by having laid informations. On one occasion he was followed by the mob to his house, which stood in a garden, and appeared at a window with a sword in his hand. He afterwards came into the garden, and the prosecutor endeavouring to seize him received the wound which formed the subject of the indictment. Mr. Justice Parke informed the jury, that the prosecutor being unauthorised to seize the prisoner, the resistance of the latter was lawful; if death had ensued, the offence would not have amounted to murder, but to manslaughter only—verdict "not guilty."

—— The sixth anniversary of the Printers' Pension Society held at the London Tavern, at which E. L. Bulwer, Esq. M. P. presided, who informed the members there were forty-five individuals now receiving relief, and no less than thirty applicants awaiting for an opportunity of benefiting by their bounty. Mr. Knight stated that there were not less 30,000 operatives in the United Kingdom.

—— A meeting of the proprietors of the London University held, to sanction the council in mortgaging a part of the estate. The debts and engagements of the University amount to 3715*l.* With a view to discharge this debt, it was proposed to borrow 5000*l.* for five years, at 4½ per cent., to be increased to 5 per cent. if not paid off within three months of that time. The propositions of the council were unanimously adopted.

8.—The King held a chapter of the Order of the Bath, when Lieutenant-General Sir G. Anson, Lieutenant-General Sir J.

Ormsby Vandeleur, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. Dallas, were invested with the insignia of Knights Grand Cross.

—— The King gave a state dinner at the palace of St. James's to the officers of the Royal Artillery, on the occasion of his presenting the corps with a splendid candelabrum, as a token of his approbation of their services.

10.—The principal bonding-warehouse attached to the Custom House docks, Dublin, burned to the ground, and the bulk of property in it totally destroyed. About 200 puncheons of spirits were taken out, and thrown into the dock, where some of them were staved by collision with others. This was the greatest fire which has ever taken place in Dublin. The value of the goods consumed is nearly 200,000*l.*, and the building cost upwards of 50,000*l.* Several merchants and insurers have sustained an immense loss, as goods in bond are not insured by government against fire.

12.—Henry Nicol, late captain on the retired list of the 14th regiment, who was tried and convicted at the Surrey assizes of an unnatural offence, executed in front of Horsemonger jail.

13.—The commission issued by the Lord Chancellor for remedying a blunder committed by the Middlesex magistrates, in permitting the oaths of witnesses about to appear before the Grand Jury to be taken in the absence of a magistrate, was opened this day at the Middlesex Sessions House; but the trial of the prisoners took place at the Old Bailey on the same day. A body of the Middlesex magistrates assembled in the Coldbath Fields Prison, and there officially delivered an authority to the governor, Mr. Chesterton, for the immediate discharge of the prisoners who had been convicted at the last sessions, but which convictions the irregular proceedings had rendered null and void.

20.—The annual festival of the Market Gardeners' Society at Freemasons' Hall. The chairman, William Clay, Esq., stated, that, in Fulham parish, 1000 acres were occupied in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, which gave employment to 750 labourers. In Hackney, Clapton, &c., there were 560 acres; in Enfield and Tottenham, 500 acres; and in Essex, and various parts of Kent, similar extents of ground.

21.—A boat, containing ten persons, sunk in crossing the Medway; when Mr. Chapman, of Cambridge University, perished. Fortunately, the other persons, among whom was Mr. Hill, Mayor of Maidstone, were saved.

—— The annual show of flowers of the Metropolitan Society of Florists, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Above 5000 blooms were displayed, and prize medals were distributed.

—— The King's birthday celebrated by a magnificent entertainment at Windsor. More than one hundred and twenty persons sat down to dinner in St. George's Hall; the evening party received an addition of two hundred.

22.—The proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens announced that they would be open at the price of one shilling for admittance during a stated period, to commemorate the completion of the century during which they had been established.

27.—Mr. Savory, silversmith, of 54, Cornhill, charged before the Lord Mayor with having in his shop, and selling, articles of silver with forged stamps. The fact was admitted, and Mr. Savory held to bail.—See *Aug.* 31, *Sept.* 9, and *Oct.* 21.

29.—A dreadful fire in Monmouth-street, St. Giles's, at the house of Mr. Jacobs. The dwelling was inhabited by poor families. Eight persons were dug out of the ruins, five of whom were dead.

—— The King went in state to prorogue the Parliament.

—— The Brighton Anthæum, or Oriental Gardens, built of cast iron, and weighing between four and five hundred tons, fell. The dome was larger than that of St. Peter's at Rome by 8,000 feet; the glazing of it would have covered two acres. The planting had been commenced some time, and the choicest plants had been collected. The building promised to stand a monument of architectural beauty: its destruction was occasioned by the immense weight of iron at top, which, unsupported by the scaffolding, forded in. Previous to its fall, a crackling noise admonished the workmen of approaching danger, and happily no life was lost.

31.—Thomas Cox Savory, the silversmith, appeared at the Mansion-House for the purpose of undergoing a final examination, when he was admitted to bail, himself in the sum of 500*l.* and two sureties to the same amount.—See *Sept.* 9 and *Oct.* 21.

—— A regular daily mail (Sundays excepted) established between England and France.

—— Charlotte Long and Thomas Gaskin executed at Gloucester; the woman for setting fire to three ricks, the property of three different persons; the man for setting fire to a hay-rick, the property of his master.

—— The Earl of Wemyss smack, trading between Leith and London, breached off Brancaster, near Wells, on the coast of Norfolk. The hatchways not having been battened down, and the sky-light being uncovered, a wave filled the cabin with water, by which eleven persons, ladies and children, were drowned, while those who were on deck escaped.—See *Sept.* 16 and *Oct.* 15.

—— The ship Amphitrite, conveying convicts to New South Wales, and having on board 103 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 16 men, was driven on the Boulogne sands, in the heavy gale which commenced on the 29th. Those on board might, probably, have been saved before the return of the tide, but, apparently through the captain's doubt as to his authority to allow the convicts to escape to the shore, as well as through the sanitary regulations of the French, all, except three of the crew, were drowned.

—— The cholera prevalent in the metropolis during this month. Great numbers died, in many of the workhouses, of this fatal disease. It gradually subsided in the course of September.

Sept. 3.—The same gale in which the Amphitrite was wrecked, occasioned a serious loss of life and property on most parts of the coast. On Sept. 2, and this day, fifty-nine vessels appeared on the books at Lloyd's, most of which were total wrecks.

4.—His Majesty held a levee, and, afterwards, a chapter and investiture of the Order of the Bath, when the King was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. now Sir Charles Manners Sutton.

—— A meeting of the parochial commissioners for St. Paul's, Covent-garden, held for the purpose of hearing appeals against surcharges, when the crown-surveyor announced officially to the commissioners, that the whole of the surcharges, whether confirmed or disallowed, were, with the consent of government, wholly withdrawn.

—— Died at Little Birch, Herefordshire, Thomas Stullard, aged 109. He reaped his own wheat in 1832, and, two years before his death, enjoyed the sports of the chase as much as any sportsman in the field.

7.—Mrs. Hannah More died in her 88th year.—See BIOGRAPHY.

8.—The young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria II., arrived at Portsmouth, attended by the Duchess of Braganza and suite, having been conveyed from Havre by his Majesty's steam-vessel, the Soho. The two royal visitors were received with all the honours due to crowned heads; and having received special invitations from the King and Queen, they proceeded to Windsor. On the 15th, the young Queen and the Duchess returned to Portsmouth, where they were honoured by a visit from the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. They afterwards embarked for Lisbon.

9.—Lewis Keen (or King) pleaded guilty to the charge of abstracting money from a letter (he being a servant of the post-office). His wife Martha was acquitted.

—— The plan of Mr. Perkins, for forming a cattle-market and abattoir in the Lower-road, Islington, submitted to the inspection of several scientific, literary, and professional men, whose approval was expressed in the strongest terms. Mr. Perkins has appropriated twenty acres of land, at an expense of 100,000*l.*, to this important purpose, and the place is to be fitted up and supplied with every possible comfort and convenience.

—— Three men lost their lives in the Red Soil Mine, at Sheldon, and several were severely injured. It appears that there had been a dispute between the owners of this mine and those of the Magpie mine adjoining, and the death of the sufferers was occasioned by the wilful ignition of some noxious mixture which caused suffocation. A Coroner's inquest was held on the bodies.—See *Sept.* 12.

—— The King reviewed the 17th Lancers in the Great Park, at Windsor. In the evening a grand dinner was given to the officers of the regiment, at which the officers of the 1st Life Guards were likewise present.

—— Mr. Savory having traversed till next sessions, on the first indictment, called into court and told there was a second indictment against him. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was ordered to enter into his own recognizance for 500*l*., with two surieties for 250*l*. each to appear at the next sessions. See OCTOBER 21.

11.—Elizabeth Puddifont committed from Union Hall on a charge of purloining money from the till of her master, Mr. Stevens, the proprietor of extensive wine vaults in Blackman-street. On the 12th she was indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

12.—At the adjourned inquest held on the bodies of the men who lost their lives in the Red Soil Mine, the jury, after sitting the whole of the day, found a verdict of wilful murder against twenty of the workmen in the Magpie Mine, and Mr. William Whyatt, one of the proprietors, and Mr. John Green, agent of the said mine, were found guilty of being accessories before the fact.

14.—Died, Sir James Stephenson, the distinguished musical composer, in his 74th year. See BIOGRAPHY.

15.—The United Kingdom, a West Indiaman, of 400 tons, with a valuable cargo on board, was run down by the Queen of Scotland steamer, off Northfleet, near Gravesend.

16.—The investigation respecting the conduct of Mr. Reeve, and the property of the persons lost on board the Earl of Wemyss smack. Mr. Pyne preferred the charge against Mr. W. N. Reeve, of feloniously taking and keeping a bag or reticule with its contents, from the person of his late wife. Other charges of the like nature were preferred. The investigation closed, and the prisoner, Reeve, was delivered into custody. See OCTOBER 15.

17.—By a warrant of his Majesty King William IV., dated this day, changes the title of that ancient and honourable institution—the "*Poor Knights of Windsor*" to that of "Military," in the following terms:—

"Taking into our royal consideration, that the several persons who are now on the royal foundation, as well as those on the private or lower foundation, have respectively served as officers in our army, bearing our royal commission, we have thought fit to alter the designation of the several persons aforesaid, and we do hereby declare and ordain, that they, and those who may be appointed to succeed to their places, shall henceforward and upon all occasions be designated as "Military Knights of Windsor."

20.—The tithe farm of Eaton Bray, three miles below Dunstable, reduced to ashes by an incendiary. On the 22nd, flames were discovered issuing from the eaves of the thatched roof of the

house of William Parragreen, who kept a grocer's shop. There was gunpowder in the house, which exploded, and the whole premises were destroyed. There were several other dreadful incendiary fires about this time.

22.—The City of Waterford steam-vessel, bound for Lisbon, with the Queen of Portugal's luggage and part of her suite, stranded off Peniche. No lives were lost, but the loss of property exceeded 3,500*l.* exclusive of the value of the vessel.

23.—Mr. Barnes, a jeweller and silversmith, carrying on an extensive business in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, brought up to Marlborough-street, on a warrant, charging him with the felonious possession of a 50*l.* Bank of England note, the property of Mrs. Hampton, wife of Colonel Robert Hampton, in India. The lady received three 50*l.* notes at Barclay's, in part of a remittance from her husband. She had given two of the notes in the month of July to her maid, Ann Vickers, to settle her milliner's bill, and received, as she thought, a proper discharge. This, however, when produced, was found to be a forgery, and one of the notes was traced to Mr. Barnes. Mr. W. Tuffnell, clerk in the Audit-office, had, on the disappearance of Ann Vickers, opened her boxes, and found fifty duplicates for property pawned to a large amount, together with some letters and papers. Ann Vickers was arrested on her arrival at Margate, and a letter was opened addressed to her. It was from Mr. Barnes, containing a letter to him from Mr. Tuffnell, respecting a gold chain of Mrs. Hampton's. Others were love-letters from Mr. Barnes to Ann Vickers. There were several bills found in Ann Vickers's box, charging Mrs. Hampton for various articles of which she declared she knew nothing. On cross-examination, she said that Ann Vickers had had directions from her to pay Mr. Barnes such debts as she (Mrs. H.) owed: she had sold diamonds for that purpose. Vickers had also borrowed property for her to enable her to fit out her son for India, and on the failure of an Indian banker; but she never pawned any property purchased from Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes was remanded, and on being brought up on the following day was committed for trial. See the TRIAL OF ANN VICKERS, OCT. 18, and as regards Mr. Tuffnel, see OCT. 21. The result of Mr. Barnes's committal we cannot trace; but, probably, further proceedings were superseded by the acquittal of Ann Vickers.

24.—The corporation of Leicester refused to deliver up to his Majesty's commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the state of Municipal Corporations, certain documents and accounts required by them, as well as to submit to a personal and public examination before them. The corporations of Norwich, Maidstone, and the Merchant Tailors' Company of London, subsequently followed the example.

—— The whole of the ground plans of the London and Greenwich railway completed by the company's engineers, and the

ground near London Bridge taken possession of by the erection of a high pole with the initials of the company on a vane.

—— An inquest sat at Mortlake on the body of Henry Hampfeldt, aged 45, table-decker and butler to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who was found drowned in the river on the 22d. The duke, with several of the persons of his household, were present, and gave their evidence. After sitting seven hours, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased drowned himself in a state of temporary derangement."

—— A meeting of the creditors under the fiat issued against the great East India agency and banking firm of Young, Braken, Bolland, Sutherland, and Alexander; when the amount of debts proved this day, added to the amount proved at a previous meeting, made a total of about 500,000*l.*

25.—A shock of an earthquake felt at Chichester. A poor man, digging in a chalk pit at the time, was killed by the falling in of the chalk.

26.—At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates at Clerkenwell, Mr. Laurie spoke against the grand jury system of the county. He said that one bill in every eight was ignored; so that, for every 8000 committed for trial, 1000 were turned loose upon the public. These persons must be either illegally committed, or improperly discharged.

—— A fire at the pianoforte manufactory of Mr. Balls, in Queen-street, Oxford-street, which entirely consumed the premises.

—— The Surrey Agricultural Association presented Mr. Everett, their secretary and treasurer, with a splendid coffee-pot and tea-pot, which were stolen from his house on the following day.

—— The Marquess of Wellesley made his public entry into Dublin, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

27.—Colonel Lyster, an Englishman, attacked and nearly murdered in the streets of Brussels, at one o'clock in the morning, by four soldiers, who appear to have mistaken him for some other person.

—— Died, at Stapleton Grove, near Bristol, the Rajah Rammohun Roy. See BIOGRAPHY.

28.—Aldermen Wilson and Harmer took the oaths as sheriffs of London; and Mr. Alderman Farebrother was declared Lord Mayor elect.

29.—The house of Mr. Levy, jeweller, of Hardwick-street, Commercial-road, robbed of watches and jewellery to the amount of 500*l.* The robbers escaped. At the same time there was a man under sentence of death in Newgate for robbing Mr. Levy's shop some time before.

—— A circular issued from the Horse Guards, abolishing, at the command of the King, the infliction of corporal punishment

in the army, except for mutiny, insubordination, or violence to officers, drunkenness on duty, selling accoutrements, or stealing from comrades.

—— Many incendiary fires in different parts of England during this month, principally in the northern counties.

Oct. 2.—Mrs. S. Lucas, of Henrietta-street, Manchester-square, applied at Marylebone Office, stating that she had been repeatedly robbed of property, and discovered at length that her son, a mere boy, was the robber. His thieving was encouraged by Richardson, a lad of colour, and King, a boy of 14, who received the articles to dispose of, and shared the profits. The goods were received by John and Susannah Bartlett, who kept a small shoe shop in Thomas-street, and a garret in Barlow-street, and who stimulated the lads to commit depredations. The old corrupters, who had bought the valuable property at 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* the lot, were fully committed for trial. See Oct. 7th.

—— As the masons at King's College were hoisting several large blocks of stone, which had just been landed, upon a temporary platform over the river in front of the east wing terrace of Somerset House, one of the principal timbers of the platform gave way, and five of the workmen, with Mr. Martin, the son of the contractor, were precipitated into the river. William Hannah, one of the workmen, was drowned; and the arm of Mr. Gilchrist, the foreman of the masons, was so seriously injured, that he was obliged to suffer amputation. The other persons were taken out of the water unhurt.

3.—The parishioners of Malton being summoned to St. Leonard's to levy a church-rate for the expenses of the current year, while the churchwardens were debating, one of the parishioners moved that the meeting be adjourned to the 1st of June; which, on being seconded, was put from the chair, and carried by an overwhelming majority. A meeting held at Nottingham for the same purpose, and with the same result.

7.—The Westminster Anti-Tax Association met at the Red Lion, near Storey's Gate, and received deputations from the Associations of Marylebone, Lambeth, and Chelsea. On the 8th, the Westminster Association returned the compliment by sending a deputation to the Lambeth meeting. On the 9th, the Marylebone Association met at the Mechanics' Institution, to the number of 300. This association had enrolled 1000 members.

—— The first stone of an obelisk to the memory of the late Duke of Sutherland was laid by Richard Mountford, Esq., of Shiffnal, in the presence of a numerous company of spectators, on the summit of Lilleshall Hill, county of Salop. The erection of this monument is at the expense of the tenantry of the late duke.

—— John Bartlett sentenced to be transported for fourteen years. See Oct. 2.

8.—An inquest held on view of the body of Miss Frances

Brockell, aged 19, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Brockell, linen-draper and silk-mercer, No. 133, New Bond-street, whose death was occasioned by throwing herself out of the third floor window at the back of the house. Mrs. Shelton stated, that the young lady had taken cold, the effect of which was a slight mental alienation on the day of her death. Witness remained with the deceased until about ten minutes before eight o'clock, when she arose from her seat, and said she was going into her dressing-room to fetch her pocket-handkerchief, at the same time requesting the loan of witness's handkerchief until she got her own, and telling her that she would come down into the drawing-room. On going there after the lapse of a few seconds, witness found that she was not there, and immediately ran up stairs in search of her; and just as she got to the window of the deceased's bedroom, which was open, she heard a heavy fall in the area underneath, and, on looking out, saw her lying in a heap on the flagstones. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

9.—Thomas Tennant executed at Stirling for the murder of William Peddie, on the road near Beancross, Falkirk, August 5. As the executioner was proceeding through the Castle Hill, on his return to Edinburgh, a crowd followed him, and he was in great danger from their attack, till the constables arrived, and conveyed him to the jail for safety.

—— Ashburnham House, the residence of the Russian embassy, broken open. An escrutoire belonging to Prince Paul Lieven was broken open, and 150*l.* in cash abstracted.

10.—William Palmer brought up to Bow-street on a charge of felony. A judge's warrant had likewise been obtained on an indictment for a conspiracy, preferred against the prisoner and others for defrauding F. D. Astley, Esq., of ten bills of exchange for 500*l.* each. The prisoner was detained on the judge's warrant, which required forty-eight hours' notice to be given of the persons he meant to produce as his sureties. See Oct. 15.

—— An incendiary fire, at eleven o'clock at night, in a barn at Offham, the property of T. Partington, Esq., Chairman of the Lewes Quarter-Sessions. The barn was destroyed, together with about thirty quarters of oats, three or four loads of wheat, and four quarters of beans.

—— Four bark canoes of the Hudson's Bay Company arrived at Lachine from the interior, bearing intelligence of Capt. Back, who had been sent out after Capt. Ross. The latest accounts by these arrivals are up to the 10th July, reporting favourably of the health and progress of the whole expedition.

—— At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Pearson proposed a plan for the reform of the Sheriffs' Court in London. Among other circumstances, he mentioned that, at Giltspur-street Compter, during seven years, 126 causes had been tried, being at the rate of eighteen causes per annum, while the whole sums upon

which adjudications took place were 2,193*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; so that, as the salary was 300*l.* per annum, it was clear that the judge received within 93*l.* as much as the whole amount for which the suitors were in litigation. He quoted some of the curious obsolete privileges of the citizens, and the extraordinary powers of the court, in which custom was observed with regard to powers, but broken as respected pay. In 1657, the costs of a suit in the Sheriffs' Court were limited by custom to 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; in 1723, they jumped to 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; in 1764, to 3*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; in 1833, to 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* In the same manner the counsel had proceeded: in the former of these years, their fee by custom was 3*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1833, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

11.—Dominico Ruiz de la Vega, a Spaniard, stabbed in the back, as he was passing down Thames-street, by Gregorio Guinea, a Spanish refugee. The assassin instantly threw away the stiletto and fled, but was subsequently taken. It appeared that there had been an old quarrel between the parties. See Oct. 16, and Nov. 30.

—— This day being appointed by the Lord Mayor for hearing the evidence to prove that 11,000 lbs. of "British Leaf," in imitation of tea, seized by the excise on the premises of Mr. Heale, should not be consumed by fire, the justice-room in the Mansion House was crowded by mercantile men. Mr. Farraday and Mr. G. T. Burnett, eminent chymists, considered the specimens to be made of elm, sloe, and willow leaves, which they thought pernicious rather than wholesome; Dr. Birkbeck did not consider it injurious. The Lord Mayor stated, that he and his advisers were unanimously of opinion that the British Leaf ought to be condemned; and, pursuant to his orders, the whole was consumed on the 17th in the yard adjoining the interior building of the Excise Office in Old Broad-street, and continued to burn throughout the whole day.

12.—Sir Charles Dance's steam-carriage started this morning at eleven, from Wellington-street, Strand, for Greenwich, taking seventeen passengers at half-a-crown each. The distance was accomplished in less than half an hour. The carriage started on a second trip about half-past twelve, and again arrived at Greenwich at ten minutes past one; it was full of passengers each time. The carriage stopped both going and coming at Deptford, and, exclusive of hindrances, its speed was eleven miles an hour.

—— News of the safety of Captain Ross and his crew, with the exception of three men, brought to England by the whaler Clarendon, of Leith. See Oct. 19.

15.—Henry Palmer tried at the Middlesex Sessions on an indictment for receiving ten bills of exchange, of the value of 500*l.* each, drawn by F. D. Astley, Esq., upon Messrs. Praed and Co., knowing them to have been stolen. The prosecutor is the son of Sir J. Astley, Bart., M.P. for Wiltshire; he had seen an advertise-

ment in the *Morning Post*, in consequence of which he applied at No. 35, University-street, and met the advertiser, "P. Moreton," at Alton, and wrote across the back of ten six shillings stamps, the words "payable at Messrs. Praeds', bankers, Fleet-street." He afterwards signed his name, and it was agreed he should have the loan of 5000*l.* at six per cent., and the money was to be sent by the mail. A prisoner in the Fleet swore that the signature was in the hand-writing of John Minter Hart. Mr. Astley, it was proved, did not pay for the stamps, and it was urged that they, not being the property of the prosecutor, the case was at an end. The chairman ruled that it should proceed. Mr. Astley continued to state, that when he found out his error, he offered 500*l.* to recover the bills, five of which were given up to him without reward by a person of the name of Blandford. Had several bills over-due in the hands of Smart, who kept a gambling-house, called Mother H's., in Brydges-street: never saw the prisoner till he gave him into custody; the body of the bills was supposed to be written by the prisoner, who had represented himself as clerk to Minter Hart. Many attempts were made to discount the bills; some of them were detained. The prisoner read an elaborate defence, but after a trial of eleven hours, the jury in five minutes pronounced the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. See further the case of John Minter Hart, another party engaged in the same affair, Oct. 30, and Dec. 2.

—— Conclusion of the investigation, before the magistrates of Brancaster, into the circumstance attending the loss of the Earl of Wemyss smack, on the 31st of August. Nothing transpired on which to found legal proceedings against the captain; but a Mr. William Reeve was committed to Norwich gaol, on the charge of having feloniously taken and kept possession of property belonging to two of the ladies drowned. Application subsequently made to the magistrates to have him released upon giving bail, which was refused. On the 15th of November, Sir James Scarlett moved the Bail Court to allow Reeve to be brought up on writ of heabeas. On the 20th he was brought into court, where he was opposed by the brother of the lady from whose person he was alleged to have taken the property. The Court granted a week's delay, and in the meantime ordered the prisoner to be lodged in a private lock-up house in London. He was subsequently admitted to bail on application to the judges.

16.—Gregorio Guinea again brought to the Mansion House on the charge of stabbing M. De la Vega, and remanded. On the 25th he was fully committed for trial. See Nov. 30.

—— At the Middlesex Sessions this day, music-licenses refused to the following houses of entertainment:—White Conduit House; the Swan, Hungerford-market; the Yorkshire Stingo, Marylebone; the Mechanics' Institution Tavern; the King's Head, Pimlico; the Gun, Pimlico; the George the Fourth,

Vauxhall; the Pavilion, Portman-market; the White Hart, Mile-end; the Rising Sun, Pimlico; the Bedford Arms, Camden-town; and the Camden Head, Camden-town.

—— Dramatic license refused to the New Strand Theatre.

18.—A meeting at the Town Hall, Brighton, to adopt means for rebuilding the Anthæum.

—— Ann Vickers, lady's-maid to Mrs. Col. Hampton, tried at the Old Bailey, on the charge of feloniously forging and uttering a receipt for 154*l.* 13*s.*, with intent to defraud, &c., and acquitted. See *ante*, Sept. 23.

19.—Captain Ross arrived in town. On the following day a Board of Admiralty assembled, for the purpose of meeting the Captain, who was accompanied by his nephew and purser. The Captain and his nephew proceeded to Windsor, to pay their duty to the King, and dined and passed the evening with their Majesties. Captain Ross sailed from England in May, 1829, on an expedition, the chief object of which was to solve, if possible, the question of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet. The results of the expedition are the discovery of the Gulf of Boothia, the continent and isthmus of Boothia Felix, and a vast number of islands, rivers, and lakes, the undeniable establishment that the north-east point of America extends to the 74th degree of north latitude, valuable observations on the magnet, and the honour of placing the name of his Majesty William IV. on the true position of the magnetic pole.

21.—Mr. Thomas Cox Savory took his trial. Many witnesses were examined. The chief points elicited were, that Mr. Savory was from home when the seizure was made; that out of 682 ozs. of silver seized, only 50 ozs. were found to have forged marks; that the workmen brought the plate to the hall to be stamped; that William Treen was entered at the hall as a spoonmaker; and also Richard Williams as a plate-worker, the latter being the person who conducted in his own name Mr. Savory's manufactory at Hoxton. The manner of doing business was explained. One of the witnesses remembered Treen having an R. H. stamp in his possession. The judge, in summing up, observed that there was a total absence of any proof of guilty knowledge on the part of the defendant, and the jury, without hesitation, pronounced a verdict of "Not guilty."

William Treen, the individual referred to in this trial, was himself tried on the 19th, for forging the marks of the Goldsmith's Company, and acquitted, by direction of Mr. Baron Vaughan, as he had only pawned the articles in question; whereas the act of Parliament required that he should have been guilty of "forging," or "selling, knowing to be foged."

—— Mr. William Tuffnel, who took so active an interest in the prosecution instituted by Mrs. Hampton, against her maid-

servant, Ann Vickers, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a penknife. The purpose not being completed, he was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where the unfortunate gentleman subsequently died of brain fever.

22.—A meeting at the Lyceum Tavern, Strand, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the law of libel, as affecting the venders of newspapers and other publications. Resolutions were passed to guard the trade against the recurrence of such prosecutions. See Dec. 4.

23.—A public dinner at Gateshead, to the Earl of Durham, on which occasion he avowed that the preparation of the *first* Reform Bill had been entrusted to him, personally, by Earl Grey.

24.—Great alarm in the metropolis on the seisure of the goods of Mr. Savage, of Circus-street, St. Mary-le-bone, for the house and window duties. Orders were issued from the Horse-guards for the Coldstream battalion of Guards, at King's Mews barracks, Charing-cross, to be in readiness and keep under arms, which they did until a late hour at night.

—— A meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution took place on the same day, when Mr. Birch addressed the meeting, and represented, that the law for enforcing the payment of taxes had that morning been carried into effect against Mr. Savage. Meantime, a van had appeared before the door of Mr. Savage, and the people were told it contained a sheriff's officer, broker, &c., with an Exchequer process for 35*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, for arrears of assessed taxes. The officer took some of the goods, which he packed in the van, and moved off in the midst of an immense crowd. At the corner of Baker-street, a woman stepped forward, seized the horse's head, and, after a brief address to the crowd, reminding them that they had rights, and that she, a woman, would protect those rights, she gave the word—"On to Savage's!" The horse was soon released, and the vehicle being drawn back in triumph, the goods were unpacked at Mr. Savage's, and safely re-deposited in their places. The van was afterwards completely demolished.

26.—The sheriffs, Harmer and Wilson, proceeded in person to make a levy of goods upon householders, in Oxford-street and Lisson-grove, who had refused to pay the assessed taxes. It was only necessary to enforce the seizure in the case of one person, who professed his inability to pay. The others deemed it prudent to discharge the demand.

28.—A fire broke out in the brewery of Champion and Co., vinegar merchants, City-road, which destroyed the building and stock.

30.—John Minter Hart, alias Moreton, a party engaged in the conspiracy to defraud F. D. Astley, Esq., for which a confederate, named Palmer, was tried and convicted at the Middlesex sessions on the 15th of October, brought before Mr. Halls, at Bow-street, in custody. As notices of new and distinct charges were given

against the defendant, Mr. Halls declined allowing him to give bail till they were examined: he was remanded on this occasion, but subsequently committed for trial.—See further, *Dec.* 2.

Nov. 2.—An extraordinary high tide occurred, the river Thames rising to a greater height than has been known for several years, occasioned by the north-east winds. The time of high water at London Bridge was fixed at 53 minutes past three, but the tide continued flowing till five, long before which the low lands and streets near the river were under water. Several granaries and cellars at Rotherhithe were overflowed, and upwards of 200 quarters of corn were injured. Wapping High-street was for some time under water, and boats were necessary to convey passengers. Bankside, Holland-street, the lower part of the Strand, Abingdon-street, Stangate, Lambeth, and Vauxhall, were completely inundated to the depth of several feet.

—— A new steam-engine boiler, just erected by Messrs. Blacker, Collins, and Co., at their pit at Radstock, exploded, and destroyed nearly the whole of the premises. Eight men, including three engineers, were thrown in different directions. One was killed on the spot, his head being nearly blown off; another had his legs broken; a third died whilst being carried home; and others were seriously injured.

4.—The St. Simonians having sent a mission to this country, where they have the most sanguine hopes of success in propagating their peculiar opinions, this evening, M. Fontana, a priest of the above politico-religious sect, appeared, according to public notice, at the Burton Rooms, Burton-crescent, to consecrate a church wherein to promulgate the St. Simonian doctrines. He went through the ceremony of consecrating the spot, and stated, that he should appear there every fifteen days, for the purpose of expounding the doctrines of the sect. After which, Mr. Detrosier (having first disclaimed belonging to the sect) read a series of letters addressed to the head of the St. Simonians at Paris, by the missionaries who were engaged in propagating their doctrines in different parts of the world, and detailing the sufferings, and persecutions, and adventures, they had encountered in their progress. M. Fontana then said, that his situation of chief of the St. Simonian church in London, gave him the power of naming as brothers and sisters of the new fraternity any of those around him who sympathised with St. Simonian ideas, to whom he was ready to explain both his public and private conduct. M. Prati, LL. D., delivered an oration in favour of St. Simonianism, after which a female Southcotian addressed the meeting in praise of Johanna Southcote and her writings. A collection was made at the doors. Other meetings subsequently took place.

5.—A respectable and numerous meeting assembled at the Albion Tavern, to dine with Sir Peter Laurie, Lord Mayor for 1832-33, and present to him, as a tribute of respect, a very ele-

gant candelabrum of silver, beautifully ornamented, with an inscription, expressive of esteem and approbation of his conduct in the discharge of his duty as a magistrate.

—— A dinner at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, to celebrate the thirty-ninth anniversary of the acquittal of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall; 100 persons were present.

6.—An inquest at Plumstead, which lasted several days, on the body of George Bodle, a retired farmer, who had been deprived of life by poison administered in coffee. The deceased was a man of substance, and had spent a long life of 81 years at Plumstead. His family consisted of his wife, also far advanced in years, Mrs. Evans, the daughter of Mrs. Bodle, by a former husband, a granddaughter of Mr. Bodle, a young deaf and dumb female, and Sophia Taylor, a servant. On the morning of Saturday, Nov. 2, the whole of these persons were seized, shortly after breakfast, with violent sickness, and other symptoms of having swallowed poison. Not suspecting the having partaken of directly deleterious matter, they neglected to send for medical assistance until the evening. Mr. Butler, a surgeon of Woolwich, was then called in, and shortly ascertained that arsenic had been mixed with their coffee. On Tuesday night, death terminated the sufferings of Mr. Bodle; the rest recovered. The same night an investigation was set on foot by the magistrates; and, on the following evening, John Bodle, the son of the deceased, voluntarily appeared to forward it. From what had by this time transpired, suspicion had fallen upon John Bodle, son to the before-named individual, and, consequently, grandson to the deceased. He was taken into custody. On Wednesday, a jury met. The first witnesses called were the surgeon, who stated his belief as to poison having been given in the coffee, and a chemist, who deposed to have analyzed the coffee-grounds, which he found to contain arsenic. On a subsequent day two other medical gentlemen, who had taken a *post mortem* examination, gave evidence as to there being much reason to suspect that poison had been administered, but did not think it quite clear that death had been so occasioned. Mr. Marsh, assistant to Mr. Faraday, the chemist, had analyzed both the remains of the coffee and the contents of the stomach; in the former he had found a little arsenic, but none in the latter. Sophia Taylor, servant to the deceased, deposed, that on the morning of Saturday she was lighting the fire, when John Bodle (the accused) came to the door, and began talking to her, saying, she was up late, and all behind with her work. He then send, "I will find the tea-kettle," and he went out with it to the pump, which is close to the door of the kitchen where witness was at work. She did not see him pump the water, but heard the pump at work. He did not bring the kettle in at once, but set it down on the outside of the door; and in a short time he said, "I have not yet done all my work." He then brought the kettle, and hung it over the

fire. She then got him a can of milk, which he had been in the habit of coming for, and he went away. At half-past eight Mr. and Mrs. Bodle had their breakfast of coffee and toast. She made the coffee from a canister which her master always kept locked up. She looked in the coffee-pot before she put any in, and found it perfectly clean. She then made the coffee from the said kettle. About half an hour after Mr. and Mrs. B. had done their breakfast, Elizabeth Smith, her fellow-servant, who is deaf and dumb, and a Mrs. Evans, sat down to their breakfast from the same coffee, with a little addition, and the water from the same kettle. In a short time four of them were taken ill. Mary Higgins, servant to John Bodle, the father of the accused, was confronted with her master, and they obstinately contradicted each other on many points. The constable who took the accused into custody, deposed to the finding of two small packages marked "poison," in his box, and a chemist identified them as being sold by him to the prisoner, and containing arsenic. John Bodle, the elder, stated, that his dying father had said to him, "I am satisfied it is not you who did the deed. It was your son John, and I am well convinced he did it." Verdict—"John Bodle the younger guilty of wilful murder." See Dec. 14.

10.—The extensive factory of Messrs. Mills and Travis, at Shaw, near Oldham, was burnt to the ground, destroying property to the amount of 20,000*l.*

13.—A most severe shock of an earthquake was experienced about twenty minutes before four o'clock, by the inhabitants of Chichester, attended with a loud rumbling noise; the shock was so great that it caused the town clock, as well as many others, to strike. At a quarter before six a second shock was felt, but not so violent as the first. This is the third shock of an earthquake which has been felt in this neighbourhood within these three months.

—— The Earl of Durham obtained rules to show cause why criminal informations should not be filed against the printers, publishers, and proprietors of the Durham Advertiser, the Standard, and John Bull newspapers, for a libel inserted in those papers respectively. The libel was put in and read, and related to his Lordship having, as was asserted, ordered the village of Philadelphia, near Lambton Castle, to be removed, in consequence of the inhabitants having given him some offence. On the 18th his Lordship obtained a similar rule against the Newcastle Journal for a libel of another description, namely, that he hoisted at the mast-head of his yacht his own arms above those of his sovereign, and asserting, that, on another occasion, his Lordship hoisted the tri-colour flag above the English flag, and also that he had the tri-colour flag affixed to the front of his hotel at Cherbourg, and kept it so displayed for three successive days. Further proceedings do not appear to have been resorted to in any of these

cases, except as to the Durham Advertiser, in which, however, on the 25th the rule was extended to next term.

15.—Mr. Mendizabel, the Spanish Consul at Paris in 1822, obtained a verdict in the Court of Common Pleas against an agent of the Spanish Government in London, for 146,000*l.* part of money advanced by him to assist the Government of the Cortes at the time of the French invasion. The defendant had the money in his possession, and only refused payment until authorized duly to dischage the claim.

16.—Mr. Cohen, the editor and proprietor of the *Brighton Guardian*, sentenced in the Court of King's Bench to six months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 50*l.*, and to find sureties for good behaviour for three years, for the publication in his paper of a libel, having the tendency "to set the lower orders against the higher, to incite the people to acts of incendiarism, and to bring the magistrates of Sussex into contempt."

—— In the Court of King's Bench, in the King *v.* Woolcombe, Sir J. Scarlett moved the Court to pronounce judgment on the defendant, for posting Sir E. Codrington, who had declined his challenge. His gallant client would have accepted any conciliatory offer, but as none was made, the defendant must abide the issue. The Solicitor-General said that his client regretted his offence against law, but such had been the treatment he had received from Sir Edward Codrington, that it was next to an impossibility for him now to humble himself before the gallant admiral to obtain pardon for the mode in which he had attempted to resist such conduct on the part of Sir Edward Codrington. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of 100*l.*

19.—About ten o'clock this morning, cries of "murder!" being heard to issue from the house of a Mr. Bedwell (formerly master of a ship), in Southwark-square, it was entered by the neighbours. A Mr. Leach was the first. On looking towards the fire-place, he saw Mrs. Bedwell lying upon the hearth-rug on her left side. She said, in a weak voice, "Oh, he has stabbed me!" At the same time exhibiting a wound in her right side, from which the blood was issuing in great quantities. At this juncture a Mr. Hurst, another neighbour, came in; and as the husband, who was present, evinced great excitement, he was held till the police were made acquainted with what had happened. In the interval, Mr. Bedwell spoke with great incoherency, uttering broken sentences, exclaiming that he did not care what became of him, and that he was prepared to be hanged. Mr. Howell, surgeon, on examining the wound, ascertained that it had been inflicted with a table-knife under the right ribs, and had penetrated so deeply that he despaired of her life. The unhappy perpetrator of this mischief is supposed to be insane. He was committed to the county gaol. See Nov. 23, and Dec. 20.

—— A meeting at the Percy Coffee House, Rathbone-place,

to take steps for raising a subscription to purchase some testimonial of admiration for Captain Ross and his companions.

21.—A company of English comedians commenced dramatic performances at Hamburgh.

23.—Mrs. Bedwell, stabbed by her husband on the 19th instant, died this day, leaving three sons, of whom the prisoner, Benjamin Bedwell is father. An inquest was afterwards held on the body, which returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against the husband." See Dec. 20.

28.—Annual general meeting of the governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. It appeared that since its establishment 8,520 patients had been cured or relieved, including several cases of deaf and dumb. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Curtis, the founder of the institution; and it was resolved that a gold medal be presented to that gentleman at the next anniversary dinner.

—— Annual meeting at the Freemason's Tavern of the National Benevolent Institution. The secretary read the report. So great was the sum subscribed at the last annual meeting, that the committee voted the sum of 225*l.* to fifteen of the unsuccessful candidates who had polled the greatest number of votes, presenting to each of them 15*l.* as a gratuity. The committee had again ventured to propose twenty-five more pensioners for election today, in addition to the two whose approved cases have been longest on the books of the charity, making in all twenty-seven to be added to the two hundred and nineteen now on the establishment, and increasing the yearly amount of pensions to nearly *six thousand pounds.*

—— At the Old Bailey this day, during the trial of Henry Berthold for stealing a lady's boa, two of the witnesses, named Hibbert and M'Pherson, professed themselves *atheists*, and refused to be sworn on the Scriptures.

—— An inquest held on Captain Fenton, M.P. at Huddersfield. It appeared that he was in the habit of going into an attic to inspect the proceedings of the farm-yard. The window opened from the top, and to have a better view of what was going on below, it is supposed he had mounted a chair, and leaned over the window-frame, and thus, losing his balance, was precipitated from an immense height on the stone pavement. Verdict, "Accidental death."

28.—A destructive hurricane at Liverpool this night, attended with much injury to the town, shipping, docks, and building yards; and with considerable loss of life in vessels wrecked on the adjacent coasts.

30.—Gregorio Guinea, indicted at the Old Bailey for having stabbed M. de la Vega, with intent to murder, pleaded *guilty*, in spite of all remonstrances to the contrary.

—— Many meetings for obtaining a repeal of the assessed taxes again this month.

—— Some melancholy shipwrecks this month, attended with a serious loss of life.

—— A determined spirit of resistance to the payment of the assessed taxes having been manifested in the metropolis, and numerous associations formed for their total abolition, notices of Exchequer processes were served this month on several persons residing in the parish of St. James, under the act of 43d Geo. III. c. 99, for obstructing the collectors in the performance of their duty, and which subjects each of them to a penalty of 50*l*. Thirteen persons were selected in the Holborn district who had refused to pay assessed taxes, and who had made themselves the most prominent as members of associations to resist payment. Of the thirteen, five paid their taxes, costs, and poundage, on being applied to, and three promised at once to pay.

—— The Postmaster-general issued orders for extending the threepenny post to a circle of twelve miles from the General Post-office, including the following post-towns: Stanmore, Edgeware, Barnet, Hounslow, Southall, Waltham Cross, Romford, Bromley, Foots Cray, Croydon, and Kingston, to all which places there will be a threepenny post delivery twice a day (except Footscray and Waltham Cross, which will have *one* delivery only), in addition to the general post delivery.

—— By a regulation of the General Post-office, letters for the continent in future will be sent to Dover, instead of being forwarded to London. Newspapers cannot be sent or received but at the following full rate of postage:—France, 1*s*. 2*d*.; Holland, 1*s*. 4*d*.; Germany, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, 1*s*. 8*d*.; Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands, 1*s*. 11*d*.; Spain, through France, 2*s*. 2*d*.

—— In the *Atlas* of December 1, is the following statement: "We regret to say that the number of burnings arising out of malicious intention is, at this juncture, so great, that to refer to each case in detail would occupy the larger part of the space we usually allot to this department of news. The premises of the undermentioned farmers have suffered more or less:—Mr. R. Rix, at Wymonham; Mr. Moyes, Coltishall; Mr. Addison, at Rickinghall, near Botesdole; Mr. W. Levi, at Moulsee-buildings, near Newport; Mr. S. Armstrong, at Wootten, Beds; Mr. Platt, of Leddington; Mr. Butler, at Urchfont; Mr. R. Stares, at Droxford; Mr. Plummer, near Newport; and Mr. Merritt, of Wallington. The counties in which these outrages chiefly occur are Norfolk, Suffolk, Northampton, Wiltshire, and Hampshire."

Dec. 2.—Newbrook House, co. Mayo, in Ireland, the residence of Lord Clanmorris, totally consumed by fire.

—— In the Court of King's Bench, the case of W. J. Bankes, Esq., M.P., and another, came on before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. Mr. Bankes was charged with an infamous offence, said to have been committed on the 6th of June last, and the jury, after a full investigation of the circumstances, returned

a verdict of "Not guilty;" and the foreman, on behalf of his fellows, declared it to be their opinion that the defendants would leave the court without the least stain upon their characters from this trial.

—— Tried in the Court of Exchequer, an action brought by Mr. Hunt, the ex-member for Preston, against Messrs. Agar, Grant, and Bell, for a libel in the *True Sun* newspaper. The libel contained in this paper was the same as that inserted in the *Liverpool Journal* and the *Globe and Traveller*, with this addition, that in the *True Sun*, the word—Fudge! was added at the conclusion of the offensive matter, which it was contended by the defendants neutralized the libel. The jury notwithstanding found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages—"One Farthing!" See also June 19.

—— John Minter Hart, alias John Morton, indicted at the Old Bailey sessions, with feloniously stealing ten bills of exchange for 500*l.* each, the property of F. D. Astley, Esq. The circumstances of the case were these: an advertisement offering to lend money having appeared in the *Morning Post*, and Mr. Astley being in want of cash, made application at the specified address, and was attended in consequence by the prisoner. The latter, on pretence of supplying Mr. Astley with 5000*l.* in money, obtained from him the ten bills, for stealing which he stood indicted, and failing to furnish any part of the 5000*l.* The evidence established the fact, that the prisoner was a party to the transaction; but his counsel, Mr. Alley, took a legal objection to the indictment. He maintained that the pieces of paper called bills of exchange, or securities for money, could not form the subject of an indictment for larceny, as they were at the same time of no value, and also as the stamps were the property of the prisoner. The judges concurred in the objection, and a verdict of "Not Guilty," was returned. See the case of Palmer, *ante* Sept. 10, and Oct. 15.

—— John Minter Hart, who was in the morning of this day acquitted at the Old Bailey, on a charge of stealing a bill of exchange, was, in the afternoon, brought before the Lord Mayor. Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, appeared to press the case against the prisoner. A true bill had been found against him by the grand jury, and an arraignment was regularly made; but the jury, under the direction of the judge, pronounced a verdict of "Not Guilty," inasmuch as the owner was not found in the city of London. The indictment, then, it was evident, was no indictment at all, and therefore the learned counsel argued no trial had actually taken place. The case could now be regularly stated, and witnesses examined to justify his lordship in committing the prisoner. Mr. Newman (the city solicitor), upon hearing the particulars of the application, advised his lordship not to act upon the complaint, and his lordship accordingly dismissed it. Hart was then handed over by Daniel Forrester to a Middlesex officer, and the Lord

Mayor was informed that the prisoner was to find bail for a fraud in the county, himself in the sum of 80*l.*, and two sureties in 40*l.* each.

3.—John Minter Hart, charged at the Old Bailey with feloniously stealing one bill of exchange, of the value of 30*l.*, the property of James Stammer. Mr. Alley, the prisoner's counsel, contended against the validity of the indictment. The prisoner was charged with stealing a bill of exchange of the value of 30*l.*, in the parish of Marylebone. A blank had been left for the name of the county to be inserted; the City of London was, however, put in, and not the county. In the margin, certainly, the county of Middlesex was mentioned. The Court decided that the objection was good, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was recorded.

4.—A public meeting of the Newsvenders of the Metropolis at the Lyceum Tavern, in the Strand, for the purpose of taking into consideration the law of libel, as applicable to themselves. It appears that eighty-four actions had been brought against various newsvenders, by one and the same individual, and for one and the same libel. That individual had already obtained a verdict, with 300*l.* damages and costs, against the proprietors of the newspaper in which the libel originally appeared, and verdicts also against two newsvenders, with 10*l.* damages in one case, and 5*l.* in the other, besides costs to the amount of 170*l.*, and one newsvender had been in prison for the fine and expenses since June. Several resolutions were adopted by the meeting, condemning the present state of the libel laws, which could send men to gaol for the mere nominal offence of selling a newspaper, over the contents of which they had no control.

5.—The anniversary festival of the Merchant Seaman's Orphan Asylum, held at the City of London Tavern: Dr. Lushington in the chair. The health of Captain Ross being proposed, he rose and addressed the meeting in favour of the institution, and stated that it demanded his peculiar support, for that in his outset in life, he himself was an orphan. A liberal collection was made.

7.—John Stallian, a noted incendiary, convicted of having been instrumental in firing several barns, underwent the last penalty of the law in front of Cambridge gaol. By a confession which he made, it appears that he destroyed eleven extensive barns successively, by the following simple plan: he rolled some combustible matter in a quantity of linen, which, at a favourable opportunity, he inserted in the stack. The property which he had been the means of destroying is calculated at the value of 60,000*l.*, and his sole motive was the paltry consideration of 6*s.* 6*d.*, which he was accustomed to receive for giving notice to the fire-office of the commencement of the calamity.

—— The gaol of Inverness, N. B., broken, from which three prisoners escaped. On the following day (Sunday) the same circumstance occurred at Cupar gaol, whence all the prisoners

effected their enlargement. The Inverness convicts were retaken, but the others escaped.

—— Mr. Henry Cockburn, Solicitor-General, inducted as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, for the third year.

8.—A destructive fire broke out in the stabling of — Horner, Esq., Coal Harbour-lane, near Camberwell-green, and a strong wind blowing from the north-east, the fire communicated to several stacks of hay. Three of them were entirely consumed, and considerable damage was done to three others. We are happy to say that the horses and coach were saved. The mansion also was spared. No doubt can be entertained but that it was the work of an incendiary, as Mr. Horner said that none of the domestics had been to the stable with a light since Saturday night. Damage estimated at 800*l*.

9.—Lord Althorp, with the Duke of Richmond, Lord Huntingfield, and other agriculturalists from every part of England, attended the Smithfield Cattle Club, at the Freemasons' Tavern. To Mr. Baker, of Cottesmore, Stamford, the noble chairman presented a prize of 20 sovereigns, adjudged to him for his short-horned ox at the 35th annual show. Mr. Buckley and Mr. T. Senor gained prizes in the first club.

—— An official circular issued from Downing-street, signed by Lord Althorp, requiring the churchwardens and incumbents of every parish to make due returns of all the rectorial and vicarial Tithes, arranged under their respective heads.

10.—The master butchers of the metropolis, with a number of graziers and salesmen, met at Butchers' Hall, Little Eastcheap, to consider of the means to oppose the projected abattoirs at Islington, and to prevent the removal from Smithfield of the cattle market.

11.—An important case was decided in the Court of King's Bench, relative to the liability of the inhabitants of Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, to the payment of poor and other rates. The suit was instituted by the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, against the whole of the noble and wealthy individuals occupying premises on this spot, to recover arrears of those rates, amounting to several thousand pounds, the parties not having paid anything towards the poor rates since the mansions were erected, under the pretext that the site upon which they stand was formerly that of a palace belonging to the first Duke of Richmond, and that the land being the property of the Crown, they were exempt from taxes of the above description. The present action was one of trespass, brought by Sir C. Burrell, Bart., who resides on Richmond Terrace, against Henry Nicholson, the beadle. The Solicitor-General, for the defendant, showed that the locality in question was not exempted from rates by reason of its being situated on the site of a royal palace, and also, that it had been

originally lay property. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, thereby affirming the liability of the inhabitants to pay.

14.—At the Maidstone assizes, John Bodle tried for the murder of his grandfather. The evidence for the prosecution was the same as that given on the inquest. (See Nov. 6.) The defence of the prisoner produced a great effect on the jury. There were four causes of suspicion against him: 1st, that he filled the kettle with water on the morning in question; 2d., that he absconded from home on the following Tuesday, the 5th Nov.; 3d., that a quantity of arsenic was found in his box; and, 4th, that he had previously used expressions of ill-will towards the deceased, and had evinced a desire for his death. The first of these he met by showing, that he had been accustomed to fill the kettle at other times; the second, by proving a previous appointment for leaving home; the third, by explaining the fact of his using arsenic as a medicament; and the last by a denial. Some passages of this defence we must give in his own words. "You will recollect," said he, "that my own father is the first person to accuse me of this dreadful crime; he it is who goes to the magistrate, and puts this charge in motion against me; he it is who, after an interview with Mary Higgins, at five o'clock in the morning, produces her as a witness to insure my condemnation, by swearing to a conversation that never occurred, and in the relation of which they falter and equivocate in the way you have heard." Again he proceeded: "Gentlemen, my father has not, I grieve to say it, set a fit or worthy example to his family. It has been the lot of his children to see him imprisoned for malicious injury, and guilty of profligacy of all kinds; but still the voice of nature cannot be so absolutely dead within him as not to have left him the ordinary regard which even the brute creation exhibit towards their offspring. What, then, is the great, the overwhelming motive that has made him thrust himself forward, uncalled for, unsolicited, to take away my life through the medium of this prosecution? To this question, gentlemen, I fear it will be your painful duty to give a fearful, a dreadful answer. I would fain have avoided this topic; but a sense of the duty I owe to that Supreme Being, before whom I may (however unjustly) be presently called to appear, as well as the desire of self-preservation, which is the first and most powerful law of nature, compel me to enter upon it." After this, the prisoner adduced and compared various facts, tending to show how much more likely it was that his father had perpetrated the crime rather than himself. The facts stated by the prisoner, as part of his defence, were confirmed by witnesses, who likewise testified to his good character. The jury delivered their verdict of "Not Guilty" without a moment's hesitation.

On Sunday, the 15th Dec., the accused attended divine service

at Plumstead church, where a public thanksgiving took place for his acquittal.

16.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of Municipal Corporations commenced their sittings in Guildhall, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the Corporation of the City of London. The inquiry has since been carried on, and the corporation have afforded every facility.

18.—Furzey, who was for some time in custody on a charge of being connected with the Calthorpe-street riot, obtained a verdict, with 40*l.* damages, against the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, for a libel, setting forth that Furzey had been clearly identified as the murderer of the unfortunate policeman, Cully.

20.—Benjamin Bedwell indicted at the Kingston assizes for the murder of his wife, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was ordered to be detained in custody. See Nov. 19 and 23.

23.—After several days' hearing, an important case, as affects religious trusts, was decided in the Vice Chancellor's Court. The object of it was to take out of the hands of the trustees, members of a Unitarian chapel, certain funds known by the name of Dame Sarah Hewley's Charity, and left for the purpose of inculcating Trinitarian doctrines. St. Saviour-Gate Chapel, to which the funds belong, is now in the possession of Unitarians; and it was contended by counsel, that the doctrines promulgated by the Rev. Mr. Wellbeloved, the minister, were in opposition to those entertained by the founder. Mr. Pepys, on behalf of the trustees, argued that Lady Hewley, at the time she made the gift, was fully aware that some of the "Presbyterians," to which sect she belonged, held the doctrine of the Trinity, and that it was denied by others. He did not deny that Lady Hewley was a Trinitarian, but he had the means of proving that she did not go the whole length of the Trinitarian doctrine. The Vice-Chancellor, after having referred to the wills of Sir John and Lady Hewley, said that it was quite clear, from the contents of those instruments, that both Sir John and Lady Hewley were persons who firmly believed in the divinity of Christ. It was evident from this that, when Lady Hewley used the terms "godly preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel" in the deed, that she intended that the bounty of her charity should be only enjoyed by persons who believed in the divinity of Christ, and that she would have shrunk with horror at the thought that the fruits of her charity should be given for the sustenance of persons who held religious opinions diametrically opposed to the divinity of Christ. He was therefore of opinion, that Mr. Wellbeloved, and the other defendants, holding such opinions as they did, were not objects of Lady Hewley's charity; and the court could not allow, therefore, the charity any longer to be administered by persons who denied the Divinity of Christ and the doctrine of original sin.

—— An inquest held at Mr. Truby's vapour baths, No. 34, St.

Mary Axe, touching the death of Mr. John Hatfield Kennedy, aged 60, chief clerk in the Transfer Office at the East India House, who blew out his brains with a pistol. Mr. Truby deposed, that about half-past nine on Sunday morning, the deceased wished to have a warm bath. Witness left the room, when, in about a quarter of an hour, there was a loud report of fire-arms heard. The bell also rang. On going to the door, it was found bolted in the inside. It was broken open, when the deceased was found stretched upon his back on the floor in the agonies of death. His head was almost blown to atoms. There was a pistol lying under him, while the barrel of another was on the sofa, and the lock on the floor. The deceased had not been in the bath. From other witnesses it appeared that the deceased had been thirty years in the Transfer Office, and had been recently afflicted with a pain in his head. He had been noticed to be in a desponding mood. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

30. — The metropolis was visited by a tremendous storm of wind and rain. On the river, several tiers of shipping in the upper and lower pools broke from their moorings, and extensive damage was done, particularly among the colliers, many of which sank; everything floating on the Thames became perfectly unmanageable. The watermen suffered much by the loss of their boats, not less than 100 being blown over or broken to pieces while the storm was at its height; and a skiff in Limehouse Reach, containing three persons, who were lying crouched in the bottom, was lifted out of the water, turned over, and instantly disappeared; all on board perished.

—— The stormy year 1833 has proved very disastrous to the shipping interest. The maritime losses recorded to the 15th of December amount to 20,000 tons of shipping.

CHAP. XIII.

Brief Abstracts of Public Acts.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

[3 WILL. IV. c. 14, passed June 10, 1833.]

An Act to enable Depositors in Savings' Banks, and others, to purchase Government Annuities, &c.

Sect. 1.—FROM and after the 20th of May, 1833, or as soon as the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt shall cause notice to be given in the *London Gazette*, it shall be lawful for any two trustees, or managers of a savings' bank legally established, to receive from any depositor, or other person whom they shall think entitled to become a depositor, any sum or sums for the purchase of immediate or deferred life annuities, or annuities for a term of years; and all sums, paid on account of the purchase of every such annuity, shall be kept distinct from the funds of the institution, and be from time to time, when received, paid into the Bank of England, to be there placed to the account of the said Commissioners.

Sect. 2.—No such annuity shall be contracted for upon the life of any nominee, who, on the day of the contract, shall be under the age of fifteen years; neither shall any such annuities, possessed by any one individual, exceed in the whole the sum of 20*l.* per annum: nor (be) less than 4*l.* And if any one individual shall be possessed at any one time of annuities so granted exceeding in the whole 20*l.* per annum, the same shall immediately cease and be forfeited.

Sect. 3.—That such trustees, &c. shall be empowered to take 2*s.* 6*d.* as an admission-fee, and 1*s.* annually from persons entering into such contracts; the proceeds of such fees to be applied in defraying the expenses of executing the provisions of this act.

Sect. 4.—That it shall be lawful for any person, having contracted for any such annuity, with the consent of the said Commissioners, to make payments, or receive the annuity, through the trustees of any other savings' bank or society than that at which the contract was made.

Sect. 5.—Commissioners of the Treasury to direct the use and adoption of such tables for ascertaining the values of annuities as shall be approved by them, and all annuities granted under this act shall be purchased according to the values in such tables.

Sect. 10—For the purpose of ascertaining, from time to time, the amount of annuities for lives, or for terms of years, payable under this act, the Comptroller-General, or Assistant-Comptroller, acting under the said Commissioners, shall, within fourteen days preceding the 5th of July, the 10th of October, the 5th of January, and the 5th of April, in each year (commencing on the 10th of October, 1833), certify to the Treasury the amount of annuities payable under this act, the half-yearly payments of which shall be chargeable upon the said Consolidated Fund on each of such days respectively; and the Commissioners of the Treasury shall direct, by warrant, the sum specified in every such certificate to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Bank of England, to the account of the said Commissioners, for the purpose of paying such annuities.

Sect. 11.—All annuities, purchased under this act, shall be payable half-yearly, on the 5th of January and on the 5th of July, or on the 5th of April and 10th of October, in each year, according to the periods within which any money shall be paid for their purchase; and the first half-yearly payment shall be made at the times following: (viz.) on the 5th of January, in respect of all purchases completed by the actual payment of money into the Bank of England to the account of the said Commissioners, at any time during the quarter ending on the 10th of October preceding such 5th of January; on the 5th of April, in respect of all purchases so completed at any time during the quarter ending on the 5th of January preceding the 5th of April; on the 5th of July, in respect of all purchases so completed at any time during the quarter ending the 5th of April preceding such 5th of July; and on the 10th of October, in respect of all purchases so completed at any time during the quarter ending on the 5th of July preceding such 10th of October; and all future half-yearly payments shall be made with reference to the time of such first half-yearly payments: provided, that upon the death of any nominee of any life annuity, a sum equal to one-fourth part of the annuity depending upon the life of such nominee (over and above such half-yearly arrears thereof respectively), shall be payable to the person or persons entitled to such annuity, or his, her, or their executors or administrators, on the half-yearly days of payment next succeeding to the production of proof certifying the death of such nominee, provided that such proof shall be produced within thirty days next preceding the 5th of January, 5th of April, 5th of July, or 10th of October respectively, and that such last-mentioned payment shall be claimed within two years after the death of such nominee, but not otherwise: provided also, that the fourth part of any expired life annuity, payable under this act, shall not be payable in respect of any deferred life annuity, unless one half-yearly payment of such deferred life annuity shall have been actually paid, or become due at the time of the decease of such nominee.

Sect. 16.—The right, &c., to any annuity purchased under this act, shall not be *transferable* or *assignable*, so as to enable the assignee to receive the same during the life-time of any nominee, except in case of insolvency or bankruptcy, when the same shall become the property of his or her assignees for the benefit of his or her creditors, and after notice of such insolvency or bankruptcy be paid to such assignees; and in such case the commissioners shall re-purchase the said annuity according to the value thereof, computed upon the tables aforesaid.

Sect. 17.—Annuities purchased under this act shall not be subject or liable to *any taxes*, *charges*, or *impositions whatever*, and shall be deemed personal estate; and in all cases where the same shall not depend upon the life of the person entitled, shall go to the executors and administrators of such person, and not to the heirs.

Sect. 18.—Whenever any person, having made one or more annual payment for the purchase of any deferred annuity under this act, or their respective executors or administrators, shall make default in paying the residue of such payments until the whole consideration be fully paid, or in case the person contracting for such annuity should die previous to the annuity becoming payable, in every such case the *amount of all annual payments, which shall have been actually made, shall be returned*, exclusive of interest; or, in case of the death of the party, the annual or other payments, which shall have been actually paid previous to his death, shall be paid, exclusive of interest, to his executors or administrators.

Sect. 19.—Registers of the birth, baptism, marriage, or burial, of nominees; certificates, declarations, powers of attorney, &c., to be *exempt from stamp duty*.

Sect. 27.—In any parish or place in the United Kingdom where no savings' bank is legally established under the provisions of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 92, it shall be lawful for any persons in such parish or place to establish a society for carrying the provisions of this act into execution; provided that the rector, vicar, or minister of the parish, or elder, for the time being, or a resident justice of the peace, be *one of the trustees* of such society; and provided that all the provisions of the last-mentioned act, and of this act, shall apply to the trustees and managers of any such society, &c.

Sect. 28.—Executors, &c., of officers of savings' banks to pay money due to savings' banks before any other debts.

Sect. 29.—So much of 9 Geo. IV. c. 92, as relates to withdrawing deposits from savings' banks and re-depositing, to be repealed.—No money exceeding 30*l.* to be deposited in any one year.

Sect. 35.—This act shall extend to Great Britain and Ireland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man.

SOAP DUTIES.

[3 WILL. IV. c. 16—10th June, 1833.]

An Act to repeal the Duties, &c. of Excise on Soap, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.

This act repeals the duties of excise on soap made in Great Britain, and brought from Ireland into Great Britain, and all drawbacks of excise on soap exported to foreign parts, or removed from Great Britain into Ireland.

Substitutes for the future, on every pound weight, avoirdupois, of all hard soap made in Great Britain, a duty of 1½*d.*; for every pound weight, avoirdupois, of all hard soap brought from Ireland into great Britain, a duty of 1½*d.*; for every pound weight of all soft soap made in Great Britain, or brought from Ireland into Great Britain, to be paid by the maker or importer thereof respectively, a duty of 1*d.*; makes certain allowances, as drawbacks, &c.

Repeals the allowance of one pound in ten.

Penalty for unlawfully increasing the weight of soap, by adding water, lays, lye, or any liquor or matter thereto, after the same shall have been charged with duty in the frames by the officer of excise, and before sent out from the premises where manufactured; forfeiture of all the soap so increased in weight, and 100*l.*

DRAMATIC AUTHORS.

[3 WILL. IV. c. 15—10th June, 1833.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.

Sect. 1.—That the author of any tragedy, comedy, play, opera, farce, or any other dramatic piece or entertainment, composed, and not printed or published, or which hereafter shall be composed and not printed or published by the author or his assignee, shall have, as his own property, the sole liberty of representing, or cause to be represented, at any place of dramatic entertainment in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Isles of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, or in any part of the British dominions, any such production as aforesaid, not printed and published by the author or his assignee, and shall be the proprietor thereof; and that the author of any such production, printed and published within ten years before the passing of this act, by him or his assignee, or which shall hereafter be so printed and published, or the assignee of such author, shall, from the time of passing this act, or from the time of such publication respectively, until the end of twenty-eight years from the day of such publication; and also, if the author, or the survivor of the author, shall be living at the end of that period, during his natural life, have, as his own

property, the sole liberty of representing, or causing to be represented, the same at any such place of dramatic entertainment, and shall be the proprieter thereof; but nothing shall prejudice the right of any person to represent or cause to be represented, at any place of dramatic entertainment whatsoever, any such production aforesaid, in all cases in which the author or his assignee shall, previously to this act, have authorized such representation.

Sect. 2.—If any person shall, during the continuance of such sole liberty, contrary to the intent of this act, or right of the author or his assignee, represent, or cause to be represented, without the consent, in writing, of the author or other proprietor at any place of dramatic entertainment within the limits, any such production, or any part, he shall be liable, for every such representation, to not less than 40*s.*, or the full amount of the benefit arising from such representation, or the loss sustained by the plaintiff, whichever shall be the greater damages to the author or other proprietor, with double costs.

Sect. 3.—All actions and proceedings, for any offence or injury committed against this act, to be brought within twelve calendar months.

STARCH DUTIES.

[3 WILL. IV. c. 17—10th June, 1833.]

An Act for better securing the Duties on Starch, &c.

Sect. 1.—Repeals the prohibition on makers of stone-blue, manufacturing stone-blue from any flour or meal (unless for colouring), except starch, for which all the duties have been first charged.

Sect. 2.—Enacts that every maker of stone-blue, who shall, in manufacturing it, make use of any starch, the full duties whereon shall not have been duly charged, or any flour, meal, or other farinaceous substance other than starch, the full duties whereon shall have been duly charged, or who shall have in his possession, on his premises, entered for making stone-blue, any flour, meal, or other farinaceous substance, to be used in lieu of, or as a substitute for starch, in the manufacturing of stone-blue, or any starch privately made, or the full duties whereon shall not have been paid, or any flour, meal, or other farinaceous substance, fermenting or fermented, to be used, or capable of being used, as a substitute for starch in manufacturing stone-blue, or capable of being converted into starch, shall, for every such offence, forfeit 100*l.*; and all such stone-blue, starch, flour, meal, and other farinaceous substance, together with the boxes, casks, or other vessels, shall be forfeited to the Excise.

Sect. 3.—And for preventing the excessive use of earthy matters and substances in substitution for starch in the manufacturing of

stone-blue, inflicts a penalty on every maker of stone-blue, who shall make use of any fullers-earth, Derby-earth, plaster of Paris, chalk, or other earthy matter or substance, of 100*l.*, and forfeiture of all such fuller's-earth, &c.; but any maker of stone-blue may make use of any pipe-clay, in the proportion of five pounds only of pipe-clay to every one hundred weight of starch, for the purpose of binding, or rendering the stone-blue firm and adhesive.

STAMP DUTIES ON ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

[3 and 4 WILL. IV. c. 23.—28th June, 1833.]

An Act to reduce the Stamp Duties on Advertisements and on certain Sea Insurances; to repeal the Stamp Duties on Pamphlets, and on Receipts for sums under 5l.; and to exempt Insurances on Farming-Stock from Stamp Duties.

1. Repeals the duties on policies of insurance, except on voyages from any port or place in Great Britain and Ireland, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or the Isle of Man, to any other port or place in the said kingdom or islands, or Isle of Man, or for any certain period not exceeding twelve calendar months; and also upon receipts for sums under *5l.*; and also on pamphlets and advertisements; and substitutes the duties in the schedule.

3. One printed copy of every *pamphlet, or literary work*, or periodical paper (not being a newspaper), *containing any advertisements* liable to stamp duty, published within the cities of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or within twenty miles, shall, within six days next after publication, be brought, together with all advertisements printed therein, or published or intended to be published therewith, to the head office for stamps in Westminster, Edinburgh, or Dublin, nearest to which such pamphlet, &c. shall have been published, and the title thereof, and the christian name and surname of the printer and publisher, with the number of advertisements; and the duty shall be there paid; and one printed copy, &c., in any place not within London, &c., shall, within ten days, be brought to the head distributer of stamps in the district, and to whom the duty shall be paid; and if the duty be not duly paid, as above appointed, the printer and publisher shall forfeit 20*l.* for every such offence.

5. Exempts insurances on agricultural produce, farming-stock, and implements of husbandry, from stamp duties.

THE SCHEDULE.

Advertisements:

For every advertisement in any Gazette or other news-

paper, or periodical paper, or pamphlet or literary work,

	s.	d.
Where printed and published in Great Britain . . .	1	6
And in Ireland	1	0

Sea Insurances in Great Britain and Ireland respectively:—

For every policy of insurance upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight, or upon any other interest in or relating to any ship or vessel which may lawfully be insured for any voyage other than a voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or the Isle of Man, to any port or place in the said kingdom or islands, or Isle of Man,

Where the premium or consideration for such insurance, actually and *bona fide* paid, given, or contracted for, shall not exceed the rate of 15*s.* per cent. on the sum insured,

If the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* . . .	1	3
If the whole sum insured shall exceed 100*l.*, then for every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* whereof the same shall consist	1	3

And where the premium or consideration for such insurance, actually and *bonâ fide* paid, given, or contracted for, shall exceed the rate of 15*s.* per cent., and shall not exceed the rate of 30*s.* per cent. on the sum insured,

If the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* . . .	2	6
And if the whole sum insured shall exceed 100*l.*, then for every 100*l.*, and also for every fractional part of 100*l.* whereof the same shall consist	2	6

And where the premium or consideration for such insurance, actually and *bonâ fide* paid, given, or contracted for, shall exceed the rate of 30*s.* per cent. on the sum insured,

If the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* . . .	5	0
And if the whole sum insured shall exceed 100*l.*, then for every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* whereof the same shall consist	5	0

But if the separate interests of two or more distinct persons shall be insured by one policy, then the duty of 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 5*s.*, as the case may require, shall be charged thereon, in respect of each and every fractional part of 100*l.* as well as in respect of every full sum of 100*l.* which shall be thereby insured upon any distinct interest.

And for every policy of insurance for any certain period, the following rates for every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* whereof the same shall consist; that it to say,

Where any such insurance shall be made for any period not exceeding three calendar months . . .	2	6
Exceeding three calendar months	5	0

LUNATIC COMMISSIONS.

[3 & 4 WILL. IV. c. 35.—24 July, 1833.]

This Act diminishes the inconvenience and expense of commissions in the nature of writs de lunatico inquirendo; and provides for the better care and treatment of idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind, found such by inquisition.

It empowers the Lord Chancellor to appoint as visitors, three persons—two physicians and one barrister of not less than five years' standing, to inspect the care and treatment of all persons found idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind by inquisition; their salaries not to exceed 100*l.* per annum to each of the medical visitors; and 300*l.* per annum to the other visitor, for their trouble; and also such allowances for travelling expenses as the Lord Chancellor shall think reasonable.

Such persons found idiot, &c. to be visited at least once in each year. Visitors to report to the Lord Chancellor, &c. on the care and treatment of idiots, &c.

ASSESSED TAXES' REDUCTION.

[3 and 4 WILL. IV. c. 39.—14th Aug. 1833.]

Sect. 1.—That upon all assessments for any year commencing from and after the 5th of April, 1833, where any person in trade, shall be duly assessed to the duties on inhabited dwelling-houses, as the occupiers, and shall reside or dwell in part thereof only as a place of residence, the same persons carrying on their trade in any other part or parts of the same dwelling-house, or tenement (that is to say), in any shop or warehouse in respect of which any number of windows, not exceeding three, ceased to be payable under an Act passed in the fourth year of his late Majesty,* it shall be lawful for every such occupier to claim exemption from *one entire moiety of the duties* charged by such assessment *on the rent or annual value* of any such dwelling-house or tenement; but no exemption shall be granted to any person or persons whose *name* or names *shall not be conspicuously or legibly painted*, or so affixed to the *front* or fronts of such dwelling-house or tenement.

Sect. 2.—That upon all assessments in the cases next herein mentioned, to commence from and after the 5th of April, 1833, the duties now payable under the provisions of the acts in force

* By the act above referred to (4 Geo. IV. c. 11), persons in trade became exempt from the duties chargeable on windows or lights, for any number not exceeding three windows or lights, in any shop or warehouse in the front or fronts, and on the ground or basement story of every dwelling-house occupied by such person or persons in trade, who should expose to sale, or sell, any goods, wares, or merchandize, in any such shop or warehouse.

for any *dwelling-house* herein-after described, *which shall not fall within the exemption of the preceding provision*, shall be *reduced* according to the respective rent or values, and to the amount following, (that is to say)

Where the rent or annual value of any dwelling-house shall be 10*l.* the reduced duties amounting in the whole to the sum of 10*s.*

11*l.*, the reduced duties of	-	-	£0	12	0
12*l.*, the reduced duties of	-	-	0	14	0
13*l.*, the reduced duties of	-	-	0	16	0
14*l.*, the reduced duties of	-	-	0	18	0
15*l.*, the reduced duties of	-	-	1	0	0
16*l.*, the reduced duties of	-	-	1	2	0
17*l.*, the reduced duties of	-	-	1	4	0
18*l.*, the reduced duties of	-	-	1	6	0

respectively, and no more.

Sect. 3.—That the exemption for one moiety of the said duties on houses shall be extended to occupiers of every dwelling-house duly licensed to sell *beer, ale, wine*, or *other liquors* therein by *retail*, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drank, or consumed, shall not be a shop or warehouse as described in the 4th Geo. IV. c. 11.

Sect. 4.—That in respect of all assessments to be made for any year commencing as aforesaid, the several rates and duties granted by the 48 G. III. c. 55., 52 G. III. c. 92., and the 2 and 3 W. IV. c. 113, and now payable for male persons employed in the capacities of *riders*, or *travellers*, and of *clerks, book-keepers*, or *office-keepers*, and of *stewards, bailiffs, overseers*, or *managers*, and of *clerks, under-stewards, bailiffs, overseers*, or *managers*, and of *shopmen, warehousemen, porters*, or *cellarmen*, or of *grooms, stable-boys*, or *helpers in the stables*, solely and *bonâ fide* employed in their respective trades or businesses, by any livery-stable-keeper, horse-dealer, postmaster, or any other person licensed by the Commissioners of Stamps, or by any person under their authority, to let post-horses or carriages for hire or profit,* shall severally cease and determine. Provided also, that where any licensed victualler in the said acts described shall employ one male person only, *bonâ fide* and generally to *carry out and deliver any beer, &c. to customers*, such person shall be considered a porter hereby exempt from duty, although he may be occasionally employed to wait on guests.

Sect. 5.—Certain carriages particularly described to be exempt from duty.

Sect. 6.—Horses, &c. used by market-gardeners to be exempt from the duty of 10*s.* 6*d.* now payable.

* It seems to be the intention of this section to exempt the employers of all persons acting in the several capacities above mentioned: its wording, however, would admit a doubt whether *any* are exempt *unless employed by postmasters*.

Sect. 7.—Shepherds' dogs (not being greyhounds, &c.) to be exempt; provided that returns be made and exemption claimed for such dogs, as in other cases under the provisions of the acts in force.

LIGHTING AND WATCHING PARISHES.

[3 & 4 WILL. IV. c. 90.—28 August, 1833.]

An Act to repeal an Act of the 11th Geo. IV., for the Lighting and Watching Parishes in England and Wales, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

1.—Wholly repeals the 11 Geo IV. c. 27.

4.—That this act and its provisions shall apply to and may be adopted, by all, or any, or either of the parishes in England and Wales.

5.—Upon application in writing of three or more of the rate-payers of any parish, the churchwardens shall, within ten days, appoint a time and place for a meeting of the rate-payers, to determine whether the provisions of this act shall be adopted; the time appointed not to be less than ten nor more than twenty-one days from the delivery of such application; and a notice of such meeting to be published, &c.

6.—A chairman to be elected by the rate-payers, to determine any controversy as to qualification, &c.

7.—The chairman shall cause to be read the requisition for the meeting, and require a determination by majority of votes whether this act shall be adopted or not: *provided*, that a majority of the rate-payers present may adjourn such meeting from time to time.

8.—If at such meeting it be determined by a majority of two-thirds of the rate-payers that this act shall be adopted, the same shall from thenceforth take effect in such parish; and inspectors, not more than twelve, nor less than three, shall be elected.

9.—The rate-payers of such parish shall, at their first meeting, or some adjournment thereof, and so from time to time in every succeeding year, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, fix the total amount of money which the inspectors shall have power to raise in any one year: *provided*, that any five rated inhabitants qualified to vote may, at such meeting or adjournment, in writing given to the chairman, demand a poll to be taken of the rate-payers qualified to vote, on the question whether this act or any part of it shall be adopted, &c.

10.—On the first Sunday after the receipt of such demand of a poll, the churchwardens shall cause a notice to be affixed on parish churches, &c., specifying some day, not earlier than ten, nor later than twenty-one days after such Sunday, and appointing a place or places when and where the rate-payers may signify their votes for or against the adoption of this act, or such part as

may have been agreed on, as well as with respect to the money to be raised in the succeeding year, and the number of inspectors to be elected; votes to be received on two successive days, commencing on each day at eight o'clock, A. M., and ending at four, P. M.

12.—Churchwardens shall examine the votes, and compare them with the last poor-rate, and may call before them and examine any parish officer or voter, and, after a fair summing-up, publicly declare whether or not two-thirds of the votes given had been in favour of the act, the money to be raised, &c.: *provided*, that the whole number of persons voting shall be *a clear majority of the rate-payers of the parish.*

13.—Any of the rate-payers, not exceeding five together, may inspect the votes, at all reasonable times, within one month after such notice.

14.—No person shall be deemed a rate-payer, entitled to vote, &c., unless he or she shall have been rated to the poor for one whole year immediately preceding, and shall have *paid* all parochial rates (except such as have been made or become due within six months preceding).

15.—Notice of the adoption of the act, or part thereof, with the sum to be raised, &c., shall be fixed on church and chapel doors, and the act shall thenceforth take effect: *provided*, that the inhabitants present at any meeting called in manner herein directed, at any time after the expiration of three years from the time when this act shall have been adopted, may determine that its provisions shall, after a certain day, *cease* to be acted upon.

16.—In case any such meeting, or in case two-thirds of the voters on the poll, shall *not* determine in favour of this act, it shall not be lawful for the inhabitants to meet again in less than one year for the same purpose.

17—prescribes the mode of electing inspectors.

18 and 19—relate to inspectors' accounts.

20--31—relate to the appointment of officers, the treasurer's accounts, fees, &c.

32.—Inspectors to issue orders to the overseers from time to time, requiring them to levy amounts mentioned in such orders.

33. *Mode of collecting Rates.*—The overseers, for the purpose of collecting rates under this act, shall proceed in the same manner, and have the same powers, &c., as for levying poor-rates: *provided*, that owners and occupiers of houses, buildings, and property (other than *land*), rateable to the poor, shall be rated at, and pay a rate in the pound, *three times greater than the owners and occupiers of land: provided also*, that the total amount to be collected under this act, for any *one year*, shall not exceed the sum agreed on by the inhabitants aforesaid, and that the same shall be assessed upon the full and fair annual value to which lands,

houses, &c., within the parish, shall be rated or rateable, according to the last valuation to the poor's-rate.

34.—*Land and Houses to be rated separately.*—Whenever one person shall be rated for land and houses, the same to be assessed separately: *provided*, that every court-yard, yard, or garden (not being a market-garden, or nursery-ground), shall be assessed with the house, &c.

36.—The overseers shall pay over the amount mentioned in inspector's order, to the treasurer, within three months after the delivery of such order, and shall keep the accounts separate from the poor-rates.

39—43.—Watchmen to be appointed, &c.

44.—Fire-engines, with pipes and other proper utensils, to be provided.

45.—The inspectors may cause lamp-irons, lamp-posts, or other posts, to be fixed upon or against walls or pallisadoes, erect watch-boxes, &c.

51.—All gas-pipes shall be laid at the greatest practicable distance (four feet at least, whenever possible) from the nearest joint of any water-pipe, except in cases where it shall be unavoidably necessary to lay the gas-pipes across water-pipes; in which cases the gas-pipes shall be laid *over* the water-pipes, at the greatest practicable distance, forming therewith a right angle; the said gas-pipes being at least nine feet in length, so that no joint thereof be nearer to any part of the water-pipes than four feet. Two or more gas-pipes not to be joined together previous to being laid in the trench, but to be joined while in their places in the trench; and the same shall be kept air tight, under penalty of 5*l.*

52.—When the water of any company shall be contaminated by gas used for the purposes of this act, the persons making or furnishing such gas to forfeit the sum of 20*l.* to the water-company; and if not remedied within 24 hours, then 10*l.* for every day the same shall remain contaminated.

53.—Water-companies may dig to and about, and examine the mains, pipes, &c., to ascertain cause of contamination of water; and if it be found that the same has been caused by escape of gas, the costs of search and of repairs to be paid by gas-suppliers; if otherwise, by the said water-company.

55.—Penalty for wilfully destroying or injuring lamps, lamp-irons, or lamp-posts, 40*s.*, and reparation of damage; and for throwing down or damaging watch-house, watch-box, pailings, rails, &c., 5*l.*, and full satisfaction; one moiety to the person apprehending the offender, and the other to the purposes of this act.

56.—Persons accidentally or carelessly breaking lamps, &c., may be summoned before two justices, who shall award satisfac-

tion; which shall be recovered, if payment be refused, in the same manner as forfeitures for assaulting watchmen, &c.

57—62.—Inspectors may contract for works, &c.; but the value of not above 20*l.* without fourteen days' notice; sue for breach of contract; purchase or rent ground or buildings; bring actions, &c.

66.—Orders, &c., of inspectors may be appealed against to the quarter-sessions within four months after cause of complaint.

67.—Appeals under this act to be subject to the same rules as appeals against poor-rates.

69.—No actions to be brought more than six months after the fact committed, &c.

71.—This act may be adopted in any parish, either as to lighting or as to watching, or lighting *and* watching, and by any parish as to lighting only, although such parish may be watched by act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or as to watching only, although lighted under some local act.

73.—The inhabitants of any part of a parish may determine to adopt this act in such part, subject to all the regulations before prescribed; rates, &c., in such case, to be confined to such parts of parishes; but no such determination to affect parts of parishes already regulated by local acts.

APPENDIX.

Public Documents, Lists, Tables, &c.

1.—THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The King.

WILLIAM IV., born August 21, 1765; married July 11, 1818, to ADELAIDE AMELIA LOUISA THERESA CAROLINE, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768.

Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829, in his 61st year.

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, Fredrica Sophia Carolina, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Frederick William, Prince of Salms Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue:* George Frederick, born May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born January 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born February 24, 1774; married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1797. *Issue:* George William, March 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 23, 1776.

Sophia, born November 3, 1777.

Cousins to His Majesty.

Princess Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester, born May 29, 1773.

Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester (her brother), born Jan. 15, 1776; married July 22, 1816, to the Princess Mary.

Present Order of Succession to the Crown.

Alexandrina Victoria, issue of the late Duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819.

Related by Marriage.

Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, now King of Belgium, married May 2, 1816, to the daughter of his late Majesty, who died Nov. 6, 1817.

Duchess of Kent (widow of his Majesty's late brother), Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), sister of the King of Belgium, born August 17, 1786.

2.—MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Brougham and Vaux.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Ripon.
First Lord of the Treasury (Pr. Min.)	Earl Grey.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Viscount Althorp.
Secretary of State, Home Affairs	Viscount Melbourne.
Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs	Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary of State, Colonial Affairs	Right Hon. E. G. Stanley.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Charles Grant.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Graham, Bart.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Holland.
Postmaster-General	Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Paymaster-General	Lord John Russell.

Earl of Carlisle (*no office.*)

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Marquess of Lansdowne.
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, Esq. and Right Hon. W. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard, Esq.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Ripon.
Clerks to the Privy Seal, J. H. Carles, Esq. J. T. Fane, Esq.
Patent Clerk, J. G. Donne, Esq.

THE TREASURY.

Lord Commissioners, Earl Grey, Viscount Althorp, Francis Vernon Smith, Esq. and F. T. Baring, Esq. Hon. G. Ponsonby, T. F. Kennedy, Esq.
Joint Secretaries, Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, and Charles Wood, Esq.
Assistant Secretary, Hon. J. K. Stewart.
Solicitor, George Maule, Esq.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Viscount Althorp.
Secretary, E. Walpole, Esq.
Auditor and Tally-Writer, Lord Grenville.
Clerk of the Pells, Right Hon. Henry Ellis.
Tellers, Marquess of Camden, Earl Bathurst, Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Spencer Percival, Esq.

SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

Home Affairs—Principal Secretary, Viscount Melbourne.
Under Secretaries, Hon. G. Lamb; S. M. Phillips, Esq.
Foreign Affairs—Principal Secretary, Viscount Palmerston.
Under Secretaries, Sir G. Shee, Bart.; J. Backhouse, Esq.
Colonial Affairs—Principal Secretary, Right Hon. E. G. S. Stanley.
Under Secretaries, J. G. S. Lefever, R. W. Hay, Esqrs.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Right Hon. Charles Grant.
Commissioners, Right Hon. Henry Ellis, Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Robert Gordon, Esq., J. Stewart, Mackenzie, Esq.
Secretary, T. B. Macaulay, Esq.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—Lords Commissioners, Right Hon. Sir Jas. G. R. Graham, Bart., Rear-Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart., Rear-Admiral Hon. G. K. L. Dundas, Captain Sir S. J. B. Pechell, Bart., Henry Labouchere, Esq., Captain Hon. M. F. Berkeley.
Secretaries, Hon. Captain G. Elliot, John Barrow, Esq.
Hydrographer, Captain F. Beaufort.
Astronomer Royal, J. Pond, Esq.
Navy Pay-Office—Treasurer, Right Hon. C. P. Thompson.
Assistant, Charles Aylmer. E-q.
Civil Department—Accountant-General, J. T. Briggs, Esq.
Surveyor, Captain William Symonds.
Storekeeper-General, Hon. R. Dundas.
Comptroller of Victualling, Jas. Meek, Esq.
Physician-General, Sir William Burnett, M.D.

THE ARMY.

War-Office—Secretary at War, Right Hon. Edw. Ellice.
Deputy, L. Sullivan, Esq.
Paymaster-General, Lord John Russell.
Medical Director-General, Sir Jas. McGrigor, Bart., M.D.
Horse Guards—Commander of the Forces, General Lord Hill.
Military Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset.
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald.
Quartermaster-Gen. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Willoughby Gordon.
Judge Advocate-General, Right Hon. R. Grant.
Chaplain General, Rev. Dr. W. Dakins.

Ordnance—Master-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kempt.
Surveyor-General, Lieut.-Col. Wm. L. Maberly.
Clerk of, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Fox.
Secretary to Board, R. Byham, Esq.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Lord Auckland.
Vice-President, Right Hon. Charles P. Thomson.
Secretaries, C. C. F. Greville, Esq., Hon. W. Bathurst.
Assistant Secretary, Thomas Lack, Esq.

OFFICE OF WOODS, FORESTS, &c.

Commissioners, Vis. Duncannon, W. D. Adams, Esq., Sir B. C. Stephenson.
Secretary, A. Milne, Esq.

THE MINT.

Master, Lord Auckland.
Deputy, James W. Morrison, Esq.
Comptroller, John Tekell, Esq.

IRISH OFFICE.

Chief Secretary, Right Hon. E. J. Littleton.

REVENUE BOARDS.

Customs—Chairman, R. B. Deane, Esq.
Deputy, Hon. E. R. Stewart.
Secretary, C. A. Scovell, Esq.
Excise—Chairman, Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart.
Deputy, —— Plunkett, Esq.
Secretary, John C. Freeling, Esq.
Stamps and Taxes—Chairman, John Wood, Esq.
Secretary, C. Pressley, Esq.
Post-Office—Postmaster-General, Duke of Richmond.
Secretary, Sir F. Freeling, Bart.
Assistant, G. H. Freeling, Esq.
Secretary in Edinburgh, Sir E. Lees, Bart.
Secretary in Dublin, A. Godby, Esq.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Marchioness of Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.
Deputy, Marquess of Cholmondeley.
Secretary, Major E. Macarthur.
Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk.
Secretary, Rev. Jas. Dallaway.
Lord Steward, Duke of Argyle.
Treasurer, Right Hon. Sir W. H. Freemantle.
Comptroller, Lord R. Grosvenor.
Master of Household, Sir F. B. Watson.
Secretary to Board of Green Cloth, Thomas Marrable, Esq.
Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonshire.
Vice-Chamberlain, Earl of Belfast.
Comptroller of Accounts, J. B. Mash, Esq.
Keeper of Privy Purse, Sir Henry Wheatley.
Secretary to Privy Purse, J. Bott, Esq.
Master of the Ceremonies, Sir R. Chester.
Assistant and Marshal, T. S. Hyde, Esq.
Master of Robes, Sir George Seymour.
Groom of Robes, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.
Poet Laureat, Robert Southey, LL.D.
Examiner of Plays, George Colman, Esq.
Principal Portrait-Painter, David Wilkie, Esq.
Master of the Horse, Earl of Albemarle.
Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal, Sir Andrew Barnard.
Groom of the Stole, Marquess of Winchester.

Master of the Stag-Hounds, Earl of Lichfield.
Hered. Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's.
Lord High Almoner, Archbishop of York.
Secretary, Jos. Hanby, Esq.
Hered. Grand Almoner, Marquess of Exeter.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Edward Goodenough, D.D.
King's Private Secretary, Sir Herbert Taylor.
Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London.
Physicians, Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. M.D., Sir Henry Halford, Bart. M.D., Sir Matthew John Tierney, Bart. M.D.
Serjeant Surgeons, Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., B. C. Brodie, Esq.
Surgeon to the Person, Robert Keate, Esq.
Aurists, W. Maule, Esq., J. H. Curtis, Esq.
Captain of the Band of Gentleman Pensioners, Lord Foley.
Captain of Yeoman of King's Guard, Marquess of Clanricarde.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Denbigh.
Chief Chamberlain, Hon. W. Ashley.
Mistress of the Robes, Duchess Dowager of Leeds.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of Westmeath Countess of Mayo, Marchioness Wellesley, Marchioness of Ely, Countess Brownlow, Lady Clinton.
Treasurer, John Barton, Esq.
Attorney-General, Serjeant W. Taddy.
Solicitor-General, Serjeant H. A. Merewether.
Master of the Horse, Earl of Errol.
Physicians, Sir H. Halford, Bart., M.D., Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., M.D.
Surgeon, David Davies, Esq.

MINISTRY, &c. OF IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, Marquess Wellesley.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Plunkett.
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal, Right Hon. E. J. Littleton.
Under Secretary, Sir Wm. Gossett.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh.
Clerk of Privy Council, Viscount Clifden.
State Steward, Colonel Sir Frederick Stevens.
Comptroller, John Hart, Esq.
Chamberlain, George L'Estrange, Esq.
Physician, Alexander Jackson, M.D.
Surgeon, Gerard Macklin, Esq.
Keeper of Records of Parliament & Ulster King at Arms, Sir W. Betham.
Dean of the Chapel, Reverend C. Vignolles, D. D.
Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hussey Vivian.
Military Secretary, Captain C. C. Vivian.
Commander of Artillery and Engineers, Major-General Jos. M'Lean.

SCOTLAND.

Great Steward, the KING.
Heritable Lord High Constable, Earl of Errol.
Heritable Royal Standard-Bearer, H. J. Wedderburne, Esq.
Knight Mareschal, Sir A. Keith.
Lord Justice General, Duke of Montrose.
Vice-Admiral, Earl Cathcart.
Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Melville.
Lord Registrar, Hight Honourable William Dundas.
Heritable Master of the Household, Duke of Argyle.

Heritable Standard-Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale.
Heritable Armour-Bearer, A. Seton, Esq.
Heritable Usher of the White Rod, Sir Patrick Walker.
Physicians, John Abercrombie, M. D., James Home, M. D.
Surgeon, John H. Wisheart, Esq.
Dean of Chapel Royal, George Crook, D. D.
Chaplain to the Queen, W. Singer, D. D.
Captain-General of King's Body-Guard, Earl of Dalhousie.
Commander of the Forces, Major-General the Honourable Patrick Stuart.

3.—THE CHURCH.

ENGLISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	DEANS.
1813	Wm. Howley, D.D. *Primate of all England*..	*Canterbury* .	1828	Bishop of Oxford.
1791	E. V. Vernon, D. C. L. *Primate of England*..	*York*.....	1807	Cockburn, D.D.
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D.	*London*.....	1828	Bishop of Llandaff.
1819	W. Van Mildert, D.D.	*Durham* ...	1826	Bishop of St. David's
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	*Winchester*	1827	T. Rennell, D.D.
1803	Thos. Burgess, D.D.	*Salisbury*...	1825	H. Pearson, D.D.
1805	Henry Bathurst, D.C.L....	*Norwich*....	1805	G. Pellew, D.D.
1809	Bower E. Sparke, D.D....	*Ely*	1812	J. Wood, D.D.
1812	G. Henry Law, D.D.....	*Bath & Wells*	1824	E. Goodenough.
1815	Henry Ryder, D.D..	*Lichf. & Cov.*	1824	Woodhouse, D.D.
1816	Herbert Marsh, D.D.....	*Peterboro'*..	1819	T. Turton, D.D.
1820	John Kaye, D.D.....	*Lincoln*....	1827	G. Gordon, D.D.
1820	William Carey, D.D.....	*St. Asaph*..	1830	Luxmoore, M.A.
1824	Robert James Carr, D.D...	*Worcester* .	1831	Bishop of Rochester
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D..	*Bangor*	1830	J. Warren, M.A.
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D.D..	*St. David's*	1825	
1827	Robert Gray, D.D.....	*Bristol*	1827	H. Beeke, D.D.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D....	*Carlisle*....	1827	R. Hodgson, D.D.
1827	George Murray, D.D.....	*Rochester*..	1827	R. Steevens, D.D.
1828	Edward Copleston, D.D. ..	*Llandaff*...	1827	
1828	John Bird Sumner, D.D. ..	*Chester*. ...	1828	G. Davys, D.D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D.....	*Oxford*.....	1829	T. Gaisford, D.D.
1830	John Henry Monk, D.D...	*Gloucester* .	1830	E. Rice, D.D.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.....	*Exeter*.....	1830	W. Landon, D.D.
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D.....	*Chichester* .	1831	G. Chandler, D.C.L.
1832	E. Grey, D.D.....	*Hereford*...	1832	J. Merewether, M.A.
1827	William Ward, D.D.....	*Sodor & Man*	1827	

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of consecration.

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	DEANS.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D. *Primate of all Ireland*	*Armagh*	1822	J. E. Jackson, A.M.
1831	Richard Wheatley, D. D., *Primate of Ireland*...	*Dublin*	1831	Bishop of Kildare. H. Dawson, M.A.
1822	Rich. Laurence, D. C. L., *Primate of Munster*..	*Cashel, Emly, & Waterford* .	1822	S. Adams, M.A. T. P. Lefanu.
1802	P. le Poer Trench, D.D., *Primate of Connaught*..	*Tuam* and.... *Ardagh*	1819	T. Carter, D.D. R. Murray, M.A.
1802	N. Alexander, D.D.....	*Meath & Clonmacnoise*...	1823	H. Roper, D.D.
1803	C. D. Lindsay, D.D.	*Kildare*.....	1804	T. Tench, A.M.

1801	G. de la P. Beresford, D.D.	*Kilmore*.....	1892	Hon. H. V. Fitzgerald, D.C.L.
1804	Lord R. Tottenham, D.D. .	*Clogher*	1822	R.C.Maude,M.A.
1804	Christ. Butson, D.D.	*Clonfert* and *Kilmacduagh*	1804	T. Hawkins, D.D. R. Hood, D.D.
1810	James Verschoyle, D.D..	*Killala* and *Achonry*...	1810	Hon.G.Gore,M.A. T. Blakeley, M.A.
1812	John Leslie, D.D.....	*Elphin*	1819	J. French, M.A.
1813	Robert Fowler, D.D.....	*Ossory*.....	1813	Hon. J. Bourke, M.A.
	Annexed to Cashel	*Waterford* and *Lismore*.	1833	U. Lee, M.A. Sir G. W. Bishop, Bart., M.A.
1819	James Saurin, D.D.	*Dromore*.....	1819	J. Mahon, M.A.
1820	Richard Mant, D.D....	*Down* and *Connor*	1823	Hon. T. Plunkett, M.A. H. Leslie, M.A.
1820	Thomas Elrington, D.D...	*Ferns* and *Leighlin*...	1822	P. Browne, M.A. Hon. R. B. Bernard, D.D.
1822	William Blissett, D.D.....	*Raphoe*	1822	Ld. E. Chichester.
1822	John Jebb, D.D.	*Limerick,Ardfert&Aghadoe*	1822	A. Preston, D.D. G. Holmes.
1826	John Brinkley, D.D.....	*Cloyne*.....	1826	T. Burgh, M.A.
1828	Rd. Ponsonby, D.D.	*Derry*	1831	T. B. Gough, M.A.
1830	Sam. Kyle, D.D.	*Cork* and *Ross*	1830	R. Burrowes, D.D. J. Stamus.
1831	E. Knox, D.D.	*Killaloe* and *Kilfenora*..	1831	J. Head, A.M. W.H.Stackpoole.

The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all other Irish Bishops: the rest according to priority of consecration.

COLONIAL BISHOPS, ACCORDING TO SENIORITY.

C. Lipscombe, D.D.....	*Jamaica*.....	1824
W. H. Coleridge, D.D.	*Barbadoes and Leward Isles*...	1824
John Inglis, D.D.....	*Nova Scotia*.....	1825
Hon. C. J. Stewart, D.D.....	*Quebec*.....	1825
D. Wilson, D.D.....	*Calcutta*.....	1832

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland is governed by 1 General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 79 Presbyteries. It contains 899 Parishes, and has 938 Clergymen.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Right Hon. Lord Belhaven, *High Commissioner.*
Rev. Dr. Stirling, *Moderator.*
Robert Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church.*
Rev. Dr. John Lee, *Principal Clerk.*
Agents, John Murray, Esq., Edinburgh; John Spottiswoode, Esq., London.

4.—THE BAR.

ENGLAND.

CHANCERY.—*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Brougham and Vaux. *Master or Keeper of the Rolls*, Sir J. Leach. *Vice-Chancellor*, Sir L. Shadwell. *Accountant General*, W. G. Adam, Esq. *Masters in Chancery*, (Office, Southampton Buildings,) J. E. Dowdeswell, F. Cross, J. Trower, J. Wingfield, J. W. Farrer, Esqs., Sir Griffin Wilson, Lord Henley, H. Martin, J. B. Roupell, W. Brougham, Esqs. *Clerk of Public Office*, Mr. W. T. Smith.

CROWN OFFICE.—*Clerk of Crown*, Earl Bathurst. *Deputy*, E. Wilbraham, Esq.

SIX CLERKS' OFFICE.—*Six Clerks*, F. Vesey, E. V. Utterson, W. Turton, L. B. Allen, . Pollen, H. Gawler, Esqs.

REGISTER OFFICE.—*Hereditary Registrar*, Duke of St. Alban's. *Lord Chancellor's Registrars*, T. A. Raynsford, F. B. Bedwell, Esqs. *Masters of the Rolls' Registrars*, J. C. Fry, E. D. Colvill, Esqs.

REPORT OFFICE.—*Master*, T. A. Raynsford, Esq.

HANAPER OFFICE.—*Clerk of the Hanaper*, Rev. T. Thurlow. *Deputy*, J. G. Seton, Esq.

ALIENATION OFFICE.—*Commissioners*, G. Courthorpe, Esq., Sir R. Chester, C. Luxmore, Esq. *Receiver General*. C. Dodd, Esq.

DISPENSATION OFFICE, Church-yard Court, Temple.—*Clerks*, G. Humphrys, jun., J. Humphrys, Esqs. *Deputy*, G. Humphrys, Esq.

RECORD OFFICE, Tower.—*Keeper*, H. Petrie, Esq. *Chief Clerk*, J. Bayley, Esq.

ROLLS CHAPEL.—*Keeper*, T. Leach, Esq. *Warden of the Fleet*, W. R. H. Brown, Esq.

EXAMINER'S, OFFICE, Rolls Yard.—*Examiners (A to K)*, J. N. Dancer, Esq. *Sworn Clerk*, T. H. Greenland. *(L to Z)*, T. H. Plummer, Esq. *Sworn Clerk*, C. F. Spratlin. *Clerks of the Petty Bag*, J. Bentall, T. H. Plumer, L. B. Allen, Esqs.

INROLMENT OFFICE (and Office for Inrolling Annuities), Chancery Lane. *Clerks*, the Six Clerks in Chancery, and Three Clerks of the Petty Bag. *Sworn Clerks*, J. Mitford, D. Drew, Esqs. *Clerk of Inrolments of Proceedings under Commission of Bankrupt*, J. T. Church, Esq. *Clerk of the Custodies of Idiots and Lunatics*, E. Thurlow, Esq. *Deputy*, C. H. Talbot, Esq. *Clerk*, Mr. E. Goddard. *Clerk of the Briefs*, G. Humphrys, Esq. *Deputy Clerk of the Letters Patent*, Mr. J. Seton. *Examiner*, T. Lloyd, Esq.

CORPORATION OF CURSITORS, *Principal*, R. S. Appleyard, Esq. *Assistants*, J. Pensam, T. Jones, Esqs.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICERS.—*Principal Secretary*, D. Le Marchant, Esq. *Secretary of Bankrupts*, W. Vizard, Esq. *Clerks*, C. Elley, (Com. of Affidavits in the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham), and C. Holskamp. *Messenger*, D. Charnock. *Secretary of Lunatics*, L. A. Lowdham, Esq. *Secretary of Presentations*, J. Dyneley, Esq. *Secretary of Appeals from the Courts of Delegates and Admiralty, and of Commissions, Decrees, and Injunctions, and Bearer of the Purse*, L. Edmonds, Esq. *Deputy*, Mr. C. Holskamp. *Commissioners of Lunatics*, W. Phillimore, F. Whitmarsh, E. Jacob, E. Winslow, Esqs.

OFFICERS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—*Chief Secretary*, T. Leach, Esq. *Under Secretary and Secretary of Causes*, J. A. Murray, Esq.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S *Secretary*, C. Shadwell, Esq.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Lord Chief Justice*, Sir T. Denman. *Judges*, Sir J. Littledale, Sir J. Park, Sir W. E. Taunton, Sir J. Patteson.—CROWN SIDE.—*King's Coroner or Attorney*, E. H. Lushington, Esq. *Secondary*, P. Dealtry, Esq. PLEAS SIDE.—*Master*, T. Le Blanc, Esq. *Chief Clerk*, Lord Ellenborough. *Custodes Brevium*, Lord Kenyon, Lord Ellenborough. *Filazer Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries*, Hon. T. Kenyon. *Marshal and Associate to the Chief Justice*, —— Denman, Esq. *Marshal of King's Bench Prison*, W. Jones, Esq.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Chief Justice*, Sir N. C. Tyndal. *Judges*, Sir J. A. Parke, Sir S. Gaselee, Sir J. B. Bosanquet, Sir E. H. Alderson. *Office of Custos Brevium*, Sir E. Mostyn, Sir W. Eden, C. Brownrigg, Esq. *Deputy*, G. Humphrys, Esq. *Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Judgments*, T. Hudson, G. Watlington, H. B. Ray, Esqs. *Secondaries*, G. Griffith, J. H. Cancellor, E. R. Ray, Esqs. *Associate to the Chief Justice*, W. Woodrooffe, Esq. *Warden of the Fleet*, W. R. H. Brown, Esq.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Chancellor*, Right Hon. Viscount Althorpe. *Lord Chief Baron*, Lord Lyndhurst. *Barons*, Sir J. Bayley, Sir J.

Vaughan, Sir W. Bolland, Sir J. Gurney. *Cursitor Baron*, G. Bankes, Esq. *Accountant General*, R. Richards. Esq. *Marshal and Associate to Chief Baron*, A. J. Walton, Esq. *King's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent, Esq. *Secondaries*, J. A. Myers, G. Vandernec, Esqs.

PIPE OFFICE, Exchequer Office, Somerset Place. *Clerk of the Pipe*, Lord W. Bentinck. *Deputy*, C. H. Ware, Esq. *First Secondary*, H. Burgh, Esq. *Second ditto*, J. Conder, Esq. *Comptroller*, J. Jekell, Esq. *Deputy ditto*. T. Farrar, Esq. *Clerk*, T. Pain.

EXCHEQUER OFFICE OF PLEAS, Lincoln's Inn, Old Buildings.—*Clerk of the Pleas*, W. S. Rose, Esq. *Masters and Prothonotaries*, T. Day, K. Collatt, E. Walker, Esqs. *Chief Clerk*, Mr. Stannard. *Filazer*, G. Chilton, Esq.

REGISTER OF DEEDS IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, Office, Bell Yard, Temple Lane.—*Registrars*, T. Le Blanc, J. Mitford, H. W. Vincent, E. R. Porter, Esqs.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, 82, Basinghall Street.—*Chief Judge*, Right Hon. T. Erskine. *Other Judges*, Sir J. Cross, Sir G. Rose. *Chief Registrar*, E. Lawes, W. Barber, Esqs. *Deputy Registrars to Court of Review*, F. Gregg, J. Vizard, Esqs. *Registrar of Meetings* (resident), J. Hodgson, Esq.

SUBDIVISION COURT (West Side).—*Commissioners*, C. F. Williams, J. Evans, R. G. C. Fane, Esqs. (East Side), *Commissioners*, J. H. Merivale, J. S. M. Fonblanque, E. Holroyd, Esqs.

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—*Chief Commissioner*, H. R. Reynolds, Esq. *Commissioners*, T. B. Bowen, J. G. Harris, W. J. Law, Esqs. *Chief Clerk*, J. Massey, Esq. *Provisional Assignee*, Mr. H. Dance.

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.—*Attorney-General*, Sir W. Horne. *Solicitor-General*, Sir J. Campbell. *King's Ancient Sergeant*, A. Onslow, Esq. *King's Sergeants*, W. Taddy, T. Wilde, R. Spankie, Esqs.

DUCHY COURT OF LANCASTER, Lancaster Place, Strand.—*Chancellor*, Lord Holland. *Attorney-General*, . *King's Sergeant*, C. P. Cooper, Esq. *King's Counsel*, Sir F. A. Roe. *Receiver-General*, Sir W. Knighton. *Auditor*, Sir G. Harrison.

MANOR AND LIBERTY OF THE SAVOY.—*Steward*, W. T. Roe, Esq. *Bailiff*, E. S. Halswell, Esq.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.—*Chancellor*, Lord Holland. *Vice-Chancellor*, F. L. Holt, Esq. *Secretary*, F. D. Danvers, Esq. *Attorney-General*, J. Williams, Esq.

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM, Court of Chancery.—*Chancellor*, R. H. Williamson, Esq. *Attorney-General*, Sir J. Scarlett. *Solicitor-General*, D. F. Jones, Esq. *Cursitor*, Hon. G. Barrington.

MARSHALSEA COURT, Westminster.—*Judge*, Lord Steward of the Household. *Steward of the Court*, W. B. Brent, Esq. *Knight Marshal*, Sir C. M. Lamb. *Prothonotary*, Sir H. F. Campbell. *Deputy*, Mr. J. C. Hewlitt.—This Court sits every Friday.

COURT OF WESTMINSTER.—*Dean*, Very Rev. J. Ireland, D.D. *High Steward*, Viscount Sidmouth. *Deputy Steward*, E. Robson, Esq. *High Bailiff*, A. Morris, Esq. *Deputy*, F. Smedley. *Town Clerk*, J. Robson, Esq. *High Constable*, Mr. W. Lee. *Sealer of Weights and Measures*, Mr. S. Furley.

LAW OFFICERS.—*Attorney-General*, Sir W. Horne. *Solicitor-General*, Sir John Campbell.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

VICAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.—*Vicar-General*, Sir H. Jenner. *Dean of Peculiars*, Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl. *Registrar*, J. Moore, Esq. *Deputy*, C. Bedford, Esq. *Apparitor-General of the Province of Canterbury*, Mr. J. Taylor.

COURT OF ARCHES.—*Official Principal*. Sir J. Nicholl. *Registrar*, W. Townsend, Esq.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—*Master*, Sir J. Nicholl. *Registrars*, Rev. G. Moore, Rev. R. Moore.

FACULTY OFFICE.—*Master*, Lord Stowell. *Registrar*, Right Hon. C. M. Sutton. *Deputies*, P. C. Moore, J. Sharpe, Esqs.

CONSISTORY COURT.—*Judge*, S. Lushington, Esq. *Deputy Registrar*, J. Shepherd.

IRELAND.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Lord Chancellor*, Right Hon. Lord Plunkett. *Secretaries*, R. B. M'Causland, Esq., R. Long, Esq. *Master of the Rolls*, Right Hon. Sir William M'Mahon, Bart. *Deputy*, Robert Wogan, Esq. *Masters in Chancery*, W. Henn, Esq., Rodk. Connor, Esq., J. S. Townsend, Esq., Thomas Goold, Esq. *Accountant-General*, John Boyd, Esq.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Lord Chief Justice*, † Right Hon Charles K. Bushe. *Judges*, † Rich. Jebb. † Charles Barton. † T. B. Vandeleur.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Lord Chief Justice*, † Right Hon. John Doherty. *Judges*, † Arthur Moore. † W. Johnson. † Robert Torrens.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Lord Chief Baron*, † Right Hon. Henry Joy. *Barons*, † Sir W. C. Smith, Bart. † R. Pennefather. † J. L. Foster. *Chief Remembrancer*, A. R. Blake, Esq. *Accountant-General*, David Mahoney, Esq.

Thus † marked, Commissioners to hear and determine Causes in Chancery in the Absence of the Lord Chancellor.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—*Vicar-General and Judge of Prerogative Court*, Right Hon. Dr. John Radcliff. *Registrars of Metropolitan Court*, J. G. Brydges and G. Scott, Esqs. *Ditto of Prerogative Court*, Rev. Sir John Robinson, and W. Stewart, Esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—*Judge*, Sir Henry Meredith, Bart. *King's Advocate-General*, Sir Thos. Staples, Bart *Registrar*, Dan. Pinean, Esq.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—*Commissioners*, P. Burrowes and J. Lloyd, Esqs. *Chief Clerk*, P. Burrowes, jun. Esq.

LAW OFFICERS.—*Attorney-General*, Right Hon. F. Blackburne. *Solicitor-General*, Phil. C. Crampton, Esq. *Serjeants*, Edw. Pennefather, Esq., Louis Perrin, Esq., Mich. O'Loghlan, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

COURT OF SESSION.—*First Division.—The Lord President*, Ch. Hope. Robert Craigie. Lord Craigie. D. R. W. Ewart, Lord Balgray. † A. Gillies. Lord Gillies.—*Permanent Ordinaries*, George Cranstoun, Lord Corehouse, John Fullerton, Lord Fullerton. *Ordinaries on the Bills and Tiends*, Sir J. W. Moncrieff, Bart., Lord Moncrieff. *Principal Clerks*, Jos. Bell, Esq., A. Rolland, Esq. *Jury Court*, Osb. Brown, Geo. Esq.—*Second Division.*—† *The Lord Justice Clerk*, David Boyle. Sir W. Miller, Bart, Lord Glenlee, J. W. Murray, Lord Cringletie. † A. M'Cenochie, Lord Meadowbank.—*Permanent Ordinaries*, † J. H. Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie, J. H. Forbes, Lord Forbes. *Principal Clerks*, Jas. Ferguson, Esq., Thos. Thompson, Esq. *Jury Court*, J. Russell, Esq. *Lord Chief Commissioner in Civil Causes by Jury*, W. Adam.

[The Judges marked thus † are Lords of the Justiciary or Chief Criminal Court.]

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Barons*, Sir P. Murray, Bart., D. Hume. *King's Remembrancer*, Sir H. Jardine. *Auditor*, Hon. G. Murray.

LAW OFFICERS.—*Lord Advocate*, Francis Jeffrey, Esq. *Solicitor-General*, Henry Cockburn, Esq. *Advocates Depute*, J. S. Stewart, Graham Speirs, G. Napier, and Co's., Innes, Esqs. *Crown Agent*, David Cleghorn, Esq. *Clerk of Justiciary*, Patrick Boyle.

5.—LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c. FOR 1834.

LORDS LIEUTENANT OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Earl de Grey
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Duke of Buckingham, K. G.
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke, K.G.
Chester, Earl of Stamford and Warrington
Cornwall, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe —*Lord Warden*, Marquess of Hertford, K. G.
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.
Derby, Duke of Devonshire, K. G.
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl Digby
Durham, Marq. of Cleveland—*Custos Rot.* Bishop of Durham
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Hereford, Earl Somers
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Duke of Manchester
Kent, Marquess Camden, K.G.
Lancashire, Earl of Derby
Leicester, Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Lincoln, Earl Brownlow
Middlesex, Duke of Portland
Monmouth, Duke of Beaufort, K. G.
Norfolk, Hon. John Wodehouse
Northampton, Earl of Westmoreland
Northumberland, Duke of Northumberland, K. G.
Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
Oxford, Earl of Macclesfield
Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
Shropshire, Earl of Powis
Somerset, Marquess of Bath, K. G.
Southampton, D. of Wellington, K.G.
Stafford, Earl Talbot, K.T.—*Custos Rot.* Marquess of Stafford
Suffolk, Duke of Grafton
Surry, Lord Arden
Sussex, Earl of Egremont
Warwick, Earl of Warwick
Westmoreland, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.
Wilts, Marquess of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttleton
York, East Riding, Earl of Carlisle
——, *West Riding*, Earl of Harewood
——, *North Riding*, D. of Leeds, K.G.

WALES.

Anglesey, Marq. of Anglesey, K. G.
Brecon, Duke of Beaufort, K. G.
Cardigan, Wm. E. Powell, Esq.
Carmarthen, Lord Dynevor
Carnarvon, Ld. Willougby de Eresby
Denbigh, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bt.
Flint, Marquess of Westminster
Glamorgan, Marquess of Bute
Merioneth, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.
Montgomery, Viscount Clive
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart.
Radnor, Lord Rodney

CUSTODES ROTULORUM AND LORDS LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquis of Hertford.
Armagh, Earl of Gosford.
Carlow, William Browne, Esq.
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort.
Clare, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci.
Cork, Earl of Shannon.
Donegall, Earl of Leitrim.
Down, Marquess of Londonderry.
Dublin, Sir Compton Domville, Bart.
Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen.
Galway, Earl of Clancarty.
Kerry, James Crosbie, Esq.
Kildare, Duke of Leinster.
Kilkenny, Marq. of Ormonde.
King's County, Earl of Rosse.
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim.
Limerick, Earl of Dunraven.
Londonderry, Marq. of Londonderry.
Longford, Viscount Forbes.
Louth, Earl of Roden.
Mayo, Marquess of Sligo.
Meath, Marquess Wellesley.
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore.
Queen's County, Lord Maryborough.
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton.
Sligo, Owen Wynne, Esq.
Tipperary, Hon. F. A. Prittie.
Tyrone, Earl of Belmour.
Waterford, Lord G. T. Beresford.
Westmeath, Earl of Longford.
Wexford, Marquess of Ely.
Wicklow, Earl of Meath.

LORDS LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES.

Antrim, Earl O'Neill
Armagh, Earl of Gosford
Carlow, Viscount Duncannon
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci
Cork, Earl of Shannon

LORD LIEUTENANTS.

Donegal, Marquess of Donegal, K.P.
Down, Marquess of Downshire, K.P.
Dublin, Earl of Meath, K.P.
Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen, K.P.
Galway, Marquess of Clanricarde, G.C.H.
Kerry, Earl of Kenmure
Kildare, Duke of Leinster, K.P.
Kilkenny, Marq. of Ormonde, K.P.
King's County, Lord Oxmantown, M.P.
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim
Limerick, Hon. Col. R. H. Fitz-Gibbon, M.P.
Londonderry, Lord Garvagh.
Longford, Viscount Forbes, M.P.
Louth, Sir P. Bellew
Mayo, Marquess Sligo, K.P.
Meath, Earl of Darnley
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore
Queen's County, Viscount de Vesci
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton
Sligo, Col. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Earl of Donoughmore
Tyrone, Earl of Caledon, K.P.
Waterford, H. Villiers Stuart, Esq.
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Rbt. Shapland Carew, Esq.
Wicklow, Earl of Wicklow

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS DEPUTE OF SCOTLAND.

County.	*Lord Lieutenant.*	*Sheriff Depute.*
Aberdeenshire	Duke of Gordon, G.C.B.....	A. Murray.
Argyllshire	Duke of Argyll	Robert Bruce.
Ayrshire.....	Earl of Glasgow	Archibald Bell.
Banffshire	Earl of Fife, K.T.....	James Urquhart.
Berwickshire	Earl of Home..... ...	William Boswell.
Buteshire	Marquess of Bute.....	Saml. M'Cormick
Caithness-shire	Earl of Caithness	James Ivory
Clackmannanshire.	Earl of Mansfield	John Tait
Cromartyshire	R. B. Æ. M'Leod	John Jardine
Dumbartonshire ..	Duke of Montrose, K.G.	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfries-shire....	Marquess of Queensberry, K.T,....	Sir T. Kirkpatrick
Edinburghshire ...	D. of Buccleuch & Queensberry K.T	Adam Duff
Elgin and Moray..	Earl of Moray, K.T.....	John Cuninghame
Fifeshire	Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B.	Andrew Clephane
Forfarshire	Earl of Airlie	James L'Amy
Haddingtonshire ..	Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.....	William Horne
Inverness-shire....	Hon. Colonel F. W. Grant	W. F. Tytler
Kincardineshire ..	Lord Viscount Arbuthnot	George Douglas
Kinross-shire.....	Right. Hon. William Adam.....	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry	Viscount Garlies.....	Alexander Wood
Lanarkshire	Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. ..	W. Rose Robinson
Linlithgowshire . .	Earl of Hopetoun	John Cay
Nairnshire.....	William Brodie, of Brodie.....	John Cuninghame
Orkney & Shetland	Lord Dundas.....	J. A. Maconochie
Peebles-shire.....	Earl of Wemyss and March	John Wood
Perthshire.....	Earl of Kinnoul	Duncan M'Neill
Renfrewshire	Archibald Campbell	John Colin Dunlop
Ross-shire	Sir J. W. Mackenzie, Bart.....	John Jardine
Roxburghshire....	Marquess of Lothian	William Oliver
Selkirkshire	Lord Montague.....	T. H. Miller.
Stirlingshire	Duke of Montrose, K.G.	Ranald Macdonald
Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland	Hugh Lumsden
Wigtonshire	Viscount Garlies...	James Walker.

6.—CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Lord Mayor, The Right Hon. Sir Charles Farebrother, Alderman for the Ward of Lime Street, 1826.

ALDERMEN WHO HAVE SERVED THE OFFICE OF LORD MAYOR.

Bridge Without	Sir R. C. Glynn, Bart.	1790
Bread Street	J. Ansley	1800
Cornhill	Sir C. Flower	1801
Bassishaw	Sir C. S. Hunter	1804
Dowgate	G. Scholey	1805
Candlewick	S. Birch	1807
Cripplegate	M. Wood	1807
Cordwainers	C. Smith	1807
Walbrook	J. Atkins	1808
Coleman Street	Sir W. Heygate, Bart.	1812
Aldgate Ward	J. T. Thorpe	1817
Queenhithe	W. Venables	1821
Billingsgate	A. Brown	1821
Tower	M. P. Lucas	1821
Cheap	W. Thompson	1821
Langbourn	Sir J. Key, Bart.	1823
Aldersgate	Sir P. Laurie	1826

ALDERMEN WHO HAVE NOT SERVED THE OFFICE OF LORD MAYOR.

Vintry	H. Winchester	1826
Bishopsgate	W. T. Copeland	1829
Farringdon Within	T. Kelly	1830
Broad Street	J. Cowan	1832
Castle Baynard	S. Wilson	1831
Bridge Within	Sir C. Marshall, Knt.	1831
Portsoken		
Farringdon Without	J. Harmer	1833

Sheriffs, Samuel Wilson, Esq.—James Harmer, Esq.
Under Sheriffs, Mr. Stokes, Old Jewry; Mr. Sandell, Hatton Garden.

Recorder, Honourable C. E. Law.
Common Sergeant, J. Mirehouse, Esq.
Common Pleaders, E. Bullock, R. Gurney, A. Ryland, and H. Randall, Esqs.
Judge of Sheriffs' Court, Sergeant Arabin.
Chamberlain, Sir J. Shaw, Bart.
Town Clerk, H. Woodthorpe, Esq.
Solicitor, W. L. Newman, Esq.
Remembrancer, Edward Tyrrell, Esq.
Sword-Bearer, C. W. Hick, Esq.
Common Crier, S. Beddome, Esq.
Surveyor or Clerk of Works, Mr. Montague.
Clerk to Lord Mayor, Mr. F. Mobler.
City Marshals, N. Browne, W. W. Cope.
Bridge-Masters, L. Lewis and J. Watson, Esqs.

7.—CHIEF POWERS OF EUROPE.

State.	Title of Ruler.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Austria	Emperor Francis II.	12 Feb. 1768	7 July 1792
Baden	Grand Duke Chas. Leopold Frederick	29 Aug. 1790	30 Mar. 1830
Bavaria	King Louis Charles	25 Aug. 1786	13 Oct. 1825
Belgium	King Leopold Geo. Fred.	10 Dec. 1790	19 July 1831
Britain, Great	King William IV.	21 Aug. 1765	26 June 1830
Denmark	King Frederick VI.	28 Jan. 1768	13 Mar. 1808
France	King Louis Philippe I.	6 Aug. 1773	9 Aug. 1830
Greece	Otho I.	1 June 1815	1832
Hanover	King William IV.	21 Aug. 1765	26 June 1830
Holland	King William I.	24 Aug. 1772	15 May 1815
Naples	King Ferdinand Charles	12 May 1810	8 Nov. 1830
Poland (New Kingdom) is a Vice-Regality of Russia.			
Popedom	Gregory XVI.	18 Sept. 1763	2 Feb. 1831
Portugal	Queen Donna Maria	14 Apr. 1819	2 May 1826
Prussia	King Fred. William III.	3 Aug. 1770	16 Nov. 1797
Russia	Emperor Nicholas I.	7 July 1796, O.S.	1 Dec. 1825, O.S.
Sardinia	King Charles Amadeus	16 Aug. 1800	27 Apr. 1831
Saxony	Regent Fred. Augustus	18 May 1797	13 Sept. 1830
Spain	Queen Maria Isabella	10 Oct. 1830	29 Sept. 1833
Sweden & Norway	King Charles John	26 Jan. 1764	5 Feb. 1818
Switzerland	(A Republic)		
Tuscany	Grand Duke Leopold II.	3 Oct. 1797	18 June 1824
Wurtemberg	King William Fred. Chas.	27 Sept. 1781	30 Oct. 1816
OTHER POWERS.			
Brazils	Emperor Don Pedro II.	2 Dec. 1825	7 Apr. 1831
Persia	Shah Feth Ali	1768	
Turkey	Sultan Mahmoud II.	20 July 1785	28 July 1808

8.—FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND KING'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

SENT FROM ENGLAND TO FOREIGN POWERS.

America, United States of.—*Env. Ext.* Chas. Richard Vaughan, Esq. *Sec. of Leg.* C. Bankhead, Esq.

Austria.—*Am. Ex.* and *Plen.* Right Hon. Sir F. Lamb. *Sec. of Emb.* Hon. W. T. H. Fox Strangeways.

Bavaria.—*Env. Ext.* Lord Erskine. *Sec. of Leg.* Hon. R. Bingham.

Belgium.—*Am. Ex.* Sir R. Adair. G. B. Hamilton, Esq.

Brazil.—*Env. Ex.* Hon. S. Fox, Esq. *Sec. of Leg.* W. G. Ouseley, Esq.

Buenos Ayres.—*Min. Plen.* H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq. *Sec. of Leg.* R.Y. Gore, Esq.

Columbia.—*Env. Ex.* W. Turner, Esq.

Denmark.—*Env. Ex.* Right Hon. H. W. W. Wynn. *Sec. Leg.* P. Browne, Esq.

France.—*Amb. Ex.* Vis. Granville. —*Sec. of Em.* Arthur Aston, Esq.

Germanic Confederation.—*Min. Ple.* T. Cartwright, Esq. *Sec. of Leg.* J. R. Milbanke, Esq.

Hanover.—.....

Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, & Hamburgh.—*Con. Gen.* Henry Canning, Esq.

Hesse Cassel, and Darmstadt.—*Min. Plen.* T. Cartwright, Esq. (and to Germ. Conf.)

Mexico.—*C. d'Af.*—Pakenham, Esq.

Netherlands.—*C. d'Af.* Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham.

Persia.—*Env. Ex.* Sir J. Campbell.

Portugal.—*Env. Ext. & Min. Plen.* Lord W. Russell.

Prussia.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.*

Earl of Minto.—*Sec. of Leg.* R. Abercrombie, Esq.
Rio de la Plata.—*Min. Plen.* H. C. J. Hamilton.
Russia.—*Amb. Ext. & Min. Plen.* Sir Stratford Canning. *Sec. of Am.* Hon. J. D. Bligh.
Sardinia.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Sir Aug. John Foster, Bart. *Sec. of Leg.* Hon. H. E. Fox.
Saxony.—*Min. Plen.* Hon. F. R. Forbes. *S. of Leg.* G. T. Barnard, Esq.
Sicilies (Two).—*Env. Ext. & Min. Plen.* Hon. W. Temple. *Sec. of Leg.* John Kennedy, Esq.
Spain.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* G. W. F. Villiers, Esq. *Sec. of Leg.* Lord W. Hervey.
Sweden.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Lord Howard de Walden. *Sec. of Leg.* Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield.
Switzerland.—*Min. Plen.* D. R. Morier, Esq. *Sec. of Leg.* T. F. Wilmot.
Turkey.—*Am. Ex.* Ld. Ponsonby.
Tuscany.—*Min. Res.* G. H. Seymour, Esq. *Sec. of Leg.* Hon. G. Edgcumbe.
Wirtemberg.—*Min. Plen.*—Sir E. C. Disbrowe.—*Sec. of Leg.* Hon. H. R. F. Wellesley.

FROM FOREIGN POWERS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

America, United States of.—*C. d'Af.* A. Vaill, Esq. *Consul Gen.* Col. Aspinwall.
Austria.—*Amb. Ex. & Plen.* Prince Esterhazy. *Con. de l'A.* M. de Neumann.
Bavaria.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Count de Jennisson-Wallwerth.
Belgium.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* M. Van de Weyer. *Sec. of Leg.* M. de Wallez.
Brazil.—*Charge d'Af.*—M. de M. e Mattoes.
Buenos Ayres.—*Cha. d'Af.* Don M. Mareno.
Columbia.—*Min.* } *Plen.* Don L. Miranda.
Denmark.—*Env. Ex.* Baron de Blome. *Sec. of Leg.* M. de Boarke.
France.—*Amb. Ex.* & *Plen.* Prince de Talleyrand. *Secs. of Leg.* M. de Bascourt and M. de Sontag.
Germanic Confederation.— .....
Hanover.—*Env. Ex.* Bar. d'Ompteda.
Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh.—*C. d'Af. & Con. Gen.* James Colquhoun.
Hesse Cassel and Darmstadt.—*Res. Min.* Baron de Langsdorf.
Mexico.—*Min. Plen.* M. Garro.
Netherlands.—*Am. Ex.* and *Plen.* Bar. de Nyevelt. *Sec. to Em.* M. Boreel.
Persia.—*None sent by this Power.*
Portugal.—*Em. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Chev. d'Abren e Lima.
Prussia.—*Env. Ex.* and *Min. Plen.* Baron de Bulow. *Sec. of Leg.* C. de Dönhoff. *Cons. d'Am.* M. de Lottum.
Rio de la Plata.—.....
Russia.—*Amb.* Prince de Lieven, *Sec. of Leg.* Count Tobolsky.
Sardinia.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Count St. Martin d'Aglé. *Sec. of Leg.* Count de Pollon.
Saxony.—*Res. Min.* M. de Gersdorff.
Sicilies (Two) *Env. Ex.* Count de Ludolf, sen.
Spain.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* M. Vial. *Sec. of Leg.* M. Courtoys.
Sweden.—*C. d'Af.* Baron Ralamb.
Switzerland.—*Ag. & Con. Gen.* M. Prevôt.
Turkey.—.....
Tuscany.—.....
Wirtemberg.—*Min. Plen.* Count de Mandleslob.

9.—GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

EUROPEAN.

Isle of Man—Lt.-Gov. Col. J. Ready
Gibraltar—Gov.-Gen. E. of Chatham
Malta—Lt.-Gov. Hon. Sir F. C. Ponsonby

AMERICAN.

Governor-General, Lord Aylmer
Lower Canada :—
Quebec—Gov. Maj.-Gen. W. G. Strutt
Upper Canada—Lt.-Gov. Sir J. Colborne
Nova Scotia—Lt.-Gov. Sir P. Maitland
New Brunswick — Lt.-Gov. Sir A. Campbell
Prince Edward Island :—
Newfoundl.—Gov. Sir T. J. Cochrane
Jamaica—Gov. Earl of Mulgrave
Barbadoes—Gov. Maj.-Gen. Sir L. Smith
St. Vincent—Lt.-Gov. Capt. G. Tyler
Grenada—Lt.-Gov., Major-Gen. C. Middlemore

Tobago — Lt.-Gov. Maj.-Gen. H. C. Darling
Antigua—Gov. Sir E. J. M. Macgregor
Montserrat—Lt. Gov. S. P. Steward, Esq.
St. Christopher—Lt.-Gov. L. Nixon, Esq.
Nevis—Lt.-Gov. J. L. Nixon, Esq.
British Guiana (*Demerara*, *Essequibo*, and *Berbice*,)—Gov. Sir B. D'Urban
Trinidad—Lt.-Gov. Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Hill
St. Lucia—Gov. Major-Gen. J. A. Farquharson
Dominica—Gov. Sir C. M. Schomberg
Bermuda—Gov. S. R. Chapman
Bahama Islands — Gov. Sir J. C. Smith

ASIATIC.

Ceylon—Gov. Rt. Hon. Sir R. J. W. Horton
Cape of Good Hope—Gov. Hon. Sir G. L. Cole
Mauritius—Gov. Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay

AUSTRALASIAN.

New South Wales—Gov. Maj.-Gen. R. Bourke
Van Diemen's Land—Lieut.-Gov. G. Arthur, Esq.
Sierra Leone—Lieut.-Gov. Col. A. Findlay

INDIAN EMPIRE.

Bengal—Gov.-Gen. Lt. W. Bentinck
Madras—Gov.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Lushington
Bombay—Gov.-Gen. Earl of Clare
St. Helena—Gov. C. Dallas

10.—GARRISONS IN GREAT BRITAIN, WITH THEIR GOVERNORS.

Garrisons.	*Governors.*	*Garrisons.*	*Governors.*
Berwick & Holy Island	Sir J. Bathurst	*Landguard Fort*	Sir R. Brownrigg
Blackness Castle	F. A. Wetherall	*St. Mawes*	Sir G. Nugent
Calshot	Earl of Cavan	*Milford Haven*	Sir J. Owen
Carlisle	Hon. J. Ramsay	*Pendennis*	Paul Anderson
Chester	E. Morrison	*Plymouth*	Lord Hill
Dartmouth	A. H. Holdsworth	*Portland*	J. Penn, Esq.
Dumbarton	Lord Lynedoch	*Portsmouth*	D. of Gloucester
Edinburgh	Duke of Gordon	*Scarborough*	J. Grant
Fishguard	I. Phillips	*Scilly*	Duke of Leeds
Fort Augustus		*Sheerness*	Vis. Combermere
Fort George	Sir G. Murray	*South-sea Castle*	
Fort William		*Stirling*	Sir M. Hunter
Gravesend & Tilbury	Hon. Sir G. L. Cole	*Tynemouth*	D. D. Wemyss
Guernsey	Sir W. Keppell	*Upnor*	A. Lawrence
Hull	Earl Cathcart	*Isle of Wight*	E. of Malmesbury
Hurst	Hon. J. Creighton	*Windsor*	Earl of Munster
Jersey	Vis. Beresford	*Yarmouth, N.*	A. Brooke.

CINQUE PORTS —*Lord Warden*, Duke of Wellington.
Lieutenant of Dover Castle, H. Jenkinson, Esq.

Capt. of Deal Castle, Lord Carrington
——— *Walmer Castle*,
——— *Sandown*, J. M. Poynter, Esq.
——— *Sandgate*, Sir J. W. H. Brydges.
Capt. of Moat's Bulwark, G. Stringer, Esq.
——— *Archcliff Fort*, W. Knocker, Esq.

11.—BANK AND EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.

Governor.
R. M. Raikes, Esq.

Deputy Governor.
J. Pattison. Esq.

J. Bowden, Esq.
J. Cockerell, Esq.
T. A. Curtis, Esq
G. Dorrien, Esq.
S. Drewe, Esq.
A. B. Gower, Esq.
C. P. Grenfell, Esq.
J. O. Hanson, Esq.
J. B. Heath, Esq.
S. Hibbert, Esq.
W. Mellish, Esq.
R. Mitchell, Esq.
S. Neave, Esq.
Sir J. H. Palmer.
J. H. Pelly, Esq.
C. Pole, Esq.
H. Porcher, Esq.
Sir J. Rae Reid, Bart.
J. B. Richards, Esq.
S. Thornton, Esq.
S. Ed. Thornton, Esq.
W. Thomson, Esq.
Money Wigram, Esq.
Melvil Wilson, Esq.

Officers.

Secretary, J. Knight, Esq.
Deputy, Mr. J. Watts.
Assistant, Mr. J. Bentley.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Chairman.
J. Loch, Esq

Deputy Chairman.
H. St. G. Tucker, Esq.

W. Astell, Esq.
H. Alexander, Esq.
J. R. Carnac, Esq.
W. S. Clarke, Esq.
E. Elfice, Esq.
R. C. Ferguson, Esq.
J. Forbes, Esq.
R. Jenkins, Esq.
J. L. Lushington, Esq.
G. Lyall, Esq.
C. Marjoribanks, Esq.
J. Masterman, Esq.
C. Mills, Esq.
J. P. Muspratt, Esq.
George Raikes, Esq.
H. Shank, Esq.
G. Smith, Esq.
John Thornhill, Esq.
W. Wigram, Esq.
Sir W. Young, Bart.

Officers.

Secretary, P. Auber, Esq.
Deputy, W. Carter, Esq.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1832.

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet	1
Admirals.	
Of the Red	13
Of the White	16
Of the Blue	18
	47
Vice-Admirals.	
Of the Red	18
Of the White	20
Of the Blue	20
	58
Rear-Admirals.	
Of the Red	17
Of the White	20
Of the Blue	27
	64
Rear-Admiralson retired half-pay	33
Captains on retired half-pay	10
Captains.	
On full pay	550
On the half-pay of 14*s.* 6*d.* per diem	100
On the half-pay of 12*s.* 6*d.* per diem	150
	800
Commanders.	
On full pay	734
On the half-pay of 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem	150
	884
1816.—Retired under his Majesty's Order in Council	99
1830.—Retired under his Majesty's Order in Council	182
	281
Lieutenants.	
Poor Knights of Windsor	7
On full pay	2,393
On the half-pay of 7*s.* per diem	117
On the half-pay of 6*s.* per diem	700
	3,210
Masters.	
Superannuated	16
For Service:—	
On full pay	199
On the half-pay of 7*s.* per diem	100
On the half-pay of 6*s.* per diem	200
	499
Pursers.	
On full pay	431
On the half-pay of 5*s.* per diem	100
On the half-pay of 4*s.* per diem	100
	631
Medical Officers.	
Physicians	12
Surgeons	715
Assistant Surgeons	324
Dispensers of Hospitals	11
Hospital Mates	3
	1,065

The number of vessels composing the British Navy amounts to 574, viz. Fourteen carry 120 guns, five 110, three 108, twelve 84, ten 80, nine 78, six 76, sixty-two 74, seven 52, fifteen 50, sixty-two 46, and twenty 42. The remainder carry from 36 to 2 guns each. In this number are included twenty government steam-vessels.

This immense fleet employs 20,000 sailors, and 12,000 royal marines.

THE REVENUE.

PRODUCE of the REVENUE of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ended Jan. 5, 1832 & 1833, shewing the Increase and Decrease.

	Years ended January 5, 1832.	1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£15,336,716	£15,559,883	£223,167	£
Excise	14,330,875	14,637,221	326,346	
Stamps	6,547,475	6,515,344		32,131
Taxes	4,864,342	4,943,895	79,543	
Post-Office	1,391,006	1,323,000		68,006
Miscellaneous	81,598	59,853		21,745
	42,552,011	43,059,186	629,056	121,882
Deduct Decrease			121,882	
Increase on the Year			507,174	

	Quarters ended Jan. 5, 1832.	1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£3,528,723	£3,887,306	£358,583	£
Excise	4,265,574	3,966,488		299,086
Stamps	1,618,770	1,575,955		42,845
Taxes	1,981,262	1,902,823		78,439
Post-Office	328,000	338,000	10,000	
Miscellaneous	21,207	34,729	13,522	
	11,743,536	11,705,301	382,105	420,370
Deduct Increase				382,105
Decrease on the Quarter				38,215

DITTO, *in the Years and Quarters ended April 5, 1832, and 1833.*

	Years ended April 5, 1832.	1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£15,084,207	£15,516,254	£432,047	£
Excise	14,602,488	14,623,576	21,088	
Stamps	6,622,238	6,433,268		188,970
Taxes	4,988,412	5,003,855	15,443	
Post Office	1,400,006	1,321,100		79,006
Miscellaneous	66,391	69,190	2,799	
	42,763,742		471,377	267,976
Deduct Decrease			267,976	
Increase on the Year			203,401	

	Quarters ended April 5, 1832.	1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£ 3,460,878	£ 3,417,250	£	£43,628
Excise	2,034,220	2,000,575		33,645
Stamps	1,666,114	1,584,038		82,076
Taxes	449,593	509,563	59,970	
Post Office	348,000	346,000		2000
Miscellaneous	7,141	16,478	9,337	
	8,565,946	8,473,904	69,307	161,349
Deduct Increase				69,307
Decrease on the Quarter				92,039

PRODUCE of the REVENUE of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ended July 5, 1832 & 1833, shewing the Increase or Decrease.

	Years ended July 5, 1832.	Years ended July 5, 1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£14,944,911	£15,663,687	£918,776	£
Excise	14,658,716	14,439,836		218,880
Stamps	6,595,072	6,475,835		119,237
Taxes	4,965,941	4,991,910	85,969	
Post Office	1,346,000	1,362,000	16,000	
Miscellaneous	52,319	69,824	17,505	
	42,402,959	43,002,192	937,250	338,117
Deduct Decrease			338,117	
Increase on the Year			599,233	

	Quarters ended July 5, 1832.	Quarters ended July 5, 1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£3,515,569	£3,663,902	£147,738	£
Excise	3,388,325	3,204,585		183,740
Stamps	1,615,243	1,657,810	42,567	
Taxes	1,934,610	1,921,065		12,845
Post Office	304,000	345,000	41,000	
Miscellaneous	8,581	9,215	634	
	10,766,228	10,801,277	231,934	196,585
Deduct Decrease			196,585	
Increase on the Quarter			35,349	

DITTO, *in the Years and Quarters ended October* 10, 1832 *and* 1833.

	Years ended October 10, 1832.	Years ended October 10, 1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£15,201,209	£15,240,007	£38,798	£
Excise	14,956,307	14,542,957		413,350
Stamps	6,558,159	6,499,529		58,630
Taxes	5,022,324	4,986,180		36,144
Post-Office	1,313,000	1,400,000	87,000	
Miscellaneous	46,331	64,816	18,485	
	43,097,420	42,733,489	144,193	508,124
Deduct Increase				144,193
Decrease on the Year				363,931

	Quarters ended Oct. 10, 1832.	Quarters ended Oct. 10, 1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£4,696,129	£4,272,449	£	£423,680
Excise	4,668,188	4,771,309	103,121	
Stamps	1,658,022	1,681,726	23,694	
Taxes	656,959	652,129		4,830
Post-Office	338,000	371,000	33,000	
Miscellaneous	9,402	4,394		5,008
	12,021,710	11,753,007	165,815	433,518
Deduct Increase				165,815
Decrease on the Quarter				267,703

BANKRUPTS DURING THE YEAR 1833.

Jan. 1.—*J.* IRVINE, Brunswick-street, Russell-square, master mariner. C. T. ATHOW, Wood-street, Cheapside, wholesale haberdasher. T. WEAVER, South-street, Spital-fields, cheesemonger. T. FRITH, High Holborn, ironmonger. C. HOWARD, late of Mile-end-road, victualler. I. WORLEY, jun., Bow-lane, tailor. P. MADDOCKS, Liverpool, timber-merchant.

Jan. 4.—C. BRAY, Theobald's-road, coach-maker. G. MACFARREN, London-street, St. Pancras, bookseller. G. STOVELL and R. H. MADDOX, Lower Grosvenor-street, Hanover-square, upholsterers. T. A. DULCKEN, Edward-street, Portman-square, merchant. W. ASHTON, Birmingham, grocer. J. and W. G. LANDELLS, Gateshead, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wholesale haberdashers. J. WILSON, Bolton, Lancashire, timber-dealer. M. JACKSON, Sheffield, grocer. J. WOMACK, Leeds, livery-stable keeper. J. STADDERS, Burnley, Lancashire, draper.

Jan. 8.—R. CLARK, Norbury, Derbyshire, miller. W. CHAPPLE and W. SNOW, Oxford-street, tailors. C. HANCOCK, Hillingdon, Middlesex, brick-maker. T. HARDCASTLE, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, chemist. W. HARRISON, Portsmouth, Printer. J. PORTER, Carnaby-street, Regent-street, cheesemonger. W. TYDEMAN, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, harness-maker.

Jan. 11.—D. O. BLYTH, Colchester, merchant. G. EVANS, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, ship-broker. P. GRISTI, Albany-st., Regent's-park, printer. H. STEPHENS, Aldersgate-street, stone-mason. W. SMITH, Tennington, baker. C. TILLETT, Mordon, Surrey, victualler. J. and G. YORKE, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, millers. E. ROWE, Wigan, Lancashire, innkeeper. W. JONES, Swansea, grocer. W. J. GINGELL, Langford, Somersetsh., baker. W. LOWE, Bishopsgate-street Without, chemist. B. J. WIMBOLT, Poultry, stationer. T. WROE, Holtinwood, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

Jan. 15.—G. BUTLER, York, dealer. E. BURTON, Manchester, wine-dealer, A. HUDDLESTYNE, Bilton with Harrowgate, Yorkshire, hotel-keeper. M. MYERS, Birmingham, factor. W. SMITH, Twickenham, baker.

Jan. 18.—J. BEAUMONT and T. HOLT, Cornhill, tailors. A. TIMSON, Dover, draper. G. SCORE, Lincoln's-inn-fields, scrivener. D. FARROW, Farringdon-street, gunsmith. S. STRAIGHT, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, hat-manufacturer. T. GAUKRODGER, Huddersfield, merchant. J. GREENE, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, scrivener. W., H., and E. HEYCOCK, Beeston, Royds, Leeds, cloth-manufacturers. J. HALL, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant. W. SPENCER, Manchester, tavern-keeper. C. RATCLIFF, Knock-in-Hall, Shropshire, hop-dealer. J. BERKLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.

Jan. 22.—W. BLYTH, Birmingham, file-manufacturer. J. BAKER, Over Darwen, Lancashire, and W. HARPER, Manchester, calico-printers. T. COOKSON, Stavely, Westmoreland, manufacturer. A. CLARKE, St. Clement's, Worcestershire, brewer. T. DOUGHTY, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, chemist. R. DREW, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, currier. J. HALL, Liverpool, merchant. H. KERBEY, Tottenham-court-road, poulterer. M. MACUIN, Finsbury-circus, merchant. J. SCOTT, North Shields, shipowner. T. & J. SCOTT, Birmingham, merchants. J. SMERTH, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, bricklayer. J. WRIGHT, Liverpool, silk-mercer.

Jan. 25.—T. BAKER, Rye, tea-dealer. T. C. SWIFT, Eastchurch, Kent, victualler. R. ROBERTS, Birmingham, plumber. T. BEALE, Birmingham, saddler. A. MEREDITH, Bristol, coal-merchant. W. CUTLACK, Littleport, Cambridgeshire, common-brewer. J. MERCER, Liverpool, joiner. D. BRAKE, St. John-street, West Smithfield, beer-dealer. W. F. DORE, Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, wine-merchant. G. V. JACKSON, Chichester-place, Battle-bridge, bookseller. H. WYATT, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone, dealer. B. & D. WYATT, Foley-st. Mary-le-bone, timber-merchant. B. C. EDWARDS &

R. BLAKEWAY, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, linen-drapers. G. MANDER, Borough of Warwick, coal-merchant.

Jan. 29.—J. ATTWOOD, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, victualler. W., W., H., and S. BRENNAND, Little Lever, Lancashire, calico-printers. P. CLARK, Clement's-lane, tavern-keeper. S. COLMAN, Shottisham, Norfolk, miller. D. DUNCAN, Tooley-street, victualler. R. HAMLIN, Poland-street, Oxford-street, tailor. J. HENZEL, Manchester, glass-cutter. J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Southsea, printer. J. ILBERY, Doughty-street, Middlesex, merchant. J. JOHNS, Devonport, printer. G. LAMPORT, Newgate-market, salesman. J. M'LEAN, Liverpool, flour-dealer and baker. G. NELSON, Woolwich, currier. T. POCOCK, Speen, Berkshire, sheep-dealer. S. SAMSON, Stock-Exchange, London, broker. W. WOON, jun. Bognor, Sussex, chemist. G. WORTH, Clerkenwell-green, licensed victualler.

Feb. 1.—J. BARON, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, innholder. T. T. HAWKES, Frome Selwood, money-scrivener. E. SANDERS, Worcester, carpenter. E. MARTIN and T. C. BARKER, Regent's-park-basin, coal-merchants. H. I. LEWIS, Barbican, tallow-chandler. S. S. RELPH, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, coal-merchant. G. FRIEND, Great Charlotte-street, Lambeth, wine-merchant. S. TARRANT, Regent-street, tavern-keeper. R. and T. COULTHARD, Crown-street, Finsbury, woollen-drapers. W. CARELESS, Charlton, Kent, cheesemonger. S. FLETCHER, Hackney-wick, blanket-manufacturer. T. TIDSWELL and T. THORPE, Cheadle, Cheshire, and Manchester, calico-printers.

Feb. 5.—R. ALDERSON, Crawford-street, Mary-le-Bone, linen-draper. J. CHANNING, North Petherton, Somersetshire, victualler. W. CLAYTON, Cheapside, carpet-merchant. S. CONSTANTINE, Sheffield, manufacturer of cutlery. W. EARLL, Birmingham, victualler. J. FREEMAN, jun. Drayton, Somersetshire, tinman. M. FURNESS, Great Longstone, Derbyshire, cheese-factor. W. LANCE, Lewisham, Kent, victualler. T. PARNELL, Manchester, laceman. J. WOOD, Hood, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.

Feb. 8.—A. BARNARD, Norwich, money-scrivener. W. E. J. NEEP, Norwich, silversmith and jeweller. T. MAY, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer. W. EARLE, Birmingham, victualler. J. W. COHEN, Dublin, and Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe, wholesale jeweller. W. R. JONES, Shad Thames, Southwark, lighterman. L. J. J. NOEL, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, scrivener. D. LEARY, Parliament-street, surgeon. C. HANNUM, Chippenham, carpenter. G. SMITH, Stoke Mills, Dorsetshire, miller. R. HARDCASTLE, West Smithfield, plumber. T. GREATOREX, Albany-street, Regent's-park, hay-salesman. J. and W. HARDIMAN, St. Dunstan's-hill, Lower Thames-street, commercial-agents. B. STOKES, Droitwich, chandler. J. FOSTER, Leeds, printer. W. DOWN, jun., Portsea, Southampton, woollen-draper. J. MOXON, jun., Southampton, chemist.

Feb. 12.—S. HILLS, Hammersmith, school-mistress. H. JOYCE, Milford-lane, & Essex-street, Strand, oilman and drysalter. W. BOWDITCH, Exeter, grocer. J. INNES, St. Mildred's-court, City, merchant. J. WILSON, Ernest-street, Regent's-park, victualler. J. JACOMBS, Coventry, and W. Jacombs, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, ribband-manufacturers. T. I. BRUNT, Whittington, Derbyshire, tanner. T. GILBERT, Birmingham, coal-dealer. W. HOOPER, Farmington, Gloucestershire, farmer. J. SIM, Whitehaven, Cumberland, currier and leather-cutter. W. M. ROWE, Stamford, Lincolnshire, grocer. T. NELSON, Stibbington, Huntingdonshire, paper-manufacturer. E. MATTERSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, chemist and druggist.

Feb. 15.—W. F. SPACKMAN, Claremont-square, oilman. L. MOSELEY, High-street, Shadwell, Staffordshire warehouseman. G. MATTHEWS, Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, wine-merchant. G. HEARN, Maldon, Essex, plumber. W. DOLLAR and G. THOMPSON, Bucklersbury, Manchester warehouseman. J. PAYNE, Leicester, dyer. M. PHILLIPS, Plymouth, saddler. C. H. BYRNE, Liverpool, sail-maker. J. COGSWELL, Liverpool, wharfinger. W. BINNS, Manchester, flour-dealer. J. WOODS, Liverpool, coal-merchant. T. L. JONES, Holyhead, brewer. J.

PAGE, Birmingham, tailor. R. PULLAN, Hatfield, Yorkshire, carpenter. J. THOMAS, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer. G. KEYZAR, Toxeth-park, Liverpool, timber-merchant.

Feb. 19.—M. PASS, Nine Elms, Surrey, lime-burner. J. DOWNES, Saville House, Leicester-square, jeweller. M. MARTIN, Regent-street, paper-stainer. J. T. WALKER, Oxford-street, watch-maker. W. DICKINSON, Milk-street, warehouseman. J. LLOYD, Carnarvon, builder. G. JACOB, Southampton, grocer. S. BROWNENT, Liverpool, watch-maker. S. MORRIS, Hellingly, Sussex, shoemaker. J. SHEA, Plymouth, watch-maker.

Feb. 22.—G. RICH, Curzon-street, May fair, tailor. W. A. CLARK, Bishopsgate-street, wine-merchant. E. PIERCY, Titchbourne-st. Golden-square, carver. S. SANDERS, Totness, Devonshire, coach-builder. T. JAMES, otherwise T. J. ROLLAND, Walcot, Somersetshire, letter of horses and gigs. G. MAY, Evesham, Worcestershire, bookseller. J. E. WINGFIELD, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, tavern-keeper. W. NEWBOLD, Birmingham, leather seller. J. EVANS, Haverfordwest, baker. J. MULLEY SIMSON, Frating, Essex, cattle-jobber. T. RUTLAND, Nottingham, coach-maker.

Feb. 26.—E. BENNETT, Merstham, Surrey, smith. D. GREENLEY, jun., Goswell-street, victualler. R. TOPHAM, Dockhead, linen-draper. W. R. GUNNING, Egham, bricklayer. G. TINSLAY, New Quebec-street, victualler. J. GAIGER, Beaminster, grocer. T. DEFFURN, Old Compton-street, corn-dealer. G. N. WHITE, Waterloo-place, Albany-road, coal-merchant. H. GREAVES, Leicester, grocer. D. LOCKYER, Brighton, victualler. W. CLARKE, Redditch, builder. J. S. HARRISON, Bath, picture-dealer. S. SANDERS, Totness, coach-builder. C. BROWN, Glamford Brigg, Lincolnshire, chemist. T. CARDWELL, Manchester, merchant. J. MUCLOW, Birmingham, stamper. J. PINE, jun., Devonport, victualler.

March 1.—G. WITT, Chenies-street, Bedford-square, cheesemonger. W. OAKS, Hounsditch, coppersmith. R. EDDEN, Newgate-street, tailor. J. NEWSON, Silver-street, whitesmith. C. HOLTHOUSE, New-road, St. George's in the East, sugar-refiner. S. CASTLEDEN, Three Colt's-street, Limehouse, baker. E. HOPSON, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, draper. W. A. and R. BEST, Birmingham, pocket-book-makers. E. WATTS, Oldbury-on-the-Hill, Gloucestersh. saddler. J. BEARE, Birmingham, founder. J. P. CLARKE, Manchester, commission-agent. J. FREEMAN, Blainason, Monmouthshire, victualler. J. BROCKMAN, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, wine-merchant.

March 5.—J. PARKER, Houndsditch, cork-cutter. G. BYERS, Pall-mall, hatter. W. KEITH, Manchester, merchant. J. SWIFT, Liverpool, white-cooper. W. HARRIS, Tutbury, Staffordshire, brickmaker. G. HESLINGTON, Knaresborough, Yorksh., linen-draper. T. ROSSETER, Romsey, Southampton, miller. R. and T. WILLIAMSON, Manchester, flour-dealers.

March 8.—J. TANSLEY, Little Dean-street, Westminster, ironmonger. J. GRIFFITHS, High Holborn, hard-confectioner. T. BRIGNALL, South Mimms, inn-keeper. J. GLOSSOP, Brussels, wax-chandler. J. HELLEWELL, Wadsworth, Yorksh. worsted-manufacturer. W. D. DAVIS, Leamington Priors Warwickshire, inn-keeper. S. HOBDAY, Aston, near Birmingham, snuffer-maker. D. NEILD, Shaw Edge within Crompton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. J. WOOLLISON, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, plumber. T. CHAMBERS, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, builder. W. PARTRIDGE, Birmingham, wharfinger. F. I. BYRNE, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine-merchant. T. HODSON. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, baker. J. BRINDLEY, Great Bar, Aldridge, Staffordsh. farmer. J. BATTYL, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, common-brewer.

March 12.—W. TWYCROSS, Godalming, Surrey, leather-dresser. J. SPIVEY, King-street, provision-agent. J. M. WILLIAMS, Totteridge, Herts, bill-broker. J. CANN, Broad-street, Bloomsbury-square, eating-house keeper. R. WALKINGTON, High Holborn, upholsterer. J. GREEN, Birmingham, ramrod-maker. J. MELLOR, Manchester, tailor. H. PRATT, Bilston, Staffordshire, miller. J. BENT, Bankfoot, Yorksh. cotton-spinner. E. SCOTT, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer. J. HARTLEY, Shif-

nal, Sallop, huckster. R. HODGSON, Manchester, common brewer. C. TUCK, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, ship-wright.

March 15.—J. C. KEENE, Crooked-billet-yard, Kingsland-road, bricklayer. J. BURTON, High Holborn, grocer. J. LANCASTER, Aberdeen-place, Edgeware-road, builder. R. S. ROACH, Great St. Helen's, wine-merchant. R. HARDY, Barbican, victualler. C. RYLAND, Birmingham, iron-merchant. R. P. GIBSON, Manchester, victualler. W. BEER, Bristol, wharfinger. T. BULMAN and J. MELLER, Manchester, drapers. R. HARRISON, Atherton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. R. GALE and R. MAYOR, Manchester, dyers. W. HUNT, Rochdale, woollen-manufacturer. S. S. HARGILL, Newlay, near Leeds, dyers. J. S. VALENTINE, Fox-hill, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, brick-maker.

March 19.—D. I. NOAD, Copthall-court, agent. A. ISAACS, Petticoat-lane, Spitalfields, rag-merchant. J. JOWETT, Great Queen-street, furnishing ironmonger. R. FIDDES, Hackney, tavern-keeper. J. IKIN, Leeds, merchant. A. NICOLL, Conduit-street, Bond-street, tailor. W. DAWSON, Yeadon, Yorkshire, grocer. G. and H. SCHONSWAR, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. J. HUDSON, Haslingden, Lancashire, plumber. W. BADGER, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, grocer. J. HALL, Barton upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, builder. C. HAWKSWORTH, Liverpool, licensed victualler.

March 22.—W. T. MITCHELL, Woolwich, builder. J. WOOLLETT, Newbury, Berkshire, tea-dealer. W. THRELKELD, Winchester-st., Broad-street, grocer. W. BARRINGTON, Sandbach-heath, Sandbach, Cheshire, silk-throwster. A. BOOTH, Bury, Lancashire, shopkeeper. T. HOUGHTON, Ormskirk, Lancashire, scrivener. G. MAY, Clay-cross, Derbyshire, shoemaker. W. HANKIN, Kirkdale, near Liverpool, stone-mason.

March 26.—W. PERACHON, White-chapel-road, baker. J. LEECH, Norton falgate, tea-dealer. J. V. Tucker, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, edge-tool-maker. G. LONG, jun., Croydon, maltster. T. STROUD, Crown-street, Soho, goldsmith. T. HANCOCK, sen., Willoughby, Warwick, butcher. T. MOORE and A. GORDON, Rainhill, Lancashire, glass bottle manufacturers. G. JOHNSON, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers. R. THUNDER, Bath, grocer. J. DISTIN, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, ironmonger. J. FIRTH, Halifax, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.

March 29.—J. ROBSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-owner. M. NATHAN, Skinner-place, Size-lane, stationer. F. PEKSTON, St. George's place, Hanover-square, confectioner. A. M. GREIG, Great St. Helen's, wine-merchant. E. M. BOUCHIER and S. BONSOR, Oxford-street, tallow-chandlers. B. BREEDS, Hastings, Sussex, lime-burner. D. FRAZER, Pulteney-terrace, Pentonville, ship-owner. J. MARDON, Euston-place, Euston-square, saddler. W. SMITH, Lymington, Southampton, surgeon. J. D. STAINBANK, Honiton, Devonshire, grocer. J. TOWERS, Strand, insurance-broker. W. TIPLER, Banbury, Oxfordshire, currier. W. YORKE, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, ironmonger. J. FAIRBARN, Castleford, Yorkshire, grocer. J. ASTBURY, and S. DAVISON, Eccleshall and Stone, Staffordshire, brewers. J. WHITE, Newark-upon-Trent, victualler. R. NELL, Grantham, Lincolnshire, bookseller. J. MORRIS, Cheltenham, baker.

April 2.—C. METCALF, Leeds, common brewer. J. MEEK, Strand, wine-merchant. J. Attree, Brighton, grocer. J. and W. SLATER, Strand, wax-chandlers. J. CHARLESWORTH, Copley-gate, Yorkshire, merchant. S. STEVENS, Beverley-hill, Staffordshire, builder. J. and R. J. MATCHETT, Derby, grocers. G. BAREHEAD, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn-merchant. R. CURTIS, Warrington, Lancashire, tanner. T. WATKINSON, Liverpool, tobacconist.

April 5.—W. RATTENBURY, East-lane, Bermondsey, shipwright. C. BOLLIN, Barossa-place, Queen's Elms, Chelsea, plumber. R. FERGUSON, Old Broad-street, dealer. J. BLACKBURN, Minories, builder. T. TYRRELL, Little Trinity-lane, victualler. J. Ellis, Prince's-street, Hanover-square, tailor. W. GARBUTT, Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, brick-manufacturer. J. W. and T. F. BOWGIN, Bristol, plumbers. G. and R. HILTON, Chorley, Lanca-

shire, cotton-spinners. C. KENT, Rhyde, Isle of Wight, grocer. R. FISHWICK, Bury, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer. J. STEAD, Leeds, saddler. F. BALKWILL, Plymouth, corn-factor.

April 9.—J. GRIMBLE, sen., and J. GRIMBLE, jun., Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane, coach-spring-makers. T. WOODHOUSE, jun., Milk-street, Cheapside, hosier. W. ARMITAGE, Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire, victualler. T. DAVIES, Liverpool, carrier. D. WATSON, J. MAGGINNIS, and S. PERRIN, Beswick, Lancashire, glass-manufacturers. J. BOOT, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, victualler. T. T. ISEMONGER, Little Hampton, Sussex, merchant. J. EVANS, of the Tything of Whistones, Worcestershire, horse-dealer. D. THACKERAY, J. THACKERAY, and J. BALDWIN, Walton, Lancashire, brewers. H. A. BACON, Sheffield, printer.

April 12.—J. HAWKINS, Old Quebec-street, Oxford-street, victualler. G. F. SENIOR, Goswell-street, engineer. T. MORLIDGE, Manchester, builder. J. EDLESTON, Manchester, spinner. A. MELLOR, Blackmoor, Aldermanbury, clothier. J. Blake, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, victualler.

April 16.—R. HARRIS, Cannon-street, St. George's East, biscuit-baker. R. WHITESIDE, Pilling, Lancashire, miller. R. BROWN, Mattishall, Norfolk, general shopkeeper. J. LOWE, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, victualler. W. TILLS the younger, Stutton, Suffolk, miller. W. JOHNSON, Leamington Priors, Warwick, builder. H. DAVENPORT, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. T. TURNER, Liverpool, ironmonger. J. E. CHAPMAN, Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire, farmer.

April 19.—J. D. METCALF, Regent-street, jeweller. J. BAKER, Rotherhithe, ship-owner. H. FRENCH, Whitechapel, glass-cutter. A. HENDERSON, Wallingford, Berkshire, linen-draper. T. Rice, Old Brompton, mason. S. BENNET, Horsley, Gloucestershire, flock-merchant. T. P. MEDWIN, Hartlebury, Worcestershire, dealer. J. HOLLINGWORTH, Kingston-upon-Hull, ship-broker. H. BRIGGS, Leeds, glue-manufacturer. J. SUTHERLAND, Liverpool, coppersmith. C. BUCKLE, Barnard Castle, Durham, grocer.

April 23.—N. PYNE, Soho Wharf, Paddington, coal-merchant. J. DUFF, Manor-house, East India Dock-road, victualler. J. ANSON, Three Kingdoms, Harp-lane, licensed victualler. T. WOOD, Cheltenham, upholsterer. R. WHITTARD, Cheltenham, hatter. N. NORCLIFFE, Lisacrd, Cheshire, hotel-keeper.

April 26.—J. CRAWLEY, Oxford-street, linen-draper. T. ARBER, Horseferry-road, builder. H. NEWALL, St. John's Wood-terrace, jeweller. J. S. DIGAUD, Goswell-street-road, jeweller. J. B. COURTHOPE, Regent-street, painter. J. GILBERT, Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire, farmer. J. MILLINGEN, Wells-street, Hackney-road, jeweller. H. NEWARK and J. TOMS, Wood-street, ribband-manufacturers.

April 30.—J. F. TAYLOR, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street, wine-merchant. J. M. ROBERTS, Villiers-street, Strand, copper-plate printer. E. BURTON and J. T. WINTERBOTTOM, Manchester, wine-merchants. A. NORTON, Bulstrode-street, Manchester-square, cabinet-maker. T. and W. MILLINGTON, York, carriers. D. MARELEET, Whitechapel road, draper. W. BADGER, Merthyr Tydvil, general shopkeeper.

May 3.—G. B. JOHNSON, High-street, Wapping, corn-merchant. J. C. PELHAM, Shad-thames, Wharfinger. W. G. STUBLEY, Castle-st., Southwark, hat-manufacturer. H. PEACOCK, Leather-lane, dealer in potatoes. F. CATES, Brydges-street, hotel-keeper. W. MOORS, Ludworth, Derbyshire, cotton-manufacturer. E. BADGER, Merthyr Tydvil, currier. P. MASSEY, Long-sight, Manchester, coach-proprietor. J. ROBINSON, Cockermouth, Cumberland, woollen manufacturer.

May 7.—J. SAUNDERS, Abergavenny, nursery and seedsman. W. DICKINSON, Ewer-street, Southwark, plaster-manufacturer. W. LEE, Henrietta-street, commission-agent. R. JONES, Bridge-street, Southwark, hat-leather and lining-cutter. T. ROUTLEDGE, Shrewsbury, scrivener. J. RADCLIFFE, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. J. MARSTON, Market-Rasen, Lincolnshire, surgeon. E. ROBERT, Tyny Coed, Carnarvonshire, pig-drover. S. and J. MARTIN, Cheltenham, silversmiths. W. ATWOOD, Lewes, Sussex, watchmaker. W.

Bridge, jun. and J. Standring, Manchester, timber-merchants.

May 10.—G. Hunter, Bury-st., St. James's, wine-merchant. W. Thirkell, Canal Brewery, Neate-street, Surrey, brewer. J. Quarterman, Wanstead, Essex, coach-builder. W. Tolley, Richmond, Surrey, sadler. W. Barton, Newington-causeway, cabinet-maker. S. Coleman, Tottenham, nursery-woman. J. S. Heywood, and W. C. Harrison, Greenwich, grocers. A. Davies, Toll-end, Staffordshire, iron-founder. J. and W. Shilston, Plymouth, Devonshire, ship-builders. S. Stocker, Bristol, victualler. G. Ryland, Birmingham, dry-salter. S. Schofield, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer. J. C. Dunn, Chatteris, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, common-brewer. S. Stafford, Salford, Manchester, corn-miller.

May 14.—W. Carr, Bartholomew-place, Bartholomew-close, timber-merchant. J. Grocock, Woolwich, carrier. J. Greenacre, Old Kent-road, grocer. B. Verinder, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, coal-merchant. J. Drew, Manchester, auctioneer. R. Cotton and J. Keam, Oreston, Devonshire, quarrymen.

May 17.—G. Liversidge, Great Dover-street, Southwark, coach-maker. P. Barratt, New Bond-street, jeweller. H. Dean, Fore-street, Cripplegate, cheesemonger. J. Rimmer, Liverpool, ironmonger. T. Ransford, Bristol, hat-manufacturer. W. H. Ross, Oldham, Lancashire, druggist. J. and G. Jones, Tywyn, Carnarvonshire, cattle-dealers, E. Bell, Cambridge, grocer. J. T. Parker, Cambridge, grocer. J. C. Platt, Sheffield, printer. I. Hartley, Emley-park, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth-manufacturer.

May 21.—J. Haggar, Brighton-place, Brixton-road, oilman. W. Hibburd, Egham, Surrey, saddler. S. Almosnino, Bevis Marks, dealer in feathers. E. W. Bishop, Bermondsey-street, victualler. J. B. A. Joubert, Regent-street, upholsterer. A. Lee, Surrey-street, Strand, music-seller. J. Monkhouse, Bagnigge-wells Tavern, St. Pancras, victualler. M. H. Botibol, Soho-square, ostrich-feather-manufacturer. J. Foster, Liverpool, printer. J. W. Gibbins, Hereford, perfumer.

May 24.—J. G. C. Chamberlain, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, grocer. J. Palmer, Hampton-street, Walworth, fish-sauce-manufacturer. G. Ross, St. Mary-axe, grocer. C. Thorogood, New Church-street, Lisson-grove, victualler. J. E. Watson, Bucklersbury, merchant. J. Holman, Hoxton Old Town, calenderer. S. H. A. Marsh, Bristol, music-seller. J. Winter, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Somersetshire, glove-manufacturer.

May 28.—R. Woodward, Lime-street-square, tailor and ship-owner. W. Woolcott, Exeter, grocer. H. Wyatt, York-street, Covent-garden, boarding and lodging-house-keeper. R. & H. Collier, Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket-manufacturers. T. Thirlwell, North Shields, wine-merchant. J. Kaberry, Leeds, leather-cutter. J. Gardner, Preston, Lancashire, builder. G. C. Hall, Alfreton, Derbyshire, money-scrivener. R. Lloyd, Liverpool, brewer. J. Turner, Langport, Eastover, Somersetsh., corn-factor. R. Oakes, Liverpool, painter. C. H. Linter, Portsea, grocer. W. Gibson, Pendleton, Lancashire, broker. S. B. Grant, Redcliff-st., Bristol, hatter. J. Jones, Tywyn, Dydweiliog, and G. Jones, Llandewning, Carnarvonshire, cattle-dealers. C. M. Wilks, Greetham, Rutlandsh., innkeeper.

May 31.—W. Dickins, senior, Northampton, plasterer. J. Elling, Warminster, butcher. T. Sherwin, London-wall, cheesemonger. M. C. Buchannan, Golden-square, boarding-house-keeper. J. E. Brand, Nelson-street, Old Kent-road, fishmonger. G. Bilton, York, tailor. J. P. Durant, Plymouth, chemist. W. Hazelden, Goudhurst, Kent, butcher.

June 4.—R. and S. Ashby, Upper Thames-street, mealmen. T. Jackson, George-street, Minories, wine merchant. J. A. Harvey, High-street, St. Giles's, clothes-salesman. S. Smith, King William-street, Strand, saddler. J. Cornish, Shepperton-street, New North-road, stone-mason. H. Milledge, Milton-street, Dorset-square, Marylebone, carpenter. G. Glover, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.

June 7.—G. Young and J. Handcock, Hatton-garden, card-makers. T. Bowering, Devizes, baker. P.

Bond, Worcester, wine-merchant. F. Hoad and J. Wadey, Prospect-place, St. George's-fields, bricklayers. J. Weston, jun., Albemarle-street, tailor. P. Acton, Manchester, joiner and builder. R. E. Tippet, Marazion, Cornwall, broker. J. Blifehorn, Manchester, commission-agent. B. Mellor, Keighley, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. Hubbard, Oxford, grocer. W. Ryan, Strand, carpet-dealer. W. Neville, Earl's-court, Kensington, surgeon.

June 11.—G. Barlow, Stepney-green, iron and coal-merchant. G. Gidley, Cateaton-street, button-maker. C. Haynes, Mitcham, builder. J. Stammers, Jermyn-street, St. James's, cabinet-maker. J. Morrey, Nantwich, corn-dealer. M. Lewtas, Liverpool, painter. G. H. Betts, Langport Eastover, Somersetshire, linen-draper.

June 14.—E. Pasmore, Maidenhead, grocer. S. Shepherd, Upper Bryanston-street, Portman-square, wine-merchant. T. Cooper, Brighton, hotel-keeper. J. Gray, Chichester, salesman. H. Fletcher, Finsbury-place, South, bookseller. W. Jervis, Truro, innkeeper. J. Round, Stourbridge, plumber. F. Jones, Cornhill, silversmith.

June 18.—P. Powell, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, lace-merchant. P. East, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, bookseller. B. Law, Northampton, biscuit-baker. J. C. J. and R. Richardson, Manchester, commission-agents. W. Allured, Liverpool, tailor. W. G. Rolfes, Fenchurch-street, tobacco-broker. S. Sheasby, High Holborn, furnishing ironmonger. W. Hull, Coventry, watch-manufacturer. J. W. Paynter, Manchester, dealer. G. Longmire. Barnard Castle, Durham, draper. S. M. Cox, Exeter, scrivener. W. R. Mott, British and Foreign Coffee-house, Throgmorton-street, tavern-keeper.

June 21.—A. Douglas, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, merchant. W. Holman, Hertford, slate-merchant. J. Young, T. Bracken, G. Ballard, J. C. C. Sutherland, and N. Alexander, Calcutta, merchants and bankers. J. V. Simpson, South Sea-chambers, Threadneedle-street, perfumer. J. Morland, Broad-street, Ratcliffe-cross, corn-dealer.

June 25.—C. Willsher, Strand-bread-baker. J. Smith, Cavendish, Suffolk, butcher. J. Welch, Birmingham, iron-merchant. W. Pays, Leeds, coach-builder. W. Baxter, Oxford, printer. J. White, Shrewsbury, auctioneer.

July 2.—J. Strangeman, junior, Queen-street, Cheapside, flour-factor. T. Rovedino, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, music publisher. H. Holt, Somerset-street, Portman-square, bookseller. J. A. Taylor, George-street, Hanover-square, lodging-house keeper. W. Delamaine, Wells-street, Marylebone, wine-merchant. R. Stevens, Newgate-street, victualler. T. Christmas, New Church-street, Lisson-grove, flour-dealer. J. Moore, Manchester, glass-merchant. S. Peel, Leeds, plaid-manufacturer. J. Roberts, Llandillo, Carmarthenshire, linen-draper.

July 5.—G. Gray, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, corn-dealer. J. Turner, Lynn, jeweller. J. Greenwood, Liverpool, stone-merchant. E. and M. Wilson, Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire, butchers. E. Garnet, Lancaster, coal-dealer. J. and W. Tucker, Exwick, Devonshire, millers. B. Cook, sen., Birmingham, brass-founder. J. Lown, Eaton, Nottinghamshire, miller. R. H. Trickey, Bristol, builder. E. Gray, Harbone, Staffordshire, nail-factor. W. Shirley, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, builder. R. Hinxman, Kilnocks, Hants, dealer.

July 9.—J. Bevil, Hanbyford-place, Kensington-common, auctioneer. J. Wright, Chancery-lane, law-bookseller. T. Bridgewood, Tolley-lane-End, Potteries, Staffordshire, clay-merchant. J. Bolton and R. Barnes, Preston, Lancashire, corn-merchants. J. Bolton, Preston, Lancashire, coal-merchant. F. Marriot, jun., Eaton, Nottinghamshire, bone-merchant. T. Broadhurst, Stockport, Cheshire, builder.

July 12.—J. R. Case, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, grocer. W. Potter, Broad-street, Golden-square, grocer. T. S. Flude, Mincing-lane, wine and spirit-broker. J. Paul, Houndsditch, baker. T. Ford, Canal-road Wharf, Kingsland-road, coal-merchant. J. Langridge, Salisbury, stay-maker. R. Hone,

Brighton, grocer. J. & H. R. WILSON, St. Osyth, Essex, grocers. E. LEDWARD, Liverpool, hat-manufacturer. J. M. WRIGLEY, Pontefract, Yorkshire, merchant. J. R. KENWORTHY, Liverpool, druggist. S. RADCLIFFE, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. R. WATSON, Bury, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. J. ARKELL, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, cotton-spinner. J. GIFFORD, Lopen, Somersetshire, tinman. M. TYLER, Liscombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, retail-brewer. W. KENDRICK, Birmingham, jeweller.

July 16.—C. POWELL, Birmingham, linen-draper. U. WRIGHT, Bury-street, Westminster, carpenter. J. AMOS, Birmingham, cotton-factor. M. TONGUE, Birmingham, retail-brewer. J. C. JENNINGS and W. C. JENNINGS, Bristol, corn-merchants. J. HUSTABLE, Bristol, freestone-merchant. T. PAYNE, Folkestone, Kent, inn-keeper. T. SOLLOWAY, Powick, Worcestershire, horse-dealer. E. CROCKITT, Sedgley, Staffordshire, pig-iron-maker. H. BELLAMY, Sheffield, corn-factor. T. STOKES, Cradley, Worcestershire, druggist. W. JONES, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, mason.

July 19.—S. STOCKTON, Long-yard, Lamb's Conduit-street, wine-cooper. F. PONT, Surrey-street, Strand, attorney-at-law. S. STREET, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, grocer. J. HUXTABLE, Bristol, freestone-merchant. M. MARTIN, Newbury, Berkshire, currier. R. HILLIER, Newport, Monmouthshire, provision-merchant. R. N. WILLIAMS, Bristol, coal-merchant.

July 23.—G. E. CLARK, Bath, linen-draper. W. BROWN, Walmington, Kent, cattle-dealer. J. T. HANT, Prince's-street, Lambeth, bone-merchant. J. HART, Liverpool, tailor. H. LEIGH, Shrewsbury, butcher. J. BRECKNELL, Blackbrook Park, Monmouthshire, miller. H. HALL, Doncaster, Yorkshire, grocer. J. JONES, Tywyn, Carnarvonshire, and G. JONES, Llandegwning, Carnarvonshire, cattle-dealers. H. LEE, Down-street, Piccadilly, saddler. C. FRIEND, Munster-street, Regent's Park, milkman. J. S. TRONTBECK and W. T. CLOUGH, Darry-Lever, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists.

July 30.—J. HICKLEY, jun., George-street, Portman-square, tailor. J. EDWARDS, Crawford-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, cheesemonger. J. I. WINSTANLEY, Holborn-hill, hosier. A. DENHAM, Chorley, Lancashire, tallow-chandler. R. PARSONS, York, surgeon-dentist. R. STAMPER, Torpenhow, Cumberland, drover. J. THOMAS, Worcester, draper. T. B. HAYWARD, Liverpool, tailor.

Aug. 2.—J. BURROWES, Camberwell-green, bookseller. I. ROBINSON, Doncaster, dealer. J. DAVIES, Liverpool, painter. J. HAYTREAD, Silsoe, Bedfordshire, innkeeper. J. WIGLESWORTH, Robin Hood's Well, Yorkshire, innkeeper. S. G. DAVIS, Lower Mitton, Worcestershire, cattle-dealer. E. RAWLINGS, Bexley, Kent, tanner. S. NOTLEY, Newman's-court, Cornhill, chocolate-manufacturer.

Aug. 6.—J. GUNNER, York-place, Kentish-town, money-scrivener. J. PLOWRIGHT and J. B. BOND, Great Surrey-street, linen-drapers. J. LATCHFORD, Piccadilly, bit-maker. W. FREEMAN, Edgeware-road, plumber. J. RANGER, Newark-upon-Trent, linen-draper. G. PIGOTT, Ranby, Nottinghamshire, corn-factor. J. DENT, Durham, draper. J. WRATHER, jun., Greenhammerton, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. SMITH, Liverpool, ship-builder. H. ATKINSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, furnishing ironmonger. R. SUTCLIFFE, Butterworth-hall, Lancashire, shopkeeper. J. GREEN, Colchester, tailor.

Aug. 9.—G. BRIDGER, Jermyn-street, hotel-keeper. W. PALMER, London-wall, stationer. J. G. and J. LOCKETT, Manchester, calico-printers. J. MURPHY, Liverpool, builder. J. DAVIS, Birmingham, victualler. T. BERRS, sen., Marlborough-road, Chelsea, tallow-melter. J. DURBAN, Bristol, cheese-factor. W. DANCE, Redditch, Worcestershire, maltster. C. WELMAN, Bridport, Dorsetshire, linen-draper.

Aug. 13.—H. S. and E. EMANUEL, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, furriers. H. ENGLISH, Compton-passage, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, iron-founder. J. ROBERTS and F. WOOLFE, Gravesend, cheesemongers. H. T. ROGERS, Halifax, printer. J. LAMBERT, Manchester, distiller. R. PUTTOCK, Billingburst,

Sussex, grocer. H. HOWARTH, Greave, Lancashire, coal-dealer. J. WATTLING, Southtown, otherwise Little Yarmouth, Suffolk, merchant. J. WESTON, Stoke-upon-Trent, surgeon. J. BARNETT and J. DEVEY, Wolverhampton, factors. S. and J. MAGGS, Cheltenham, mercers. J. PRING, Gloucester & Bristol, dealer. J. JONES, Chippenham, Wiltshire, grocer.

Aug. 16.—L. WOOD, Tabernacle-walk, cow-keeper. H. TAYLOR, Bristol, ship-broker. W. HORNER, Stamford, Lincolnshire, inn-keeper. J. DUDDERIDGE, Whitechapel, woollen-draper. J. BARNARD, Bristol, dealer in horses. M. WHITMARSH, Wantage, Berkshire, corn-dealer. E. RAWLINSON, St. Helen's, Lancashire, alum-manufacturer.

Aug. 20. — W. LLOYD, Union-street, Southwark, grocer. T. DENNIS, George-road, Bermondsey, grocer. H. R. EYLES, Canterbury, hatter. Z. DELCROIX, New Bond-street, milliner. W. PACKER, sen., Woolaston, Gloucestershire, tanner. W. PERRIN, jun., Kingswood, Wiltshire, dyer. T. B. PITT, Brighton, surgeon. J. ROWE, jun., Devonport, tailor. A. HICKSON, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, grocer.

Aug. 23.—D. MILLER, Bristol, druggist. W. ROBERTS, Quebec, North America, cloth-manufacturer.

Aug. 27.—T. I. DIMSDALE, Trinity-square, Tower Hamlets, corn-factor. J. JACKSON, Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-within, Jeweller. W. WRIGHT, Heathfield, Sussex, dealer. H. ROBERTS, Chirk, Denbighshire, draper. J. PATCHETT, Liverpool, saddler. A. E. FOWLER, Liverpool, merchant. J. THOMPSON, Liverpool, grocer. T. ROBERTS, Liverpool, and J. ROBERTS, Holywell, Flintshire, ironmongers. M. GATELEY, Birmingham, victualler. T. DEAN, Manchester, publican. M. and J. HEATHCOTE, Manchester, merchants. J. PATCH, Exeter, hop-merchant.

Aug. 30.—W. BALLANTYNE, Battle, Sussex, bookseller. J. MANNERINGS, Chatham, builder. J. WAKEFIELD, Manchester, silk-hat-manufacturer. R. CLARK, Newark-upon-Trent, linen-draper. J. ELLIOTT, Devonport, grocer. J. LUCAS, City-road, timber-merchant. W. BLOFIELD, Hosier-lane, Smithfield, carpenter. G. PEACOCK, Catterick, Yorkshire, draper. R. PHENEY, Fleet-street, law-bookseller. R. K. SHAPE, Manchester, victualler.

Sept. 3.—W. CORP, Tower-street, carpenter. G. PRICE, Snelnton, Nottinghamshire, twist-net-manufacturer. G. WIGHTMAN, Manchester, victualler. B. SHAW, Harlesthorpe, Derbyshire, candlewick-manufacturer. W. GILBURD, Brighton, wine-merchant.

Sept. 6.—J. JOHNSON and J. GIBBS, Warwick, linen-drapers. T. RICHARDSON and W. CLARKE, High Holborn, printers. R. ARMISTEAD, Liverpool, straw-hat-manufacturer. J. HOWARD, St. Mary-at-Hill, victualler. T. HEMMINGS, Great George-street, Bermondsey, bacon-drier. H. CARTWRIGHT, Shrewsbury, victualler. G. ROUNDTHWAITE, Leicester-square, victualler. W. W. YOULTON, Devonport, Devonshire, tailor. W. B. CHARD, Clutton-inn, Somersetshire, inn-keeper.

Sept. 10.—J. BELL, Exmouth, coal-factor and wine and spirit-merchant. F. FURNISS, Longstone, Derbyshire, seedsman. S. HAMPSON, Pilkington, Lancashire, dyer. W. WILKINSON, Handsworth, Staffordshire, tailor and draper.

Sept. 13.—G. WARD, Clare-street, Clare-market, hatter. W. MOOR, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, clothier. G. HOLDEN, Salford, Lancashire, print-finisher. J. SPEARS, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. G. WILSON, Brompton, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer. T. GROOM, Welch Pool, Montgomeryshire, wharfinger. A. B. HOPKINS and P. BURGESS, Commercial-place, City-road, tobacconists.

Sept. 17.—J. BRYANT, Watlington, Sussex, draper. G. TRENT, North-street, Lisson-grove, dealer. W. SHORT, Henrietta-street, and Compton-street, Brunswick-square, and South Crescent-mews, Burton-crescent, cabinet-maker. H. C. ENSELL, Winchester, glass-dealer. J. BERENBURGH, Bloomfield-street, London-wall, tobacconist. R. BRAGG, Southmolton, Devonshire, wine-merchant. J. HODGSON, Liverpool, merchant. T. MOORE, Dursley, Gloucestershire, ironmonger. S. COOK, Weston, Somersetshire, gardener. T.

FLETCHER, W. S. ROSCOE, R. ROBERTS, J. TARLETON, and F. FLETCHER, Liverpool, bankers. J. LINDEGREN, Portsmouth, merchant. C. CHAMBERS, Duxford, Cambridgeshire, grocer. D. WILEY, Nottingham, currier. J. HARRISON, Birmingham, auctioneer.

Sept. 20.—G. SOUTHALL and W. MILNES, Pedlar's-acre Wharf, Lambeth, coal-merchants. G. OWLES, Great Yarmouth, grocer. J. S. GADD, Woolwich, linen-draper. R. L. LAWS, jun., South-street, Greenwich, master-mariner. P. WRIGHT, High-street, St. Giles, bookseller. T. TINGLE, Sheffield, ironfounder. G. GOULDEN, Liverpool, wine and spirit dealer. J. STORER, Manchester, grocer.

Sept. 24.—C. HAMMOND, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, Italian-warehouseman. J. CORNES, jun., Nantwich, Cheshire, timber-merchant. E. EMERSON and B. FENWICK, Stella, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironfounders. T. DODD, Coventry, riband-manufacturer.

Sept. 27.—D. COCKERILL, Edmonton, cattle-dealer. W. NEVILLE, Birmingham, merchant. H. LATHAM and R. THOMAS, Chester, ironmongers. J. HILTON, Cumberland-place, New-road, grocer.

Oct. 1.—E. WHELPDALE, Marylebone-lane, victualler. T. WELLER, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, tailor. J. Q. RUMBALL, Melina-place, St. John's Wood, Marylebone, surgeon. J. CHAPMAN, Liverpool, hosier. W. THOMPSON, Morpeth, Northumberland, wine-merchant. J. BRODRICK, Plymouth, merchant. T. HAYWOOD, Manchester, upholsterer. G. BLATHERWICK, Nottingham, joiner. J. BAST, Pickering, Yorkshire, corn-factor. R. W. JOSEPH and JOHN FLETCHER, Walsall, Staffordshire, merchants. G. CLARKE, Ashton-under-Line, iron-founder.

Oct. 4.—C. BURRELL, Northumberland-place, Commercial-road, cheesemonger. J. CECIL, Upper Thames-street, leather-seller. C. WAUD, New Bond-street, cook. S. PHILLIPS, Russell-street, Bermondsey, farrier.

Oct. 8.—W. CROGGAN, sen., Belvidere-road, Lambeth, artificial stone-manufacturer. H. SMETHURST, George-street, Great Surrey-street, hatter. J. WILLS, St. James's-place, St. James's-street, tailor. J. H. COLES, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, linen-draper. R. BROADMEAD, York, victualler. J. M'COLGAN, Liverpool, tailor. W. GRAHAM, jun., Liverpool, wine-merchant. G. REAY, North Shields, joiner. T. PRICE, Hereford, victualler. J. LAKEMAN, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, maltster.

Oct. 11.—J. SIMPSON, Nottingham, cordwainer. T. BENNETT, Liverpool, victualler. J. FISHER J. BARNARD, Bristol, horse-dealers.

Oct. 15.—W. AUSTIN, Singleton-street, Hoxton, builder. T. HOBSON, High Holborn, bookseller. J. Z. PULBROOK, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, boot & shoe-maker. T. COCKS, Little Lant-street, Southwark, oilman. W. HORT, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor. G. WATKINS, jun., Milman-row, Chelsea, builder. J. S. BLINKHORN, Wigan, Lancashire, calenderer. M. BRASIER, Margate, schoolmistress. T. H. DOWNING, Longford, Coventry, grocer. W. BATES, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, grocer.

Oct. 18.—W. R. W. KING, Hosier-lane, West Smithfield, wholesale tin-plate-worker. C. GREGORY, Leton, Bedfordshire, malster. D. DENMAN, Mark-lane, watch-maker. G. FAIRBROTHER and T. WILLIAMS, Birkacre, Lancashire, calico-printers. J. SMITH, Liverpool, wheelwright. H. HORD, Leeds, Yorkshire, victualler. J. RILEY, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stafford, draper.

Oct. 22.—T. PEPPIN, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. T. RIDDELL and C. BUCKLE, Stratford, Essex, innkeepers. W. M. PORTER, Great Winchester-street, merchant. H. J. HOGG, Portsea, auctioneer. T. WADE, sen., Silksworth, Durham, dealer. T. R. JONES, Tynemouth, Northumberland, ship-owner.

Oct. 25.—J. JONES, Bishopsgate-street, Without, hat-maker. J. FRY, Wrotham, Kent, corn-dealer. J. THOMPSON and J. WOODS, New Bond-street, hosiers. J. COLLIER, Poultry, hosier. J. BEASLEY, Maidenhead, Berkshire, upholsterer. J. WILSON, Barclay-house, Hackney, distiller. W. COLLECOTT, Plymouth, grocer. J. TUCKER, Lymington, victualler. R. G. ROBERTS, Liver-

pool, timber-merchant. T. CHADWICK, Crab Eye, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. J. BOWLES, New Sarum, Linen-draper. F. WIGGLESWORTH, Leeds, ironmonger. J. PILKINGTON, Manchester, merchant. J. W. BLEW, wine-merchant.

Oct. 29.—H. DAVIS, Bristol, scrivener. H. PLANT, Congleton, Cheshire, victualler. J. KINGSFORD, Canterbury, miller.

Nov. 1.—S. KENT, Russell-court, Drury-lane, victualler. E. BELL, King-street, Portman-square, dealer in carriages. R. L. ANDREW, Wandsworth-road, market-gardener. J. C. S. STEAD, Mark-lane, corn-factor. T. RUTLAND, Nottingham, bobbin and carriage maker. W. WALLIS, Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire, builder. J. INGLIS, High-street, Hampstead, baker. J. MAZZUCCHI, Bow-lane, Cheapside, merchant. G. DIXON, Burley, Otley, Yorkshire, farmer. F. DAVY, Phœnix-wharf, Whitefriars, coal-merchant.

Nov. 5.—W. MASON, Queenhithe, auctioneer. J. NICKALLS, Chatham, Kent, corn-factor. H. R. RODDAM, North Shields, Northumberland, common-brewer. P. E. WEBER, Liverpool, iron-founder. R. COAD, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, grocer. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Cambridge, tin-plate-worker.

Nov. 8.—J. GLOVER, London, commission-agent. J. E. R. CRACKNELL, Acorn-yard, Limehouse, engineer. J. DAVIS, Fleet-street, upholsterer. T. HARCOURT, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, brass-founder. J. A. BODEN, Drury-lane, needle-manufacturer. J. E. FARR, Baldock, Hertfordshire, carpenter. J. E. C. BENTLEY, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, curiosity-dealer. T. RICHARDS and J. HARWOOD, Fleet-street, newspaper proprietors. W. C. TREVELYAN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass-manufacturer. W. MARSHALL, Northampton, boot-manufacturer. T. RAWLINGS, Cheltenham, commission-broker. J. THOMPSON, Brompton, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer. T. GILPIN, Gildersome, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.

Nov. 12.—H. THOMPSON, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, merchant. T. EDWARDS, Hatton-garden, Holborn, tailor. R. SEABROOK, Thornborough, Buckinghamshire, mille.. S. WELLS, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, carpenter. J. H. BIDDLE, Grays, Essex, carpenter. E. PEMBREY, Chester, innkeeper. E. CREW, Manchester, manufacturing chemist. G. KING, Norwich, wharfinger. D. JERMYN, Great Yarmouth, ship-owner.

Nov. 15.—J. GIBSON, jun., Limehouse-hole, Poplar, mast-maker. G. TAYLOR, Coopers'-row, Crutched-friars, sail-cloth-manufacturer. J. MORRIS, Regent-street, Poplar, carpenter. A. JONES, Aberystwith, Cardigan, draper. C. DOD, Lime-street, ship-owner. G. WATKINS, Homer-street, Marylebone, grocer. J. GAZE, Norwich, tanner. J. E. DILLY, Littleton, Hampshire, horse-dealer. T. J. SPENCE, Manchester, linen-factor. J. JONES, Worcester, liquor-merchant.

Nov. 19.—J. FLUDE, Mincing-lane, wine-merchant. R. JOHNSON, Wapping-street, victualler. H. R. PLAW, Modiford-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant. W. HUCKLE, Duke-street, Westminster, lodging-house-keeper. M. and J. BRISTOW, Commercial-road, Stepney, engine-makers. B. WHATLOCK, Walcot, Somersetshire, lozenge-maker. J. and J. COTTER, Toxteth-park, Lancashire, joiners. W. RADCLIFFE, Whitfield, near Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. W. SIDEBOTHAM, Houghton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. R. KEW, Norwich, jeweller. G. STOKES, Liverpool, schoolmaster.

Nov. 22.—E. CUSSELL, sen., Croydon, dealer in coals. W. R. CROGGAN, Bartholomew-lane, auctioneer. J. HOOK, Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker. T. HARGREAVES, jun., Wakefield, Yorkshire, money-scrivener. G. DANIER, Road, Somersetshire, maltster.

Nov. 26.—C. LOCKYER, Strood, Kent, linen-draper. J. SAYRE, High-street, Shadwell, cheesemonger. E. STRINGER, Poplar, publican. S. STEVENSON, Ramsgate, linen-draper. J. BETTS, Winchester, cabinet-maker. W. SANT, Adelphi-wharf, Westminster, coal-merchant. J. O. ATKINS, Cecil-street, Strand, boarding-house-keeper. J. OVEN, Dover-street, Piccadilly, tailor. S. MORSE, Kingston-upon-Thames, grocer. T. J. LANCASTER, Cateaton-street, merchant. B. SPEARMAN, Birmingham, grocer. W. SMITH, Sheffield, builder. J. and S. GRUNDY, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Westmoreland, blanket-manufac-

turers. H. BRISBAND, Birmingham, pearl-button-manufacturer. W. ATHERTON, Tacna, Peru, merchant.

Nov. 28.—W. SCOTT, Finsbury-circus, merchant. J. F. W. BREWER, Star-corner, Bermondsey, licensed-victualler. G. STOCKMAN, Portsea, linen-draper. W. BRADSTOCK, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, farmer. F. and H. FRY, Bath, butchers. J. JACKSON, jun., York, plumber. R. S. LEWIS, Nottingham, lace-merchant. T. POUND, Bishopstone, Wiltshire, baker. J. SCHOFIELD, jun., Rochdale, woollen-manufacturer.

Dec. 3. — A. LINES, Aylesbury, grocer. M. MASON, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, tallow-chandler. H. N. POWELL, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, scrivener. F. DARRAGH, Liverpool, joiner and builder. G. LAING, Liverpool, merchant. J. LEIGHTON, Nottingham, dealer in paper and small wares. J. LOWE, West Derby, Lancashire, miller. J. OGDEN and C. WALMSLEY, Hollinwood, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.

Dec. 6.—A. GIBSON, High-street, Whitechapel, grocer. J. JORDAN, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, wine-merchant. W. BROWN, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant. H. JAMAS, Star-street, Edgeware-road, baker. T. BISHOP, Cheapside, glover. T. COOK, Stourport, Worcestershire, grocer. R. CLAY, Huddersfield, timber-merchant. G. ARNOLD, Bath, innkeeper. M. SHILLITO, sen., Beal, Yorkshire, dealer. J. BURDON, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, shipbuilder. J. JARDINE, Haslingden, Lancashire. druggist. R. CLAGUE, Liverpool, joiner. R. BARNEWALL, Liverpool, merchant.

Dec. 10.—M. LAST & W. CASEY, Great Winchester-street, silk-merchants. G. FLOOKS, Melksham, Wiltshire, innkeeper. W. FEAR and H. COWARD, Bath, upholsterers. J. BOULTON, late of Redditch, Tardebigg, Worcestershire, dealer. A. DUNCAN, Shaw-hill, Halifax, Yorkshire, cloth-merchant. R. RAWLINGS, sen., Wells, veterinary-surgeon. W. JOHNSON, Hanley, Staffordshire, ironmonger.

Dec. 13.—J. BARBER, Drury-lane, draper. G. B. DAVIDGE, New-cut, Blackfriars-road, printer. G. F. JAMES, Paddington-street, St. Marylebone, grocer. J. COWARD, Bath, linen-draper. F. and M. MILLS, Wood-street, Cheapside, stay-manufacturers. C. F. TRAHN, jun., Mark-lane, merchant. J. BUNKIN, Berner-street, Commercial-road, carrier. J. GOMERSALL, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly, umbrella-maker. J. PRIESTLEY, sen. and J. PRIESTLEY, jun., Counter-street, Southwark, hop-merchants. J. N. HOLBROOK, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. W. R. WILLIAMS, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, spirit-merchant. R. KENDALL, Gloucester, draper. J. H. DAVIES, Merthyr-Tydvil, draper.

Dec. 17.—S. BARBER, Drury-lane, draper. J. SLATER, Peppard, Oxfordshire, coal-merchant. H. CONGREVE, College-street, Chelsea, patent-medicine proprietor. J. CUMBERLEGE, jun., Old Broad-street, stock-broker. D. DAVIS, Castle-street, Houndsditch, silversmith. W. MOSS, Monksherborne, Hampshire, carpenter. C. WRIGHT, Dover, inn-keeper. W. J. MONKHOUSE, Monythusloyne, Monmouthshire, flour-dealer.

Dec. 20.—W. WILSON and E. BRODRIBB, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, merchants. R. HAYDON, Milk-street, silk-warehouseman. T. A. GAY, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, law-stationer. S. JONES, Old Cavendish-street, tailor. S. FILCROFT and T. MUSGROVE, Liverpool, grate-manufacturers. R. DICK, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, tailor. S. and T. DARWIN, Sheffield, roller-manufacturers. G. BAGSHAW, Sheffield, cutler. J. LANE, Strand, cheesemonger. J. BOYN, sen. and J. BOYN, jun., Jewry-street, wine-merchants. R. HALL, Birmingham, slate-merchant. E. WORSLEY, Aston, Warwickshire, blank tray-maker. W. ATKIN, Halifax, Yorkshire, iron-founder. J. and W. H. STORER, Brierly-hill, Staffordshire, grocers. W. THOMPSON, Birmingham, victualler. T. ACTON, London, warehouseman. M. J. LEGRE, Liverpool, merchant. W. DONNISON, Tash-street, Gray's-inn-lane, licensed victualler.

CRIMINALS, DEBTORS, &c.

[FROM PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.]

Number of Persons charged with CRIMINAL OFFENCES committed for Trial and convicted, sentenced, acquitted, &c., in England and Wales, in the year 1832.

Committed for trial, viz.	
Males	17,486
Females	3,343
Total	20,829
Convicted and sentenced—	
To death*	*1,449
To transportation for life	546
— 28 years	1
— 14 —	764
— 10 —	1
— 7 —	2,603
Imprisonment, and severally to be whipped, fined, kept to hard labour, &c. — 3 —	3
— 2 — and above 1 year	230
— 1 year and above 6 months	1,304
— 6 months and under	7,644
Whipping, and fine	402
Total convicted	14,947
Acquitted	3,716
No bills found, and not prosecuted	2,166
Total	20,829
Note—* Of whom were executed	54

The number of persons who received Sentence of Death for Housebreaking and Larceny, during the year 1832, was 583, of whom four were executed. The punishment of death for this crime is now abolished.

The number of persons taken into Custody by the Metropolitan Police, during the year 1832, was 77,543, of whom 27,653 were females. Of the total number, 3,656 were committed for trial; 23,458 were summarily convicted by the magistrates; 24,727 were discharged; and 25,702, of whom 10,291 were females, were drunken persons, dismissed when sober by the superintendents.

The number of Commitments under the Game Laws, in England and Wales, from Nov. 1, 1831, to Nov. 1, 1832, was 2,845.

DEBTORS.—The number of prisoners confined for debt in the several prisons of England and Wales, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1832, amounted to 16,661.

The number of persons imprisoned for Debt in Ireland, in the year 1832, was 5,688, whose debts amounted to 192,529*l.*

In 1831, the number of warrants for debt against the person was, in Middlesex, 14,909; in Surrey, not stated; in 1832, in Middlesex, 13,555; in Surrey, not stated. The number of warrants on mesne process was, in 1831, in Middlesex, 11,859; in Surrey, 2,461; in 1832, in Middlesex, 10,534; in Surrey, 2,263. The number of warrants on writs of execution was, in 1831, in Middlesex, 3,050; in Surrey, 628; in 1832, in Middlesex, 3,021; in Surrey, 515. The number of bailable processes executed was, in 1831, in Middlesex, 5,373; in Surrey, 1,176; in 1832, in Middlesex, 5,327; in Surrey, 1,115.

The number of prisoners committed for debt to the different metropolitan prisons on mesne process, judgments recovered, or costs of suits, including crown debtors and prisoners for contempt of court, during the years 1831 and 1832, were as follows: the account is made up to the end of December, 1832, the number in custody is that of January 1, 1833.

To the King's Bench, in 1831, 1,054; in 1832, 842; remaining in custody, 393.

To the Fleet, in 1831, 563; in 1832, 681; remaining in custody, 255.

To the Marshalsea, in 1831, 585; in 1832, 635; remaining in custody, 133.

To Whitecross Street, in 1831, 1,991; in 1832, 1,940; remaining in custody, 493.

To Whitecross Street, on processes issuing out of the Courts of Requests, in 1831, 1,370, the amount of whose debts was 1,374*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; and the amount of costs 548*l.*; in 1832, 1,443, the amount of whose debts was 1,282*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; and the costs 541*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The estimated annual expenditure for the maintenance of the Court of Request prisoners is 390*l.*

To Horsemonger Lane, in 1831, 339; in 1832, 332; remaining in custody, 69.

To Horsemonger Lane, on process out of the Court of Requests, in 1831, 1,120, whose debts were 2,417*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, and the amount of costs 696*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; in 1832, 945, whose debts were 2,039*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, and the amount of costs 566*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* The amount paid for the maintenance of these prisoners was, in 1831, 208*l.*, and in 1832, 226*l.*—*Companion to the Almanac.*

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The number of persons admitted to view the British Museum during the year 1832, was 147,896; being 48,784 more than in the preceding year, and 76,569 more than in 1830. The number of visits made to the Reading Rooms for the purpose of study or research was in 1831, 38,200; in 1832, 46,800. The number of visits, by artists and students to the Townley and Athenian Galleries for the purposes of study, was, in 1831, 4,398; in 1832, 4,740. The number of visits made to the Print Room in 1831, was about 4,400, and about the same number in 1832. During the year 1,513*l.* was expended in the purchase of books and manuscripts; 1,018*l.* for coins, medals, and antiquities; and 684*l.* for purchases in natural history.

A return of all bequests, donations, and contributions made to the British Museum, from 1821 to March 1833, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The principal gifts have been that of the library of George III., the cabinet of Greek coins of R. P. Knight, Esq., the coins and medals of George IV., a collection of Italian history and topography, by Sir R. C. Hoare, a collection of architectural and other casts in plaster, formerly the property of Sir Thomas Lawrence, by the Royal Academy; and a collection of 35 pictures, chiefly by able masters, by the late Rev. William Holwell Carr. There are also enumerated twenty-six other accessions of minor value. The number of MSS. in the Museum in 1821, was 17,937,—there are now 21,604. The number of charters in 1821, was 1d,423; there are now 19,093. The number of volumes of printed books in 1821, was 115,925; there are now 218,957, and 14,410 duplicate volumes have been parted with.

EMIGRATION.

A Return of the Number of Persons who have Emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British North American Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, and the Australian Colonies, from 5th July, 1820, to 5th July, 1830.

	N. American British Colonies.	Cape of Good Hope.	Australian Colonies.	Total.
1820	17,921	1,063	——	18,984
1821	12,470	404	320	13,194
1822	11,282	192	875	12,349
1823	8,133	184	543	8,860
1824	7,311	119	780	8,210
1825	8,741	114	485	9,340
1826	12,818	116	903	13,837
1827	12,648	114	715	13,477
1828	12,084	135	1,056	13,275
1829	13,607	197	2,016	15,820
1830	30,574	204	1,242	32,020
1831	49,383	58	423	49,864

MONTHLY BILLS OF MORTALITY,

DURING THE YEAR 1833.

From December 26, 1832, to January 22, 1833.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 772	1446		Males 607	1153			2 and 5	148	50 and 60	85
Females 674			Females 546				5 and 10	40	60 and 70	115
							10 and 20	41	70 and 80	74
							20 and 30	72	80 and 90	38
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		351					30 and 40	88	90 and 100	7
							40 and 50	93		

From January 23, to February 19, 1833.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 886	1700		Males 837	1705			2 and 5	194	50 and 60	147
Females 814			Females 868				5 and 10	79	60 and 70	166
							10 and 20	64	70 and 80	137
							20 and 30	108	80 and 90	68
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		471					30 and 40	11	90 and 100	9
							40 and 50	151	104	1

From February 20, to March 16, 1833.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 1179	2310		Males 1171	2352			2 and 5	292	50 and 60	164
Females 1131			Females 1181				5 and 10	104	60 and 70	216
							10 and 20	60	70 and 80	173
							20 and 30	129	80 and 90	73
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		757					30 and 40	197	90 and 100	12
							40 and 50	175		

From March 17, to April 23, 1833.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 965	1955		Males 1046	2105			2 and 5	233	50 and 60	175
Females 990			Females 1059				5 and 10	80	60 and 70	173
							10 and 20	66	70 and 80	153
							20 and 30	119	80 and 90	68
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		727					30 and 40	125	90 and 100	4
							40 and 50	182		

From April 24, to May 21, 1833.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 984	2016		Males 1706	3350			2 and 5	361	50 and 60	325
Females 1032			Females 1644				5 and 10	115	60 and 70	354
							10 and 20	94	70 and 80	251
							20 and 30	196	80 and 90	90
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		929					30 and 40	275	90 and 100	2
							40 and 50	350		

From May 22, to June 18, 1833.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 1055	2070		Males 857	1685			2 and 5	179	50 and 60	140
Females 1015			Females 828				5 and 10	100	60 and 70	140
							10 and 20	86	70 and 80	105
							20 and 30	93	80 and 90	51
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		485					30 and 40	138	90 and 100	9
							40 and 50	159		

From June 19, to July 23, 1833.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 1239	2562		Males 1021	2070			2 and 5	218	50 and 60	183
Females 1323			Females 1049				5 and 10	84	60 and 70	197
							10 and 20	63	70 and 80	156
							20 and 30	158	80 and 90	59
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		535					30 and 40	185	90 and 100	5
							40 and 50	227		

From July 24, to August 27, 1833.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 1205	2399		Males 1559	3219			2 and 5	226	50 and 60	362
Females 1194			Females 1660				5 and 10	124	60 and 70	349
							10 and 20	157	70 and 80	271
							20 and 30	237	80 and 90	101
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		634					30 and 40	338	90 and 100	12
							40 and 50	407		

From August 28, to September 24, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males 1041	2052	Males 843	1734	Between	2 and 5 133	50 and 60	193
Females 1011		Females 891			5 and 10 69	60 and 70	187
					10 and 20 78	70 and 80	161
					20 and 30 134	80 and 90	48
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old			386		30 and 40 154	90 and 100	6
					40 and 50 183	101, 1—103, 1	

From September 25, to October 22, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males 1035	2067	Males 723	1411	Between	2 and 5 140	50 and 60	130
Females 1032		Females 688			5 and 10 67	60 and 70	117
					10 and 20 50	70 and 80	103
					20 and 30 88	80 and 90	53
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old			388		30 and 40 139	90 and 100	1
					40 and 50 135		

From October 23, to November 19, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males 835	1733	Males 618	1295	Between	2 and 5 168	50 and 60	106
Females 898		Females 614			5 and 10 49	60 and 70	122
					10 and 20 53	70 and 80	95
					20 and 30 78	80 and 90	25
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old			376		30 and 40 102	90 and 100	6
					40 and 50 114	102	1

From November 20, to December 24, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males 2053	4142	Males 2020	3072	Between	2 and 5 437	50 and 60	359
Females 2099		Females 1952			5 and 10 194	60 and 70	367
					10 and 20 142	70 and 80	329
					20 and 30 259	80 and 90	105
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old			1058		30 and 40 326	90 and 100	26
					40 and 50 370		

SUMMARY.

Christenings.		Total Christenings during the year.	Burials.		Total Burials during the year.
Males	13,249		Males	13,008	
Females	13,213		Females	12,980	
		26,462			25,988

Whereof have been stillborn, or died under two years old			7,142	
Between	2 and 5		2,729	
—	5 and 10		1,106	
—	10 and 20		954	
—	20 and 30		1,671	
—	30 and 40		2,078	
—	40 and 50		2,546	
—	50 and 60		2,369	
—	60 and 70		2,503	
—	70 and 80		2,008	
—	80 and 90		779	
—	90 and 100		99	
—		101	1	
—		102	1	
—		103	1	
—		104	1	
				25,988

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